

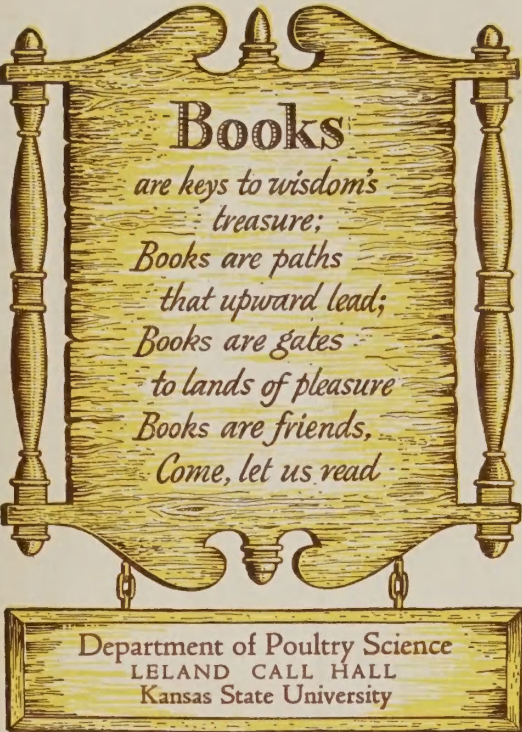
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treasure;*

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that upward lead;*

*Books are gates
to lands of pleasure*

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T H E

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

FOR THE

FANCIER, BREEDER, MARKET POULTERER, AND HOUSEHOLD.

VOLUME ONE—FOR THE YEAR 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH M. WADE.

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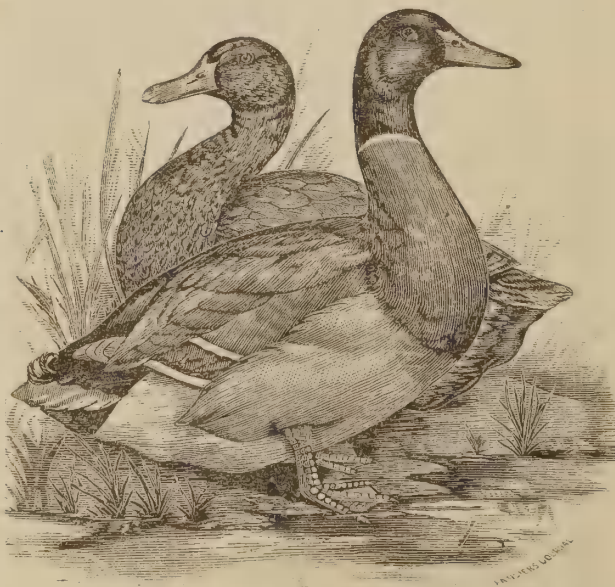
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1874.

No. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

It is no new idea with the Editor to publish a "*Weekly Fanciers' Journal*," but it has been under consideration for many years. Being one of the pioneers in the poultry and almost the pioneer in the pigeon fancy of later years, I have long seen the necessity for more frequent visits of a Journal devoted to the interests of the Fancier. Not only that of poultry, pigeons, and dogs, &c., but a Journal that will treat on every subject relating to the breeding, management, and treatment of pets of every description. Hence, the name "*Fanciers' Journal*," which covers everything pertaining to the fancy. Every human being has a fancy of some kind. The boy's first pets are usually white mice, which are soon replaced by guinea-pigs, then rabbits, finally pigeons. Should he become a mechanic he will be content with the toys of moderate price. But should he be more successful in life, he will soon have his loft stocked with something better, such as almonds, carriers, pouters, &c. Almost every lady has her pet canary; some have many, and will carry their fancy so far as to keep goldfinches, and probably a piping bullfinch, talking parrot, &c., &c. The Journal will be illustrated by the best English artists from time to time as circumstances require. And the Editor has the promise of the assistance of some of the best writers in this country. Foreign writers will be secured as soon as practicable. It is hoped to make the Journal a welcome weekly visitor to every household. The advertiser cannot fail to see the advantage in a weekly for offering his surplus stock to the public. Hoping for a generous share of patronage,

I am most respectfully yours,
JOS. M. WADE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FANCIES.

WE all have our fancies. Some of us fancy beautiful women, others fine horses, and many others poultry and pigeons. Sometimes these fancies occur at different periods in the life of the individual, at other times they all exist at the same moment. Then we pity that individual. He may humor himself in his fancy for the poultry, the pigeons or horses, but that other fancy: ah! we cannot always humor ourselves there. Too much depends upon the creature herself, and we all know the uncertainties, the vagaries of a capricious beauty who knows herself the fancied of a lord of creation. Put from you as soon as you can such a fancy; the heart may throb, the hand may tremble when you hear her voice, but root it out; let not your happiness depend on one. Go to your horse and down the road you fly; click, click, click; steady, boy, now and away. The open nostril, flashing eye, and flying hoofs yield to the touch of the finger as does the lightning to the point of the rod. There is a fancy for you, from which you return with the live blood bounding through your veins, and the glow of health

painted upon your cheeks. But all have not the inclination or means to indulge in a fast horse, and some fancies run in a quieter channel. There are the chickens; first among which we place the Game fowl, with his glorious crest and undaunted eye, the monarch of the farmyard; then the golden, silvered Poland, and Hamburgs, diminutive Bantam, and immense Brahma and Cochin. You are hard to please if among the list of poultry you cannot find one variety to reach your sympathies. Do you want vigorous action, gorgeous plumage, and a spirit that will dare all ill, you find it with the Game. Do you wish your lawn illumined with gold or silver, accept the Hamburgs or Polands. Have you a ten-foot yard and wish a trio of pets, take the Brahma or Cochin, and your neighbors will admire your birds and curse your "volcanoes of crow."

But you have no yard or may have no such fancy; go then to the pigeons. An unused room or a few boxes by your window and your enjoyment is insured. Do you wish a familiar friend who will wink a comical eye at you from over his bag of wind, he can be obtained from the Pouters. The Fantail will fly to your shoulder and bend its graceful neck to eat the corn from your lips. A whistle, and the Tumbler mounts the air and wantons among its billows as a fish does on the waves of ocean. The most exquisite coloring is to be found with the pigeons; the most quiet placid enjoyment is obtained from watching their movements. A beautiful woman may turn your life to bitterness; a grand horse may dash you in pieces; but your chickens and pigeons are always ready to settle on your knee, peck corn from your hand or lips, and cultivate in you that contented disposition which insures happiness, regardless alike of east winds or financial panics.

DR. W. P. M.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

PROBABLY no drawback, rump excepted, proves more discouraging to one anxious to rear fine poultry than the above-named disease, and the most discouraging part of it seems to be the fact that there is no infallible cure, though there may possibly be preventives.

I felt sure at one time that I had found a cure, and in individual cases it worked well, rarely failing; but when half a dozen or more of the flock became diseased, all efforts to cure them became ineffectual. It is not a pleasant thing to find, morning after morning, for a week or more, from five to eight of your best fowls lying stiff, the victims of this scourge. To say nothing of the value of fifty or more well-marked Cochins or Brahmas, it makes one feel a little gloomy to find the size of his flock so suddenly and so unceremoniously diminished. Did this disease always take the weakest and poorest specimens it were perhaps no bad thing, but it does not discriminate. Your fifty dollar cock is just as likely to fall by it as the scrawniest specimen in the yard.

As to its cause, nothing definite is as yet known. It may be from want of variety in food, and it may arise from want of cleanliness. In almost every case brought to my notice, I have found it directly traceable to some filth either in the water or in the food. In some instances the fowls were fed where the grain mingled with their own droppings, and this particularly in rainy weather, when the yards were muddy, and the droppings mingled with the mud. In one instance, where a friend of mine lost almost his whole flock, he found on examination that some of his neighbors, whose fowls had died of cholera, had thrown the carcasses into the brook from which his fowls drank. The result was as above stated, his own fowls were poisoned by the water, and died rapidly. In two instances which have come to my notice, the disease broke out immediately after autumn rains, when the droppings of the fowls became incorporated with the soil of the yard. In one of these cases fifty-four, and in the other thirty-six fowls were lost.

In individual cases I have given a blue pill the size of a large currant, and next day a large teaspoonful of castor-oil. With this treatment I have lost but few fowls in some thirty cases. It, however, requires great watchfulness. As soon as one detects droppings of a thin, slimy character, and a greenish yellow color, the fowls should be sought out at once, and the treatment commenced. Generally they can be detected by their mopish and sleepy look. It is doubtful, however, whether the disease can be checked by this cure when once a whole flock becomes infected. I say frankly that while it has succeeded with me, others who have tried it fail to find it effective. Let those interested try the experiment, and report their success; and by all means if any one has found either a cure or a perfect preventive, let the public have the benefit through our poultry journals.

A. N. R.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY DISEASE.

WE have a disease affecting the poultry of this Chemung Valley, proving fatal to many.

Symptoms.—The comb becomes gradually a dark purple, crop hard, the fowl is very dull and inactive, and not inclined to eat much. Continuing to droop, they often die in an hour or two after the owner discovers something wrong.

Remedy.—Give once or twice per day equal parts sulphur and Cayenne pepper, mixed with lard to a thick paste; put into the mouth a piece the size of a chestnut; feed light digestible food. Also put an ounce of camphor gum or assa-fœtida into the pail from which you fill their drinking-pans. Give no other water for a few days.

I give you the result of one trial. I purchased a buff Cochin cock a year and a half old; in a day or so the back part of his comb became purple. I watched him until I concluded that he also had the fatal disease that had killed so many of my neighbors' fowls; so I gave him according to the above directions, and he soon came out with his usual lusty crow, and was all right again.

The fowls of my own raising are very free from this disease, which I attribute to an occasional use, during the summer, of the Douglass mixture. I hope the statement communicated through your paper will be of some use to others in saving of choice poultry.

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCORD, N. H., October 27th, 1873.

MR. WADE: The fact that you are about to commence the publication of a Journal in the interest of fanciers and poultry men, is a new evidence that the public are appreciating the efforts to improve in these departments of animated nature. A half dozen regular Journals do not now meet the demand which ten years ago was insufficient to support a single publication. The political, miscellaneous, and even religious newspapers meet with warmer favor if they devote a column to these specialties.

Even up here in cold New Hampshire has the improvement in all kinds of poultry and domestic pets been marked and gratifying. Ten years ago, a man who would pay \$25 for a trio of birds was deemed a fit subject for the insane asylum, or for legal guardianship. Now it is no uncommon thing to find beautiful specimens of all approved breeds of fowls in the yards of mechanics, merchants, and professional gentlemen, and even the incredulous and slow-moving farmer has often caught the fever, set apart a section of his lands, build poultry houses, and gone into the business of breeding for the market. It pays if rightly managed. A majority lose money for the first year or two, or as the governor said a few days ago at a fair, his eggs cost him a dollar a dozen and his chickens \$1.50 per pound.

The leading varieties in the State the last dozen years have been the Brahmas and the Black Spanish; and these are still the most common. The old Light Brahmas alone have had a welcome here until within a few years. Now the Dark Brahmas are frequently seen; though they are majestic birds, and rather generous in their supply of eggs, they are not regarded as special favorites. The Cochin family in its several branches, white, buff, or black, is now held in higher estimation than any other of the large breeds, and the inclination towards the Partridge and Cinnamon is more and more marked. Of the French fowls we run very strongly on the Houdans, but few *Creves* and no *La Fleche* being found. The Leghorns, especially the white, are favorites. The Polish breeds have generally had their day; and though, by no means uncommon, are not in great demand. The Games of some class or other are found everywhere; and they possess the three requisites to make them popular—great pluck, many eggs, and nice food for the table. The Dorkings are sought for crossing with the Brahmas, and our poultry men maintain that more meat is thus produced. The old Bolton Grays are seldom seen, though they are confessedly better birds than many that have crowded them away. Of other breeds there are occasional samples, as the Dominiques, the Plymouth Rock, Sicilians, Bredas, Guel-dres, Sultans, Hamburgs, Silkies, Rumpless, and Frizzled. But of Bantams there are an abundance of every variety.

In water fowls there is as lively an interest, while in the line of turkeys, pigeons, and rabbits, much attention has been shown.

The increased value of poultry and its accompaniments in our State, within ten years, has been more than doubled; and we consider this new interest and coupled with that of fish-breeding, we find a very profitable resource, one almost entirely disregarded.

JAS. C. ADAMS,

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

WORCESTER, MASS., November 15th, 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.,

Secretary American Poultry Association.

DEAR SIR: In a recent number of the *Poultry World*, you invite suggestions from any person upon the revision of our standard of excellence for fowls. I feel somewhat diffident in responding to your invitation, because I am aware that the views which I entertain in relation to a standard are in antagonism with the prevailing opinions of our poultry men, and yet, having given considerable thought to this subject, and having carefully noted the workings of our present system of judging our exhibitions, I feel assured that my views are not only well grounded in theory but also well sustained by careful observation and actual experience. There seems to be a very prevalent idea among poultry men, that the standard has been made for the purpose of guiding the judges in their arbitrations of our exhibitions. Now, it seems to me that this idea has led to many serious errors, and given rise to much dissatisfaction in regard to judging. My own idea is, that a standard is made, or ought to be made for the exclusive purpose of giving expression to our highest idea of a perfect specimen in each variety of fowl, or whatever the specimen may be. In order to produce perfect specimens we must of necessity have a well-defined idea of what shall constitute such specimens, and we must, of necessity, lay down in some unmistakable form certain points as conditions, style, form, and color; but in order to do this, it does not become necessary that we should give any numeral value to these points in order to judge them correctly. For example, let us take the highest ideal which we have of beauty of form,—the human figure. The Greeks, who have given us our highest types, have also given us certain ideal measurements for the several parts; as for instance, so many lengths of the head for the entire length of the body; so many for an arm, a leg, or a foot. Now if we follow the measurements accurately and construct a drawing or a statue of the human form, does it follow that our work is perfect because it conforms to these measurements? By no means; for the beauty or the grace of the figure cannot be expressed by numbers, and without these essentials our work would prove a decided failure. The same rule will apply in forming our ideal of a perfect bird. We can state what shall constitute a perfect specimen in condition, style, shape, and color; but we cannot lay down any fixed number or numbers which shall express these points, because these points can only be felt, they cannot be expressed. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the gentlemen who represent our poultry interests at the coming convention, that they lay down as perfect an ideal as is possible for the guidance of those who would prepare for our exhibitions, but that they would omit any fixed numeral values to any of the specified points.

In seems to me that in making this revision of our standard we should endeavor to make it as perfect as possible, and in so doing we cannot ignore the fact, that after many years of study upon this subject, and many efforts on the part of such an authority as Mr. Wright, to get round the difficulties which constantly present themselves, he has at last decided that any numeral standard must of necessity be a failure, and the additional fact that all the prominent judges in England have decided against them as impractical and unreliable.

I have thus, in the limit of a letter to you, given a brief sketch of my views of what a standard should be, and what it should not be, or rather what it should not try to be; and I trust you will see some force in my position.

Yours, very truly,

H. WOODWARD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ON A SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING EXHIBITION POULTRY.

I do not take up my pen with a view of dictating to the American Poultry Association, to whom we brother fanciers have wisely left the formation of a new and correct "American Standard of Excellence," and I hope it *will* be a *correct* and *American* standard. We have worked too long in the dark already under that erroneous work, the existing "Standard." We spend time and money to get a little finer penciling, more perfect points or a purer color; we get it after much study and pains; we exhibit our birds, confident of their superiority over all others we have ever seen, and anticipate getting the first or at least the second prize; we wait for the prize cards to be placed on the winning coops, and find we have taken fourth or perhaps no prize at all; and why is this? Because a faulty "Standard of Excellence" allows to size in its "scale of points," a numerical value inconsistent as regards the comparison of the same; with the value of other points and with the number given as the standard of perfection; in some breeds this value is as high as *one-quarter* of the ideal number, and in one instance over *one-third*; the consequence is, the man who has only paid attention to early hatching and inordinate feeding, walks off with the highest honors with his "beefy," pampered, and useless "meat machines." I think I can safely affirm that they are not "egg machines."

This is only one of the errors of the above-mentioned work, but I will not enlarge on them; the whole system of a scale of points as there laid down is wrong. The best method which has as yet been proposed or offered to the public, is that originated by Mr. L. Wright, and published in his *Illustrated Book of Poultry*; his theory of valuing defects solely I consider correct, and upon trial have found his scales remarkably easy of application and certain in their results, except that in some of the scales as therein published I do not agree with the comparative value as given to some points in proportion to the value of other features, or relatively to the ideal number.

However, the principle is correct, as are also, *in the main*, the scale or plan of comparative rank, and while I hope to see them adopted in the new "Standard of Excellence," I also hope that the scales will be modified where necessary to represent American ideas.

GEORGE F. CLARKE.

BOSTON, November 26th, 1873.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MARYLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

WE have made many attempts to accomplish a poultry show in the Monumental City, as yet without success. In the beginning of this year a number of gentlemen started the Maryland State Poultry Association, and a grand exhibition was to have been given, in conjunction with the State Fair at Pimlico. An excellent premium list was arranged by the

committee empowered to act for the Society, and all things bid fair to produce satisfactory results, when discontent appeared among the rank and file of the Association. The premium list was withdrawn, and instead of a grand display of first-class birds by amateurs and dealers from abroad, the exhibition narrowed down to the stocks of but three or four dealers, who did what they could to add to the interest of the State Show (and here let us say the poultry and pigeon classes attracted more attention than all the other classes together).

The officers and many of the members of the Maryland State Poultry Association resigned their memberships, and started a new society, entitled the "Poultry Association of Maryland," electing as officers the following gentlemen: President, Mr. Baker; Secretary, Mr. Koons; Standing Committee, Messrs. Mordecai, Thompson, Stephens, Powell, and Parker. This Association has had under consideration an exhibition of the first class, to be held at the Masonic Temple some time during December, and quite a number of subscriptions were handed in; but in consideration of the "panic," and its attendant scarcity of money, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the design until a more auspicious season.

The "Maryland State Poultry Association" (don't mix the two, this is the old one), or what was left of it, called a meeting, declared all offices vacant, and proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen: President, J. B. Town; Vice-Presidents, F. Hine, J. M. Wade, and A. Miller; Recording Secretary, A. Rommel; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Schwin; Treasurer, George Schwin.

It was decided to give an exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, rabbits, birds, &c., during the first week of January, 1874.

The premiums are to comprise ten gold medals, forty-two silver medals, and a number of diplomas for the varieties, and special premiums for best collections and single specimens of pigeons; also specials for fine poultry, guinea-pigs, birds, &c.

With two societies working towards the same end, it is possible something may occur. When the first Association was organized, no one would have supposed that before the New Year there would be two organizations. So will it be with exhibitions; after the start they will grow of themselves. Ten years hence they will be established necessities. We wish the exhibition success, and if it is placed prominently before the public, and in an accessible place, there is no doubt of its satisfying the hopes of its friends.

GLAMORGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE I.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK.

Few, excepting the most successful breeders, realize how important a part the proper selection and mating of their breeding stock plays in the rearing of exhibition fowls. To produce exhibition birds no pains should be considered too great in the mating of a breeding pen to have the faults, however small, in cock, counterbalanced by the perfection of those points in the hen; if possible have each point represented by perfection on one side at least. I should much rather if there must be a failing in one of the birds, that it

should be in the hen, as the cock with one exception exerts the most influence over the color of the plumage, and over the external points or marks in general, while the hen governs the form and size. The exception in the cock is this: if the hen had not a distinct black stripe in her hackle, I should expect to breed very few if any good birds from her, even if the cock had a good hackle. I will endeavor to give a few rules for the benefit of the amateur. In selecting a cock, choose a bird with a small head, which should be surmounted with a small pea-comb. The neck should be rather long with a full sweeping hackle, which should have a distinct black stripe in the centre of each feather. His back should be wide and flat without any apparent length; the saddle commencing almost at the base of the hackle, cannot be too broad, and should continue to rise until it merges into the tail, which should be carried nearly upright and open out wide. His breast ought to be broad, deep, and full, and carried well forward. His wings should be well folded with the points pressed well into the fluff. The fluff should be very abundant, so as to give the bird a broad and deep appearance from behind. His legs should be thick and rather short, and of bright reddish-yellow color, well feathered with white feathers mottled with black near the toes. Perfectly white leg feathering is if possible to be avoided; never breed from a bird with crooked toes.

Next in order comes the hen. Her head should be small and fine with a very low pea-comb. Her hackle must have a broad black stripe down the middle of each feather, which I like to see end in a sharp point at the base of the neck; the neck rather long. Back flat and wide, with a broad cushion, which should rise until it almost buries the nearly upright tail. Her breast ought to be deep, broad, and full, carried rather low in comparison with the cock. Her wings should be short, tightly folded, with the points dipped up between the cushion and fluff. The fluff should be ample, covering the thighs, and giving the bird a broad, deep appearance. The hen must be short in the leg, and viewed from behind they should stand so far apart as to indicate a capacious chest, which is necessary to afford room for the heart, lungs, and other vital organs, which will insure vigor and stamina. The legs of the hen should be of a reddish-yellow color, well feathered with white feathers mottled with black near the toes; the toes should be straight and strong.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, November, 1873.

A VERY SINGULAR STORY OF A WEASEL.

THE following story was told to us as being a positive fact, the narrator professing to be one of the workingmen who witnessed the performance of the said weasel: A party of men were prying stone in a field, and found under a large rock a nest containing four young weasels, which they captured, and put to one side. Upon the return of the old weasel, quite a scene ensued. She became very much excited, and very angry, and at once set off, but soon returned, and going straight to the little pail containing the drinking-water for the men, she spit something in it, and was about to go off a second time, when she discovered her nest and her young, all alive and unharmed. She immediately returned to the pail, and continued jumping and pushing at it until it was overturned, thus saving the lives of the men she evidently meant to punish for the destruction of her offspring.—*Farmers' Club.*



SETTER DOG (GROUSE),

OWNED BY MESSRS. SCHREIBER & SON, PHILADELPHIA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SETTER DOG "GROUSE."

(ILLUSTRATED.)

OUR illustration represents the well-known setter dog "Grouse," owned by Messrs. Schreiber & Son, photographers, of this city. The dog and position were thought to be so good, that the "Sportsman's Club" of this city adopted it as a seal for their Society.

"Grouse" was born June, 1868. Color, orange and white. When in good condition, his hair is from 5 to 7 inches long, of very fine silky texture. He stands $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is 41 inches from the end of nose to the root of tail; 31 inches around the chest; length of head $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; circumference of head 18 inches. His sire and dam were raised in New Jersey from imported parents. He has a fine disposition, and is thoroughly broken on all the game birds of this section of country; will stand, back, and retrieve English snipe, woodcock, quail, and partridges. As an instance of his good qualities, when three years old, during a sporting trip in Virginia, he pointed within half an hour on woodcock, quail, and English snipe.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHAT FOWLS PAY THE BEST.

I SHALL endeavor to give through the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* my views and experience in regard to what fowls pay the best, how to make them pay, &c., &c.

My first investment in poultry outside of the common dung-hill breed, was made in the spring of 1865, by purchasing six or seven spotted fowls, called by their former owner Silver Pheasants, at one dollar per head. A few weeks later I called at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Haines, in Elizabeth, N. J., and added one trio of silver-spangled Hamburgs, and one trio of White Leghorn, to my "choice" collection. So much for a start in the poultry business. My object this week is to show, to the best of my ability, and by my own experience, the foolish idea of amateurs in not selecting the best stock, and seeing what they get before paying for it. Of course there are numerous instances where parties have been *known* to get good stock by answering some of the many advertisements that crowd the agricultural and stock papers of the present day, but I truly believe that the poultry fancy has suffered more, in this country, by the rascality of unprincipled parties, than by any other way. However, we will return to our subject. I had the hen fever badly; Burnham was nowhere. Never shall I forget with what anxiety I watched and waited for the necessary twenty-one days to elapse, when the careful old dung-hill (selected expressly for the occasion), should present me with my first clutch of Hamburgs; but as everything must have an ending, so it was in my case. But oh, horror! what was my dismay when going into the henery one morning, to find my much-looked-for brood of Hamburgs almost *black*! What could have been the cause? I had kept them separate, the Hamburgs in one coop and the Leghorns in another; so where did the mongrels come from? and they were mongrels of the first water. But I was young, and trouble did not sit long upon me. The Leghorns had to report yet. Perhaps I may have better luck in that quarter; *they* certainly cannot come *black*; neither did they; but out of fifteen eggs the hen hatched twelve chicks, five white and seven *Dominique*. So

much for my first year's experience in the poultry business. In the next number I shall give my experience with the different breeds in regard to laying qualities, profits, &c.

THOS. S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

MARKETING POULTRY.

ALL poultry intended for market should be well fattened, especially that sent for the holidays. The best manner of killing fowls is by bleeding in the neck; never wring the neck. Poultry intended for market should be dry picked, and if the feathers are plucked before the bodies are cold, this can be easily done. If poultry is scalded in the old-fashioned way it lessens the value full one-third. After the fowl is dry picked plunge it in a kettle of very hot water, holding it there only long enough to cause the bird to plump, then hang it up, turkeys and chickens by the foot, and ducks and geese by the head, until thoroughly cooled. This scalding makes the fat look bright and clear, and the fowl appear nice and plump. In packing, use clean packages, lining the sides and ends with paper and cover over, between the layers, with clean rye straw. Pack as closely as possible, so there will be no chance for the poultry to move about and become bruised. Good poultry will always sell for a full price, while common and inferior grades invariably sell low, and in most cases at a loss to shippers.—*Rural Home*.

PECULIARITIES OF BIRDS.

RECENT adepts in natural history state some curious facts about birds. It is said that among other "mental qualities" which our winged friends possess, they have a wonderful power of "calculating distances." As new weapons of destruction are invented, many species of birds narrowly observe their range, and keep out of the dangerous distance, without troubling themselves to fly farther than necessary. Some birds, an English authority maintains, have studied "rifle practice," and give themselves a longer distance from a rifle barrel than is necessary when a "smooth bore," is pointed at them. This may be true, for the wonderful sagacity which animals possess may be admitted within bounds.

Domestic poultry, losing much, do not still lose all their aptness, though "Tiff," in the story, pronounces them "shallow things." They will avoid a carriage-wheel, at the last moment, seldom moving more than three or four inches out of the way. But their aptness at "calculation," when a steam-engine is the "motor," is not creditable. Railroad trains through rural districts immolate large numbers of chickens. The birds can "time" a horse, but not a steam-engine.

Birds have a fine eye, it is noted, for beauty and adornment—domestic fowls always excepted—and some varieties are great imitators. Their character is summed by the writer already referred to as follows: "It may be safely said that birds seem to have more capacity for perceiving beauty, much more gift for social enjoyment, a finer knowledge of distance and direction, and more power of vocal imitation, than any other order of animals of which we know anything. On the other hand, they have less sense of power and sympathy than the dog, and therefore much less sense of responsibility to their superiors, whom they often love

but seldom serve. . . . They are too fast, too migratory in their habits to learn anything which needs perfect fidelity and vigilance. . . . They are the musicians, and we might almost say the sensuous poets of the animal world; but musicians and sensuous poets do not conduce to progressive knowledge and ethical culture."

ITEMS

INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

THE proprietors of the *Liberté*, of Paris, established a pigeon express between the office of the journal and Trianon, to carry the news of the proceedings of the Bazaine court-martial. The proprietors had a pigeon-house constructed on the roof of their premises, and every morning a man starts for Versailles with a certain number of these birds. The reporter attaches his account of the proceedings to a bird's body, portions of the report being so brought as the carriers are successively let loose. The average time these winged messengers take for the transit is six minutes.

DISCOVERY.—A few days since, while workmen were engaged in digging and making an opening in the sewer on Sixth Street, Philadelphia, in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, to connect with a smaller one on Cresson Street, a large-sized hog made its appearance at the opening, endeavoring to get out from its dark pen. The laborers hauled the animal out after considerable trouble, and it is at present in the possession of the Hall Association, who are puzzled to know what to do with it. How it came into the sewer and how long it had been there is not known.

SOME months ago a Lithuanian lynx escaped from a travelling menagerie at Altona, Holstein, and \$20 reward was offered for its capture, but in vain. Not long ago a sentinel at Kiel observed a strange cat-like animal coming out of the mouth of a large cannon on the ramparts, and after a short time returning with a duck in its jaws. The man got assistance; a net was spread over the muzzle of the gun, and the missing lynx was recaptured, together with a domestic cat and a litter of three young ones. These curious kittens have been transferred to the botanical garden of Hamburg, where they have been visited by many naturalists.

AN expert lays down the following rule for telling the age of eggs: Take an egg carefully between the thumb and the forefinger of the left hand, carry it to the further end of the back yard, look carefully around to see that no one is watching you, tap the egg gently with a knife or other edged instrument held in the right hand, and jump back with alacrity. Then take the others one at a time and try them in a like manner. After a little practice in this art, a quick ear can detect the difference in sound, the one that pops the loudest being the oldest egg.

A PRINTER was boasting the other day about his wonderful ability to set type. "I know what you can't set," said a comrade. "What is it?" "Two hens on one nest."

AN AFFECTIONATE RAT.—The Whitehall (N. Y.) *Times* relates the following story of affection in a rat: There is in Whitehall village a family who have a little daughter 2½ years old, who has formed a singular attachment for a rat. Every day this little one goes into the wood-shed adjoining the house, where a large, venerable-looking rat makes its appearance, when the innocent-looking child proceeds to

feed it from her chubby hand. The parents have caught their little one feeding its *protégé* several times of late, yet, on the approach of any other than the little girl, the rat scampers off to its hole. Several efforts have been made by the child's parents to despatch the singular companion of their darling, for it was feared that the child may get bitten by it. Last Sunday the rat showed its affection and guardian care of the little one's comfort, as the following will show: The child's mother put it to sleep in its cradle in the kitchen, going to another room in the house, leaving the sleeping child alone. She was gone some time. On her return she cast her eye at the child, when she was surprised to observe the rat standing perched upon the top of the cradle, moving its tail over the little sleeper. The mother, wishing to see what the "varmint was up to," stood and watched its movements, peeping through the door, which was only partly opened. She observed a number of flies above the child's face, when two lit on the little one, whereat the kind rat whisked them off with its tail. Wishing to make sure, the lady quietly called her husband, and the two stood watching the proceedings for at least ten minutes. Every time that a fly dared to alight on the little one's face that old rat's friendly tail would brush it away, like the guardian angel hovering about us, who, we believe, is constantly brushing away dangers that threaten us poor mortals. It was thought safe by the child's parents to leave the child in charge of its singular nurse, and for one hour the little one slept. When it awoke its mother went to take it up, and the rat jumped from the cradle and sped away through the half-opened door to the wood shed. Since that time the child has been put to sleep in the kitchen to ascertain if the experiment would be repeated. Each time, when left alone, with the shed door partially open, the old rat would enter and take up its position over the top of the cradle, watching the little sleeper and brushing away the flies who dared to trouble its precious charge.

THE DAHLIA, now a common flower, easily cultivated, and as pretty as common, commanded a large price when it was rare. A gentleman sending home a few bulbs, was astonished to find them served among his vegetables, at dinner. The curious fact about this mistake is that it was a repetition of the blunder which introduced the flower into England. An English lady sent a bulb from abroad home to her gardener, supposing it to be an artichoke, and intending it for the kitchen garden. "When a beautiful flower came up, instead of a succulent vegetable, she gazed on it with a feeling akin to that of the fox hunter, who complained that the smell of the violets spoiled the scent." The offer of thirty guineas for a root, made by a London florist, reconciled her to the disappointment.

TEXAS RABBITS.

In the vicinity of Austin, and throughout a large portion of Central and Western Texas, there is a small gray rabbit, which is probably *Lepus sylvaticus* of Bachman. We say rabbit (although English authors tell us that hare is the correct and proper name), because hare is never used in speaking of this animal in Texas. These animals are very destructive to young fruit trees, and also rose bushes, especially those which have been recently planted and have branches near the ground. The damage is done in the winter-time, not generally by gnawing the bark from the body of the

tree, which they seldom do, but they cut off the lower limbs to the height of two feet, and sometimes even as high as three, which last they probably do by jumping up. The limbs are cut off as smooth as if done by a sharp knife, and what is rather singular, all are cut at about an angle of forty-five degrees. At first we did not know who had been cutting off the limbs of our trees, but we soon discovered the authors of the mischief. Previous to that we had been their friends, and permitted them to go unharmed about the place, and even stay under the house, but when we saw the injury they had done our dwarf pear and dwarf apple trees, our friendship was turned to deadly hatred. We wished every rabbit in the neighborhood was dead, and since then we have killed all we could. At first we killed a good many by rubbing strychnine on large slices of sweet potatoes; but some only ate enough of the poison to make themselves very sick, and they told others to shun potatoes, until, finally, the rabbits would not eat the sweet potatoes which we had prepared for them.

Fortunately, we obtained a good cat, which began to catch the young growing rabbits for her kittens. After a little time, she caught those which were nearly full grown, and sometimes she has even caught full-grown rabbits. We now have two such cats, and have seen but one rabbit on the place during the last six months.

The rabbits cut off the limbs to get the buds, of which they are very fond. In the spring, when the leaves are partly grown, or just unfolding from the bud, rabbits consider them as a great delicacy. We have had more than one hundred dwarf pear trees killed by the rascals, beside much damage done to apple trees and young rose bushes. The buds and young leaves of these they seem to prefer, but for a change they sometimes eat those of the apricot and peach.—S. B. BUCKLEY, in *Country Gentleman*.

CANARY AND GOLDFINCH CROSS.

THE age is immaterial, the main object being to get a hen from a strain which, from some inexplicable cause, has a tendency to throw birds more nearly allied to the canary in plumage than to the finch. By far the greater proportion of goldfinch mules are dark, self-colored birds, not half so bright in plumage as the finch himself; but where the canary shows itself, either by giving brilliancy of color to the naturally dark feathers of the self-colored bird, or by causing it to break into a beautifully variegated specimen, the mule becomes valuable according to the amount of brilliancy so bestowed, or the exactness of the markings; or if the mule be perfectly clear, a cock of good color—if it have a bright blaze on its face—the breeder may write himself down among the lucky men of the nineteenth century. I can give no opinion as to the best age for pairing canaries. Breeders never wait for breeding stock to reach any particular age. You cannot go far wrong by following nature, but put your birds up in the spring, about the time when they are beginning to make love out of doors. Young birds of last season will breed this year, and breeders are only too glad to get nests from them while in the heyday of their strength. I have read somewhere, I do not know where, that certain disparities in the ages of the sexes have a tendency to produce more cocks or more hens in a nest, as the case may be, but I have never recorded any statistics, and seldom relate any experience but my own.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

GOLD FISH IN AN AQUARIUM.

"I HAVE kept gold fish for two years or more. The first six months, or thereabouts, I lost eight fish by following the instructions of parties from whom I purchased. I then thought I would use my own judgment in the matter, and see if feeding would kill them, as I had been informed by the aforesaid dealer. I now have five gold fish, three minnows, one crawfish or crab, and four turtles, in an aquarium 30 by 16 inches, and 12 inches deep. I have on the bottom about two inches of fine lake sand, and scattered here and there stones built up or piled so as to form run-ways. I feed them about twice a week with fresh beef, cut into small pieces and dropped on the water, when, quick as a trout after a fly, they will seize the pieces until satisfied. I have often seen them jump three inches above the water trying to catch a fly on the side of the glass. I keep a small plant of *Calla* in a pot standing in the water all the time. Some say it helps to keep the water pure. I change and renew the water twice a week during the winter, and three times during the summer."

BUILDING UP A RACE.

FRAZER'S Magazine communicates a plan, from the pen of Mr. Galton, the author of "Hereditary Genius," for scientifically transmitting certain desirable qualities of mind and body combined, and afterwards accumulating them in the form of a distinct class or caste; so that, after a given time, a superior race of men and women will be secured for the world's direction and government, and matters on the earth be made to go at a better pace, and with far more profitable results to confiding humanity. The theory is simply the one of stirpiculture, which undeniably contains a living idea that is susceptible of being successfully developed. The writer in Frazer wants merely to make the rule of the best the rule of the earth. This would be a real aristocracy, the meaning of that much-abused word being only the rule of the best. Now we are ruled by those who, to say the least, are not wholly of the superior class. The majority of those who are at the top belong rightfully at the bottom. The writer wants to base the new experiment on facts that are well attested in regard to ancestry and virtuous character, and then to promote a strict intermarriage among such, none to go outside of the rank, or class, to which their acquired or inherited superiority entitles them.

The plan proposed has some points so ingenious that they deserve more particular consideration. To begin with, it would have proper persons, in different localities, to pursue a thorough inquiry into the facts relative to human heredity, to be compared with facts in regard to heredity in lower animals, and even in plants; this merely to demonstrate, beyond the shadow of a question, that man is subject strictly to the same laws which govern the growth and improvement of the lower order of beings. Then would follow, by way of a convincing illustration, statistics of families that have long shown signs of improvement, and in consequence, have naturally come to set upon themselves a higher estimate than upon the average humans around them. It would be made to appear, from these facts, that such families cherish a higher and more consistent pride than others, so as to make them inclined of themselves to intermarry only within their own class. Upon such a plan, perfectly simple and natural as it is, and entirely regulated by a scientific law, the world could secure a race of poets, of orators, of statesmen, and philosophers; or it could continually supply itself with wise and noble rulers, unselfish public servants, and a band of benevolent men and women whose united power in the state would be irresistible.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUR illustrations this week, representing the setter dog "Grouse," and pair of light Brahmas, "Gladiator" and "Grand Duchess," are photo-lithographs from pen-and-ink sketches, made by Theophilus P. Chandler (architect to the Zoological Society of this city), from photographs taken from life. We hope to be able to give *one or more* of these full-page engravings weekly. As this style of illustration is more or less an experiment, we hope to improve with every issue; all we ask is a generous support from fanciers, and we will make the Journal all they could wish for.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE.

MR. WM. H. CHURCHMAN, President of the American Poultry Association, offers a special prize of one hundred dollars (\$100), for the best dark Brahma hen, regardless of age, to be exhibited at the Buffalo show, January 15th, 1874. For each entry a fee of \$5 will be charged for the benefit of the Society. Each exhibitor, when making his entry, relinquishes all claim over his fowl. No matter how many fowls are entered for this prize, the winner is to take them all, in addition to the \$100 in gold.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the city of Buffalo, New York, commencing on January 15th, at 2 P.M., at which time the American Standard of Excellence will be thoroughly revised to suit the present views of Fanciers. All persons not members of the above Association are cordially invited to be present, to give their views and assist in the above work. Further information will be cheerfully given by addressing

JOSEPH M. WADE,
Secretary, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. CHURCHMAN,
President.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE Fifth Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at Hartford on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of December. From evidences already shown it will be the finest exhibition ever held in Connecticut.

Committees of the Society have been actively at work for months past, and nothing has been left undone which could add to the attractions of the exhibition. The work of these committees is most manifest in the list of special premiums. The Society presents one of the handsomest lists of specials ever yet offered. Its amount has already swelled to upwards of \$1500.

A new plan has been adopted by the Society in regard to awarding premiums, which cannot fail to please exhibitors. All premiums offered by the Society, also all special premiums, will be on exhibition during the Fair, at the end of which they will be distributed to the winners. Silver-ware will be engraved, and diplomas filled out as fast as the decisions of the judges are rendered.

This system of awarding premiums will be sure to meet the approbation of every fancier who has ever exhibited fowls and taken premiums.

Entries of fowls should be made as early as possible, in order to prevent any confusion at a late date.

Persons wishing to exhibit, and not being supplied with the requisite blanks, can obtain them by sending to my address,

S. E. CLARK,
Corresponding Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN.

JONQUE, BUFF, AND MEALY DEFINED.

A JONQUE canary is what an uninitiated person would call a yellow one, and a buff or mealy bird is what would ordinarily be called a white one. But there are many shades of color between the pale lemon-yellow of a common canary and the rich orange of a jonque, and in the same way there are as many shades of color between the almost colorless-white bird and the deep buff. Yellow birds are bright; buff are dull; yellow birds are of one uniform brilliant color; buff are, as it were, dusted over with meal, hence the synonym mealy. The terms yellow and buff, jonque and mealy, are used with a general application also (irrespective of the idea of yellow and buff considered as colors), dividing all varieties of canaries into two classes. For example: A green canary, if bright, is said to be a yellow-green, and if of a dull, opaque sort of color, is said to be a buff-green. A bright cinnamon is called a yellow cinnamon, and a dull one a buff cinnamon, and so on through every variety. A clear bird is one which shows no dark marks—that is, has no dark feathers, and which also has white under flue; the underneath portion of the feathers, which in some apparently clear birds is quite black. There is no probability of a canary show at the Crystal Palace in the summer. The birds are not in condition for exhibition, and are very busily engaged in rearing little olive plants for future shows.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

THE baby hippopotamus in the London Zoological Garden was given a male name, although it afterwards proved to be a female.

POULTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.

It seems to be conceded that the general result in attempting to breed poultry on a large scale has been unfortunate. At the same time it is also apparent that in nearly all these experiments the true conditions of success have not been observed. The proportion of care and room given to small flocks has not usually been extended to these large ones, and hence epidemics were more easily engendered, and when started, spread with such power and rapidity as to break up the plan, and discourage others from attempting it. The cost of feeding a large flock is an item calculated to frighten timid breeders without abundant capital, particularly during seasons when fowls are not remunerative, and this had aided not a little in prematurely closing up some establishments where more or less of success might have been achieved.

What I have seen of these experiments on a large scale, I remember only one instance where the space assigned a large flock seemed at all adequate—that of Warren Leland, who gave his flock fifteen acres of rough land, and provided them with ample shelter for bad weather, and all the conveniences for laying and hatching without unnecessary crowding. This was sensible; and it certainly seems plausible that if others would do likewise as to space and care, this problem of poultry as an occasional specialty in farming might receive a satisfactory solution. The kind of land needed in poultry farming does not matter much; what is wanted more than anything else is *room*—a wide range. If rough, rocky and bushy, no matter; if there are streams through it, so much the better; if the land is good enough for grain or grass, it becomes simply a question of profit between cultivated crops or a crop of chickens, and that can be tested. Until proof is brought to the contrary, I have faith to believe that if chickens are ever profitable in flocks exceeding a size sufficient to dispose of the table refuse usually given them, and the grain and insects they can pick up in their ordinary range—they will also be profitable in the case of a man who will manage them in the same liberal spirit with which cattle are managed. Due regard must be had to the value of the land assigned them, but in regions where rough land is plenty, as in New England, and much of it literally good for nothing at all except to grow bushes or furnish a range for something which needs space more than cattle do, plenty of poultry farms might be established, and that on a basis which would lift the business out of its present haphazard category. It will of course require skill and patience, close observation as to habits and breeds, a judicious selection of stock, good judgment in feeding and the rearing of chickens, and above all, a thorough taste—natural or acquired—for such work; but *with* these conditions, who will say that it will not succeed?—*Country Gentleman*.

DOMESTICATING ANIMALS.

WHATEVER of original instinct remains with domestic animals, is generally shown in full force in the case of their young; and, so strong is the maternal affection, that instances have occurred of their voluntarily adopting others than their own. I have known a cat to adopt a squirrel among her kittens. A remarkable story is told of a terrier which took charge of a brood of young ducks, having lost her own young. She was greatly alarmed, however, when they went into the water, and when they came to land she took them up, one by one, and carried them to her kennel. Singularly

enough, the next year she adopted two cock chickens; but when they began to crow she was as much alarmed as she had been by the waywardness of the ducklings; and always suppressed, by some manner of discipline, every such attempt!

If we consider the injury we should suffer if the vermin on which the cat preys were allowed to increase without that check, her domestication will appear of no slight importance. The estimation in which Whittington's famous cat was held by the foreign king is quite credible. The service which this sly, prowling character renders, is an interesting illustration of the inherent virtue, in the great plan of nature, of elements which appear from some points of view unmitigatedly evil.

The taming of solitary specimens of different species is not uncommon. Though the taming itself is easy, the lack of hereditary familiarity and subjection gives the creature's manners much eccentricity; and his moral conduct as a member of civilized society is rather exceptionable. He is continually relapsing into the old paganism, and his instincts break out in a very amusing manner.

The beaver is easily made a household pet; but he will set himself at work, with many a wise look, in the proper season, at building a dam—perhaps across a corner of the parlor, with toys, books, newspapers, and whatever else he can lay paws upon. The crow is very proficient under training; but his hereditary propensities do not forsake him, and he becomes an adroit "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." A tame woodchuck, I knew of, was wont to bury himself on the hearth, leaving only the tip of his nose visible out of the ashes.

We have been told of an old negro who had built his house in a wild and mountainous place at a distance from other dwellings. He was a singular, lonely man; but he enticed numerous wild creatures out of the woods for companionship. Hares, gray squirrels, flying squirrels, birds of various kinds, foxes, raccoons, &c., were his household pets. But such of his rude neighbors as occasionally came to his house, began to shrug their shoulders at the appearance of a formidable-looking rattlesnake in the midst of the happy family.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

Does any one that has the control of children (either parent or guardian) stop for a moment to consider the bad effect that the stupid nonsense contained in the children's literature of the present day has upon the minds of their little ones? *Mother Goose's Melodies*, *Jack the Giant-Killer*, and other trash of the same order are, in my opinion, merely stepping-stones to such works as *Jack Sheppard*, *Dick Turpin*, &c. Nor do they stop here. We even find in our Sunday-schools, books that are but a type of the above-mentioned works (although under a different name), wherein the writers try (by working up their imagination to the highest pitch), to tell how good little Harry, after living a few years in this wicked world, was brought on his death-bed, and after converting a drunken father, was suddenly spirited away to some far-off place, beyond the bounds of time and space; or how bad Dick lived to be a man, and after killing some friend in a street fight, met himself some horrible fate, ending by being consigned to some subterranean place (the exact locality not mentioned) to be tortured forever.

All such works are calculated to do more harm than good. Far better encourage them to turn their minds to the beauties of nature and the handiwork of their Creator; encourage them in their fancies; a few pairs of pigeons or rabbits, some good work on the same, will be of far more benefit than reading the hobgoblin stuff such as the country is flooded with at the present time.

THOMAS S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

HOW I MANAGE MY POULTRY.

I WILL tell you how I manage my hens, and they always lay the year round, in winter as well as in summer. The first of April I had two broods of chickens hatched. As soon as they were large enough, I killed all the old hens. When one wanted to set, I had her killed. I think young hens lay better than old ones. The chickens are a cross between Brahma hens and Leghorn crower. My coop is on the north side of the barn, but the south side is much better, if one can have it so. I give them warm water two or three times a day, and keep corn by them all the time, and also give them a few oats occasionally, and what crumbs are left from the table. I throw old bones to them to pick, as they are fond of them. Three of the pullets commenced to lay the first of September; the other four the last of September. These have laid three, four, and five eggs a day ever since. They haven't been outdoors once since snow came. I think hens won't lay unless they have bones, meat, sun, and a little salt in their food.—MRS. R. G. BENNETT, in *Maine Farmer*.

BREEDING TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.

THE *Land and Water* says: No kind of poultry will yield a profit unless they are attended to with some degree of common sense and in a business-like manner. The absolute rule has hitherto been for farmers to consider poultry as the least remunerative part of their farm stock. Most of them know no reason for saying so, but "they say so," consequently they receive little or no attention. We were lately at a large farm where this was most truly exemplified. The pigs, 160 in number, were well housed, well littered down, and well fed; the cows 87 in number, the same; and even the punkabs, worked by steam power, were continually fanning the poor beasts to keep them cool and drive the flies off; but the poor fowls, and especially the turkeys, had not where to lay their heads. Definitely, the poor creatures invariably roosted upon the iron hurdles near the back of the steam engine-room, and the owner said, in reply to some questions as to how many he had reared, "Oh, drat the things! They are no use to any one; I wish the foxes had the lot." The common-sense way to have turned the turkeys to a good account would be first to make a proper roosting and set of laying compartments in a large, perfectly dry, and airy building; and on the premises alluded to a good cart-shed abutted on to the engine-room, which could have been converted, at a small cost, into a most excellent house, and, from its contiguity to the warm room in question, it would have been most invaluable for such a purpose, while the carts could have been far better provided for away from the warmth. If the soil is tolerably dry and the farm well drained, turkeys may be raised with considerable profit. The hens lay freely, and if properly attended to they lay

early, which is one of the great secrets towards success, as the hens soon become broody and ready to take their nest of eggs. They are most exemplary sitters, and when once broody they may be kept on sitting for four months on any kind of eggs, and if they are made to take proper exercise to find their food and water twice a day, they do not take any harm from the continuous sitting; on the contrary, nearly always come off in better condition at the end of the time than when first set to hatch. The young are not more difficult to rear than other poultry. They must not be allowed to become saturated with rain too often while young (neither should any other poultry), and they must have an unlimited supply of fresh varied green food, specially lettuce, dandelion leaves, dock, young nettles, and onion tops; and they must be entirely fed on soft food for some weeks, very gradually introducing whole grain, in small portions for the first few months; even when six months old they should not have an entire meal of hard grain, as their powers for grinding their food are very limited at first, and it is those persons who force on with the unground grain at too early an age, to save themselves a little trouble, that complain of the delicacy of turkeys. Look at the beautiful barley and maize meal, and the fine and coarse food the farmers lavish on their pigs; the same would rear turkeys well; and, by the time the corn is being carried, the young birds will be ready to subsist almost wholly upon what they glean from the fields; a small boy or girl should be trained to know them, and quietly drive them to the fields required to be cleared, and should remain among them to protect and watch them, and to drive them back to their properly sheltered quarters for the night. With this kind of management turkeys may be bred in large numbers on a mixed farm, with profit.

A CODE ON POULTRY-KEEPING.

SHOWING HOW EVERY PULLET REARED MAY BE MADE TO RETURN A PROFIT OF £1 IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

THE French are pre-eminently celebrated for their poultry, both as to the quality and quantity they produce.

The principle adopted by them in their successful and economical rearing may be explained in a few words—early hatching, early killing, liberal feeding, stimulating food, both for fattening and egg-producing. They keep only the best breeds, celebrated either as egg-layers, or quick growth to maturity. They keep their stock always young, and by liberal feeding with stimulating food, both flesh and eggs are produced with the regularity of machinery; risk of disease being prevented by the rapidity with which they fatten and realize, keeping up a constant succession.

The domestic fowl is admittedly of all birds the most generally useful; but although so commonly kept, and highly appreciated, it is quite a rare exception to find any in this country who know how to rear, and keep them profitably, even at the exorbitant prices they at present command.

The object in keeping poultry should be to produce their flesh and eggs as *expeditiously* as possible, and at the *smallest* cost; and it is only from want of proper knowledge of their management that eggs and poultry are the rich man's delicacy, rather than what they should be—food for the million. I say want of knowledge alone, because no greater trouble, and far less expense, is involved in making them a source of profit than of loss.

Fowls should be looked upon as mere machines for con-

verting one material of smaller value into another of greater value. A man who expects a good return of flesh and eggs from fowls insufficiently fed and cared for, is like a miller expecting to get meal from a neglected mill, to which he does not supply grain.

The common plan amongst farmers and cottagers is to keep fowls indiscriminately year after year, of various breeds, sizes, and ages, feeding them irregularly, generally insufficiently, sometimes not at all; bestowing little or no care upon them, their wants, or comforts; chickens being hatched at all times throughout the summer, late rather than early.

Now the pullet chickens so reared, with the exception of the very few that may be hatched in March, or early in April, are fed, and make no return whatever, until the following spring or summer, involving on an average *ten months'* unprofitable keep, before they produce eggs; and even then, often owing to insufficiency of food, degeneracy of breed, and want of proper care, produce less than one-half the eggs they otherwise would, or are capable of doing; and further, produce their eggs at a time when they only command the lowest price, returning thereby often but little more than the cost of the food they consume.

So with the cockerel chickens (except those few hatched early in the spring), they are not considered sufficiently large and full-grown to kill before the following spring; for unless they are fit to dispose of about harvest-time, they are not likely to improve in condition as the winter comes on; their age increases, and their appetites become voracious. They are consequently kept until the following spring, when they have attained the age of nine or ten months, or nearly their full growth; but by this time it will be found, on calculation, that the cost of their food will have exceeded the value of the fowl sold.

With *such* management it may be *truly* said that "poultry don't pay."

I will now as briefly as possible explain a system whereby fowls may be kept, and made to return a *quick and certain* profit—larger profit, indeed, than any other farm stock possibly can—and with the greatest of all advantages, requiring but the most trifling outlay.

There is no family, rich or poor, living in the country or town suburb, that may not with advantage keep poultry. It must with ordinary care prove highly remunerative, and be a means of consuming quantities of kitchen and table refuse, which in suburban houses and cottages is often thrown away.

The principles to be acted upon are these:

1st. Good stock, size of frame, and delicacy of flesh, combined, for producing *cockerels*; early and productive layers for producing *pullets*.

2d. *Regularity and liberality* of feeding, combined with general care and attention.

3d. Hatch *pullet* chickens *only* during the months of March and April.

4th. Encourage by proper feeding every pullet to lay as soon as she attains the age of six months.

5th. Always fatten and dispose of your hens at about nineteen months old, just before their first (adult) moult.

6th. Never allow a cockerel to *exceed* the age of fourteen weeks before being fattened and disposed of.

By such a system it will be found that *every* pullet reared becomes a source of profit at the age of *six* months, and every cockerel at the age of fourteen weeks. During these months of chickenhood they cost but *very little* to keep.

The return made for their food up to this time is *enormous*; but after this it will steadily decrease, and, before the cockerels are full-grown, they will not pay for their keep.

Mr. Mechi also says that he cannot understand upon what grounds farmers can say that poultry does not pay, when the selling price of beef, mutton, and pork is only 4½d. per lb., and fowl 1s. "I am sure (he says) it costs no more to produce a pound of fowl than a pound of beef or mutton. The whole question of producing more poultry is a national and important one. Commend me to poultry as the farmers' best friend."

The cost of a chicken during the first two months of its existence does not, *certainly* need not, exceed ½d. per week; the second two months ¾d., and afterwards 1d. per week; making the total cost of a pullet to the time she becomes profitable, 1s. 6d., and that of a cockerel only 1s. 2d. From the time a pullet commences to lay, she should, on an average, during the following twelve months, produce from 220 to 234 eggs; one-half of which will be produced during the dearest time (winter), making the average value of her eggs, at 1s. 3d. per dozen, a total of £1 4s. 6d. This average price may be obtained in any of the large towns in England. Indeed, although I live in the depths of Wales, I am able to dispose of all my eggs by contract by the year at a *fixed* price of 1s. 3d. per dozen.

It may be considered by some that 234 eggs is an excessive estimate. No doubt it would be so under existing management, but quite the reverse under proper treatment. In an egg-producing establishment near Paris, where no less than 100,000 hens are kept, the average number of eggs produced annually by each fowl is 300. Horseflesh is here largely used as a stimulating food, and without any ill effects. (*Stephens's Book of the Farm.*) 131 days, or 4½ months, is ample allowance for non-productive days. The average yield from the Hamburg breed would be at least 250. Two authorities, writing lately to a poultry journal, say, the one, "My Hamburgs, although kept in *close confinement*, average 220 eggs to each bird;" the other, "I can thoroughly confirm Mr. E.'s statements; my 70 hens on 1d. per week average over 220 eggs per bird." The eminent authorities and writers, James Dickson and Captain Hornby, place the average yield of Hamburgs at 240, and Spanish at 210.

After producing this quantity of eggs, and directly before her moulting sets in, she must be cooped for a fortnight and fattened, when she will be worth about 2s. 6d. to 3s., or 8d. per lb., as she ought to weigh at least 4 lbs., and not exceed 19 months in age. A fat young fowl ought certainly *everywhere* to command per lb. the price of a neck or forequarter of mutton. By now disposing of her, you save the expense of an often protracted moulting season, and a winter of unprofitable keep; disposing of her carcase before age has deteriorated its value; and you also make room for the next succession of pullets, reared the past spring, and now about to commence laying.

Fowls are often from two to three months before they thoroughly regain their feathers, and the later they moult the longer and more severe it becomes, and in cold weather they seldom commence again to lay for some months after regaining them. After twelve months' prolific production of eggs, followed by the severe ordeal of moulting, it is but reasonable to expect that a fowl will require a certain amount of rest. I have always found that 4 lbs. of barley or other

meal (together with potatoes) moistened with milk, is sufficient to fatten any fowl during the 14 days she is cooped.

The profit and loss account will stand thus :

DR.	s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Cost of eggs,	0 1	234 new laid eggs at 1s. 3d.	
Cost of rearing chicken to egg-producing time,	1 6	per dozen,	1 4 6
Cost of feeding during the 12 months she is laying,	4 2	Produce of fowl 2s. 6d. to 3s.,	0 3 0
Fortnight's fattening,	0 6	Excrements,*	0 2 4
	6 3		£1 9 10
		Deduct cost,	0 6 3
		Total profit,	£1 3 7

Leaving a profit on each pullet of £1 3s. 7d., or 300 per cent. The profit and loss account on the cockerels will be as follows :

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Cost of egg,	0 0 1	Value of cockerel, weight 5½ lbs., 3s. 6d. to	0 3 9
Cost of 12 weeks' keep,	0 0 7	Excrements,*	0 0 5
Cost of two weeks' fattening,	0 0 6		0 4 2
	£0 1 2	Deduct cost,	0 1 2
		Total profit,	£0 3 0

Leaving a profit on each cockerel of 3s., or over 150 per cent.

Now, from actual experiments, it has been proved *over and over again*, that the finest fowls can be kept in the highest state of perfection at the cost of 1d. to 1½d. per week; and this, without even the advantage of anything of a run, beyond an inclosed yard or small garden.

Those who doubt the sufficiency of such allowance had better refer to Mr. Mowbray's standard work, or to the comprehensive experiments of M. Réaumer, M. Parmentier, &c. I can certify to its sufficiency from my own experience, having kept nearly 100 *large* fowls during the past twelve months upon a weighed and measured allowance of food, and which never exceeded ¾d. per week. They were the whole time in laying condition, and in the highest state of perfection as to plumage, &c.

This sum will allow of the best quality of food being given, and such will always prove the cheapest.

Wheat at 5s. 9d., barley at 4s. 6d., oats 3s., buckwheat 4s. 9d., maize 4s. 3d. per bushel; broken rice, 1½d. per lb.; small potatoes (siftings), 2s. per cwt.; bullock's liver and sheep's pluck, 1½d. per lb.; will enable you to keep your fowls in the highest possible perfection, within the price named, averaging the value of one grain against another.

In Ireland, Scotland, and parts of Wales, where fowls can have liberty, and milk and potatoes are plentiful and cheap (as well as corn), fowls may be kept at probably one-half the cost named, producing eggs at ¾d. per dozen, and flesh at 1½d. per lb. It is owing to the liberal feeding of warm potatoes, accompanied with *warm housing*, that the poultry in Ireland are good egg-producers, and this, in spite of the

most miserable puny breeds, deteriorating year after year from breeding in and in and with absence of fresh blood.

To encourage and keep the pullets laying through the winter months, it is *necessary* that they should be kept warm at night, fed liberally, and on stimulating food. In the morning each pullet should have 1½ oz. of barley, buckwheat, or meal; midday, boiled potatoes warm, or boiled rice, with scraps of meat, suet, or fat, bullock's liver, or sheep's pluck; at night, 1½ oz. of wheat, Indian corn, or heavy oats. Such feeding will keep them in such a condition as will enable them to continue to lay regularly until the spring, when 2 or 2½ oz. of grain per day may be resorted to, without the assistance of meat or cooked food.

Fowls in winter, owing to the absence of worms, grubs, flies, &c., require more hand-feeding than in summer, but where they have the advantage of an extended run, 1d. per week will be found an *ample* allowance, and allow for liberal feeding, of the best food, averaging winter against the summer.

A wise selection of stock, and such as may be suited to your soil, is of paramount importance. The Houdan, Creve, Dorking, and Brahma are all excellent for the table, and come early to maturity, being easily fattened. The Hamburgs, Houdans, Polands, Spanish, and Brahma excel as egg-layers, all except the two latter being non-sitters.

Two or three hatches of cockerel chicks may with advantage be made throughout the summer, as they only require fourteen weeks before they are fit to be disposed of.

Those who desire to act upon the best and *most economical* principles will avoid the expense involved by allowing a hen to rear her own chickens, which will amount in eight weeks, by loss of eggs and keep, to 4s. 8d. A capon may be easily trained to undertake the brooding and rearing of chickens as well as the best hen. A large, full-feathered capon can brood and care twenty-five to thirty chickens at a time, and will continue the careful charge of *brood after brood throughout the year*, irrespective of age, size, or color.—*Mascal, Réaumer, Parmentier.*

Chickens may also be reared by what is termed an "artificial" mother, which is a simply-constructed shallow box, the perforated lid being lined with lamb's-skin, or goose-down; and by the application of heat to the lid, either by hot water or hot air, chickens in any number can be reared, with far greater ease and certainty than by the natural mother. The author will be glad to furnish particulars as to the training of capons, or show a plan of rearing-box or "artificial" mother.—*Réaumer, Bonnemain, Parmentier.*

So precocious are the Creve Cœur fowls in their growth and disposition to fatten, that they are fit to be put up to fatten at the age of two and a half to three months, and be ready for table fifteen days after.—*Pringle, Murray.*

A succession may, therefore, always be kept up ready for the coop, and thus a large number may be disposed of in the year, without having any quantity on hand at one time; and in this way one's limited capital may be continually turned over, each time realizing 150 per cent., or 600 per cent. if followed by three successions through the summer.

No doubt it will be considered a bold assertion to say that fowls are capable of making a return of 600 per cent. in twelve months, at a time when the popular belief is that "poultry don't pay." It is true that fowls don't pay as often managed, but, at the same time, I affirm, without fear of contradiction, that they can be made to pay, and to pay as no other stock possibly can.

(To be continued.)

* A fowl will void at least 1 oz. of dry dung in 24 hours, and which is worth 7s. per cwt. (*Stephens.*) Those who cannot find a market for this valuable manure at such a price, let them use it themselves in their own gardens, and make *as much again*. I can speak with confidence of the power of 1 cwt. to produce from 4 to 5 cwt. of potatoes, value 25s.



LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

OWNED BY WILLIAM H. KERN, PHILADELPHIA.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

OUR illustration is not a mere fancy sketch of what a Light Brahma should be; but is from a photograph of a noted pair of fowls, owned by William H. Kern, of this city. The cock "Gladiator" was raised by Dr. S. P. Jones, at the Insane Asylum, in this city, from the best Philadelphia stock. Gladiator, while a cockerel, passed into the hands of Messrs. Nevius & Darlington, of this city, and was exhibited by them at the Philadelphia show of 1871, where he took second premium, and was much admired. Forty coops of Light Brahmas competed at this show. The cock was then sold to Mr. J. E. Phillips, of Baltimore, Md., who exhibited him, in the fall of 1872, at the Maryland State Fair, where he was again victorious, taking second premium in a spirited competition. He again passed into the hands of his former owners, who resold him to his present owner, William H. Kern, who exhibited him at the Philadelphia show of 1872, when he took first premium, and the pen in which he was exhibited also took special, as the best pen of Light Brahmas, regardless of age. He is a good representative of the Philadelphia type of this breed.

The hen, "Grand Duchess," is a model of beauty, as can be seen by a close examination of her portrait. Besides assisting Gladiator to win his honors, she also took special premium for the best Light Brahma hen, regardless of age, at the Philadelphia show of 1872.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 27th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus of the *new paper* received this morning. I think it will be a success, and you have my best wishes. You can put me down as one subscriber, and I will advertise with you all I can.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. LOCKWOOD.

GEORGETOWN, MASS., November 1st, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus received with much pleasure. Your paper is just what I have long thought was needed.

Yours sincerely,

WM. W. MERRILL.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., November 3d, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I like the idea very much of a weekly journal devoted to fancy and pet stock, and I trust you will make it a success, both literally and financially.

Yours sincerely,

H. K. OSBORN.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 3d, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus is at hand, and I welcome the advent of your journal. We are in need of it, and it is my earnest hope that the fraternity will support what it needs most. . . . Although I have never met you, I shall take an interest in your new publication, and hold myself in readiness to perform any little task that will benefit the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. Wishing you godspeed, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

S. E. CLARK.

BALTIMORE, October 28th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your circular was received a day or two ago. Send along some numbers of your new publication as early as you can; and I will do all I can to give you a start. I am glad to hear of this new poultry and pigeon paper, and hope it may prove a success.

Truly yours,

J. E. KOONS.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 13th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received one of your circulars in regard to a "weekly journal," about to be published by yourself. Allow me to wish you success in your endeavors, for I think that it is something long needed. . . .

I remain, yours sincerely,

WM. T. FULLER.

ATLANTA, GA.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received your circular and am very glad that you are introducing a paper of that kind, as it is needed very much. . . .

Respectfully yours,

S. NATHANS.

BERNVILLE, PA., October 31st, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your circular in behalf of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is at hand, and I am well pleased with the idea. . . .

Most respectfully yours,

F. H. SCHWARTZ.

WARREN, OHIO, October 31st, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think that I can get a good list of names for you. It is a paper that we have needed for some time, and it will take the place of the monthlies, and in less than one year you will have more subscribers than all the monthlies combined.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. DICKINSON.

PORTLAND, ME., October 24th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think a weekly would give much better satisfaction to our people.

Yours sincerely,

E. DANA, JR.

BOSTON, MASS., October 24th, 1871.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Notice of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is at hand; we shall give you an advertisement shortly. . . . Think we can secure a good many subscribers for you, as we come in contact with about all of the poultry men in this part of the country.

Yours sincerely,

JACOB GROVES & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4th, 1871.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you \$2.50, for which mail me *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. My best wishes for your success in the enterprise. You should roll up a good list on this coast. I will render all the assistance in my power.

Yours respectfully,

C. L. MAST.

SELINGSGROVE PA., November 1st, 1871.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I hope your poultry paper may succeed.
I will be a subscriber and give you an advertisement. . .

Very sincerely yours,

A. M. CAREY.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus of *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is received, and I send you herewith an advertisement to be published in first and second numbers. . . A weekly is very desirable, and I wish you great success.

Yours truly,

WM. H. BRACHETTE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter at hand; glad to hear from you. Put my advertisement in for one month. . . I will do all I can to make your paper a welcome weekly visitor to this place.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. TOWN.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: As to the weekly journal I hardly feel that my experience would warrant me in giving an opinion. It seems to me, however, that if it was illustrated and put at a price that all could subscribe, and not made too large, that it ought to pay. I agree with you that as advertising mediums the monthly journals are generally too slow.

Yours sincerely,

A. N. RAUB.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., September 26th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think your price for the journal, \$2.50, not too high for an illustrated paper of its class. . . I like your idea on the advertising question (10 cents per line). One can describe his pets more accurately and yet at less cost than when giving a shorter advertisement. . . Better have more advertisers and make a little less, because the greater the number and variety of the advertisements, the more the circulation of the paper will be extended.

Yours, &c.,

A. N. RAUB.

152D STREET, N. Y.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I don't know what to say about your proposed weekly publication. I think it is very hazardous, but don't want to discourage you. It takes a great deal of capital to keep such an affair afloat. All I can do is to subscribe for it myself, which I will do most cheerfully. Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 12th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Put me down as a subscriber to your paper, and I will get as many more here as possible; we want a paper, &c. . . I will advertise too, at such times as seems best; will remit when you desire.

Yours cordially,

CHAS. D. PARKER.

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

President.—Hon. M. C. Comstock.

Vice-Presidents.—T. R. Proctor, G. H. Warner, C. W. Hutchinson, E. P. Howlett, A. B. Johnson.

Treasurer.—A. T. Goodwin.

Recording Secretary.—E. T. Batsford.

Corresponding Secretary.—L. B. Root.

Executive Committee.—George H. Warner, Edward Warr, John Hollingworth, E. A. Tallman, E. F. Downer, Almon Leach, Charles Bates, Seward Merry, F. H. Loucks.

It was decided to hold an Exhibition at Utica, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of January, 1874.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Connecticut, Hartford, December 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th.

Iowa, Cedar Rapids, December 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th.

Eastern Ohio, Youngstown, December 17th to 23d.

Michigan, Detroit, December 17th to 23d.

Maine, Portland, January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Jan. 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.

Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February.

Western New York, Buffalo, January 15th to 20th.

Central New York, January 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

New England, Worcester, January 20th, 21st, 22d.

Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.

Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.

New Hampshire, Manchester, February 11th to 13th.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6	00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS.—MARBLE, 13 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md., having selected his Breeding Stock, will be glad to dispose of his surplus stock of Pigeons, all of which have been bred with the greatest care for purity of strain and markings, namely: pair Yellow Swallows, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto, \$25. Pair Red Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$15. Pair Black Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50. Pair Blue Swallows, black bars, \$15; pair ditto, without bars (very scarce), \$30; odd cocks and hens of above colors, \$4 to \$7.50 each. Pair Blue Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Black Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Yellow Magpies (capped), \$20. Also, Blue Cock, \$7.50; Black Cock, \$5; Red Hen, \$4. Pair Nuns (yellow cock, red hen), \$15. Yellow Nun Hen, \$5. Pair Red Turbits (Points), \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto (shellcrests), \$6; pair ditto, \$8. Pair Red Priests (well feather-footed), \$10*; pair ditto, \$15*; Red Cock, and Yellow Hen, \$10; pair Yellow ditto, \$20*. Red Chequer Cock, Golden Dun Hen Priests, \$8. Pair Spangled Priests, very pretty, \$15*. Pair Black Starling Priests, white heads, half-moon breasts and bars, good crests, \$15*; Pair Archangels, \$12*; pair ditto, \$15*; pair black mottled Trumpeters (imported), \$50*; pair blacks (imported), \$40*; Cock, light-mottled (imported), \$15; all have splendid crests, rose, and feathered feet, winners of many prizes in England. Forty Shortfaced Tumblers, Almonds, Red and Yellow Agate Mottles, Splashes, Kites, and Whole-feather, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; for head and beak properties, as well as carriage and style, there are none better. Three pairs Buff Tumblers, pleasant-faced birds, very pretty, at \$5 per pair. All the above are in health and warranted breeders. No extra charge for coops. A liberal discount to dealers. Express charges must be prepaid.

N.B.—Birds marked thus * are first-class exhibition birds, fit to win in good company.

FAIR PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp. J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

**MADAME DE LINAS'**

LIGHTNING
VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,
Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,
720 Broadway, N. Y.

WM. H. KERN,

491 North Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

BREEDER OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

HORACE K. OSBORN,

BREEDER OF CHOICE POULTRY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

HOUDANS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

A pair of Pedigree Houdans, \$10.

Also, Light Brahmas, and Houdans,

Pure Stock of 1873, \$4 per pair.

State where you saw this.

H. A. NEITZ,

Millersburg, Pa.

MY SPECIALTIES.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
WHITE LEGHORN,
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,
DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS,
BLUE OWLS,
MAGPIES,
TUMBLERS, ALL VARIETIES.

THOS. S. ARMSTRONG, Trenton, N. J.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

DARK BRAHMAS.

First Class Prize-winners.

At Oak Lane Poultry Yards.

Address Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St.,

Eggs in season at \$6.00.

Philadelphia.

OAK LANE POULTRY YARDS.—Light Brahmas, extra Hens

and Fine Pullets. Also, a few good young and old Roosters of different grades, cheap for cash. Address

Mrs. JOS. M. WADE,

Eggs, \$6. Definite orders
booked in succession.

39 N. Ninth Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. CLARKE,

113 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.,

Can spare a few pairs and trios, hatch of 1873, from his celebrated
EXPOSITION STRAIN OF HOUDANS,

With Pedigree, selected for
Exhibition or Breeding.

A sample of

"Tablets for Registering Pedigrees,"

Sent on receipt of stamp.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.—One pair, very good. Price, \$10.
Address JAMES FISK,

Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada., Pa.



THE
WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their
FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

At St. James' Hall, Buffalo, New York, January 14th to 22d, inclusive.

Premium List is nearly completed, and will be issued soon. Apply to

C. A. SWEET, President.

GEO. W. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

39 North Ninth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Nov. 10, 1873.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., commencing on January 15, at 2 P.M., at which time the American Standard of Excellence will be thoroughly revised to suit the present views of Fanciers. All persons, not members of the above Association, are cordially invited to be present to give their views and assist in the above work. Further information will be cheerfully given, by addressing
WM. H. CHURCHMAN, President. JOS. M. WADE, Sec'y, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD FOWLS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.

BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
WHITE COCHINS. " "
PARTRIDGE COCHINS. " "
BLACK COCHINS. Selected Stock.
DOMINIQUE COCHINS. First Premium Stock.
PLYMOUTH ROCK. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
S. S. HAMBURGS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
HOUDANS. First Premium Stock.
SILVER POLISH. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Breeding Stock. Imported.
BROWN " " "
RED PILE GAME. Breeding Stock. Selected.
WHITE GAME. " " "
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BLUE " " Very Fine.
SPANGLED GAME. " " "
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Bantams. Breeding Stock. Imported. Cock, 16 ounces; Hens, 13½ ounces.
GOLDEN SEABRIGHT. Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular and Price List. Address

G. W. DICKINSONS, Warren, Ohio.

RARE CHANCE.—For a wide-awake man with a capital of one or two thousand dollars, and who is fond of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., to buy out the store, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The best stand in Philadelphia. This would not be for sale, but I find that my entire time will be required on the Fanciers' Journal which will be published at the above establishment. Address JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once,
S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.
A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

PURE BRED!—Two pairs Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, or Cocks single; one year old. One pair Gold-Laced Seabright Chicks. One pair White Bantam Chicks. Four Fine White Leghorn Cockerels, "J. B. Smith's Strain." One pair Aylesbury Ducks, "Clift's Strain." All splendid birds. Will exchange or sell low. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at very low prices: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS are well known to Breeders, Exhibitors, and judges of that variety of Asiatics, and have attained to a desirable reputation by their superior merits, and success as prize-winners. I prefer them to any other variety of Asiatics, and shall make them my specialty for 1874. A few Fowls and a fine lot of Chickens for sale at prices according to quality. Also, for sale, my entire stock of WHITE COCHINS, BLACK RUSSIANS, and JAPAN BANTAMS, to make room for PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Address

W. A. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address
JOSEPH M. WADE,

No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

HOUDANS.—To dispose of surplus stock, I will sell 20 Houdan Pullets, at \$3 each.
C. GIFFITH,

Upland, Delaware Co., Pa.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR AND ARTIFICIAL MOTHER.

Patented December 27th, 1870, and took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great New York Poultry Show in 1870; also, the First Premium at the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at Music Hall, February, 1872-3. INCUBATORS can be seen in working order at 26 North Market St., Boston.

Prices of Incubators.

No. 1, 400 Eggs, heat all around	\$60 00	Boxing \$3 00	No. 4, 400 Eggs, heat all around	\$125 00	Boxing, \$4 25
" 2, 100 " " "	85 00	" 3 50	" 5, 600 " " "	150 00	" 4 75
" 3, 200 " " "	100 00	" 3 75	" 6, 1000 " " "	200 00	" 5 25

Prices of Artificial Mothers.

No. 1, without Regulator	\$7 00	Boxing, \$1 00	No. 2, with Regulator	\$40 00	Boxing, \$3 00
" 2, " " "	15 00	" 2 00	" 3, " " "	50 00	" 3 25
" 1, with " " "	30 00	" 2 75	" 4, " " "	60 00	" 4 00

No machines considered engaged unless the money accompanies the order. All machines warranted well made.



I have bred **BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS** longer than any man in America,

and have the **LARGEST, BEST, AND ONLY**

WHITE EAR LOBE STOCK

IN THE WORLD.

Six hundred to a thousand on exhibition at my yards.

✂ EGGS FOR HATCHING FOWLS FOR SALE AT FAIR PRICES. ✂

I also offer a limited number of plants of my **New Seedling Strawberry**, known as **KINNEY'S No. 10**. It is a cross between Wilson's Albany and Jucunda, and as a **MARKET BERRY** excels all other varieties.

SEND STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST

OF FOWLS AND PLANTS.

FRANK J. KINNEY,
Worcester, Mass.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE,

IS NOW BREEDING ONLY

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,
Allegheny Co., Pa.

J. C. LONG, Jr., RAVENNA, OHIO,

Offers at low rates,

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, WHITE, AND

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

FANCY PIGEONS,

AND ANGORA RABBITS.

To gentlemen wishing to purchase

Good Stock at small figures,

This is a rare opportunity.

POULTRY BOOK AS A PRIZE

Given to those who purchase FOWLS of

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland,

Oneida County, New York.

Price List free. Illustrated Catalogue ten cents.

TEGETMEIR ON PIGEONS.—Two copies for sale at less than cost, in pamphlet form. Address W. W. BILLINGS, New London, Conn.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY

Will be held at City Hall, Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

January 6th and 10th, 1874, inclusive. For Premium Lists and further information, address

A. A. MILLER, Cor. Sec'y, Lock-box A, 303,

Entries close January 3d.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAVONARIUS & NICHTE,

CAGE MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN SINGING BIRDS,

No. 1108 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Poultry and Pigeon Coops, for Exhibiting Fowls. Pigeons and other pets, wholesale and retail. Singing Canaries, and Cages, sent safely by Express.

Estimates for Exhibition Coops furnished to Poultry Societies, at short notice.

GAME FOWLS.

BLACK BREASTED WILLOW-LEGS,

BROWN REDS, AND PILE.

FANCY PIGEONS—

TRUMPETERS,

HIGHFLYERS, OF ALL COLORS,

BARBS, TUMBLERS,

And many other varieties.

No Circular—write for what you want.

W. S. CONOVER,
P.O. Box 156, Bound Brook, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORNS,

AND

AMERICAN DOMINIKES.

✂ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD,

Hartford, Conn.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS.

E. H. WHITNEY,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A few Young Fowls for sale.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address JAMES FISK, Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada, Pa.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8, 1874.

No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., December 15, 1873.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I noticed on page 4 of the Fanciers' Journal that the Maryland State Poultry Association intend to offer as premiums ten gold medals, forty silver medals, and a number of diplomas. Now, if my presumption may be excused, I would suggest to the officers of the above association that they give exhibitors the equivalent of the medals which they may win in greenbacks, if they desire it.

Medals and diplomas are very nice things in their way, but are not current on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Hoping the officers of the above association will give this matter due consideration,

I am very respectfully yours,

WM. E. FLOWERS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR:—It may not be known that the use of tobacco will drive away lice from poultry. No fancier should allow these vermin to get among his birds. I mean what is commonly known as "fowl-lice." Due attention to the houses and coops will prevent it. But on one occasion these insects took possession of my pigeons. They killed all the young and at last drove me from the cot. I tried everything I could think of,—turpentine, kerosene, carbolic soap. Killed numbers of my young birds by one or another of these, and millions of lice no doubt. But their increase was not even checked. In despair I was about selling out my stock, when some one suggested tobacco. I bought one-half pound of Durham's smoking tobacco; sprinkled it carefully in the nests and all over the house. In three days the lice were gone. In one or two nests they were found a month afterward. These were again sprinkled with tobacco, and now my birds are entirely free from them. The lice peculiar to the pigeon are also driven away by it.

Very respectfully,

J. G.

LIGHT BRAHMA STANDARD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NATICK, MASS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE,

Secretary American Poultry Association.

DEAR SIR: As the Convention will soon be in session at Buffalo for the purpose of making a standard of excellence, I present my views on the subject of light Brahmas for consideration. There has not been a day for twenty-three years that I have not had them in my possession, and they have been my especially favored pets. I feel that I know them thoroughly, and that my opinion should have some weight and consideration during the discussions.

To my mind the present standard appears to be very nearly right. Though I will not attempt to exercise any influence whatever in regard to any other breed, but in *this* I have a

strong feeling. Sickness alone prevents my attendance. [NOTE.—Mr. F. has mistaken the time, which really is one month later.] If the standard is revised, or altered at all, I suggest that, in the department I refer to especially, "size" should read "weight," and that five points be taken off and added to "legs" and feathering thereof, excepting the feathering of middle toe, to which I most emphatically object. The reason for which is, ten to fifteen per cent. of such chicks will necessarily prove to be vulture-hocked, which no first-class breeder desires to see about his premises. The legs should be of medium length, of a rich reddish-yellow color, and well feathered to the tip of the outer toe. Let the Brahma have a perfect pea comb, with seven serrations in the middle section, and in the two side sections five serrations each. The size of the comb to be in proportion to the size, vigor, and general symmetry of the fowl, and set straight and firmly on the head. Ear-lobes and wattles must be well defined, of equal length, and, like the comb, of a rich red color. Head not so small as to indicate a lack of brain room, but also in proportion to the size of the body. We should not expect all the seven or eight-pound birds to have heads and combs the same size of one weighing ten or twelve pounds in the same "condition." The *beak* to form a perfect arch from point to nostril, strong, with a dark stripe down the middle of the same, which, to be perfect, should cover one-fourth its surface. Neck well arched, of fair length, covered with a profusion of hackle feathers, that flow well over the back and shoulders, each feather of which must be striped with black, running to a point at the point of the feather, the sides of the stripe to be in a straight line, and not running parallel with the edge of the feather. Body round, carrying the breast well forward; the feathering to be of that shade of white seen in new milk, with bluish-white under-color, neither of which is to be given the preference in judging. Back broad, and of sufficient length when fairly viewed from the side, and combined with the neck-hackle and tail coverts, to define the curved form of an egg, the front part representing the curve toward the large end. Tail to be well developed, black in color, well spread like a fan or the letter A, well filled in with rich, curly feathers, which may be white, or white and blacklaced. The coverts to be black, or laced with white; the feathering part of the coverts should be in keeping with a moderate fluff. I like the richness of the fluff feathering, but we must not, for any consideration, attempt to increase the quantity, for if we do the consequence is the individuality of the fowl will be destroyed, the true Brahma shape lost, which I insist on maintaining. We cannot improve the wing.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Not matched in pen, vulture-hock legs any other color than orange or reddish-yellow, or not feathered. Under-color of body any other than milk or bluish-white. Comb other than pea-comb, or lopping to either side of head. Cock without wattles.

I would have symmetry last in the classification, and explained to apply to the form and type, subject to be cut down at the rate of one point for every three points the fowl fails in all other points, except in color, and further subject to reduction by the judges as it shall be affected by ill-shaped hackle and tail. Condition to be applied to perfect growth, of feathering, and to that condition of fowl which makes it the most fit to fulfil the function of reproduction. Over-fattening to suffer in loss of condition in the same ratio that an ill-fed, poor fowl does. We must do something to stop this over-feeding for exhibition purposes, or suffer an early loss of our best fowls.

LATER.

DECEMBER 15.

Mr. WADE: Please add the following to complete my letter of yesterday, which I wrote hurriedly, thinking the Convention would meet this week. I may possibly attend.

"POINTS" IN LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Weight.....	10
Color.....	20
Head.....	5
Comb, ear-lobe and wattles.....	10
Wings, primaries well tucked under secondaries.....	10
Tail, form and carriage of same.....	10
Legs, coloring and feathering to end of outer toe.....	10
Fluff.....	5
Condition.....	10
Symmetry.....	10

100

Respectfully submitted,

I. K. FELCH.

(For Fanciers' Journal)

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your first number of the "Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange" has been kindly sent me. I am much interested in the subjects there discussed, and, no doubt, will take the liberty of saying something myself, if you will allow me.

By way of beginning let me say that "chicken cholera," as well as "cholera" of all kinds of poultry, has been a subject perplexing to me in past years. As the writer, who here remarks upon it, says it very frequently occurs after heavy rains, in summer or fall. The birds are unquestionably poisoned by something. The indications about the head and eyes, the weakness in the back, as well as the fact that their feathers come away at the slightest touch are proofs of this. How are they poisoned? I am satisfied that it is either by putrescent water, or by some poisonous mushroom springing up immediately after these rains. Now, on this supposition, what is the remedy to be applied? An antidote for poison, of course, or some medicine to carry it out of the system.

With chickens I have tried epsom salts, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls of the liquid a day; in doses of 2 teaspoonfuls every $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

With ducks Ferry's magnesia, moistened, a teaspoonful three times a day.

In using these I have had such success as would make a reputation for any of our city physicians.

It has not proved a certain cure. Why expect it? The attack with these birds is almost equal to black vomit in the human family.

I will risk my reputation on it, that no medical man has cured as many cases of yellow fever as I have of this disease by this treatment.

Very respectfully,

J. G.

CEDAR RAPIDS, October 30, 1873.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am glad you have undertaken the enterprise of a weekly poultry paper, and think you will succeed in building up a large circulation. The interest taken in poultry breeding is continually increasing, and the demand for reliable information concerning it is increasing also. I have long felt the want of a weekly paper devoted to poultry affairs, and will do all I can to help you in obtaining subscribers in this part of the country, for I believe the more light the public get regarding the pure breeds of fowls the greater will be the demand for them. We of the West have been in the dark long enough, and are now awakening to the importance of learning more of the characteristics of the different breeds, and ways of breeding successfully, both for pleasure and profit. While I shall never "go back" on my old favorites, the Bulletin, World, and Record, I still hail with pleasure the new journal, and wish it abundant success. Send me some sample copies to distribute at our exhibition.

Yours in haste,

C. J. WARD,

Secretary, I. S. P. A.

MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS,
BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., December 16, 1873.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Have just received a copy of your new paper and am much pleased with both contents and style. It is just the size to make a handsome bound book. The monthlies are good, but we all want something good more than once a month. The poultry business is increasing steadily but surely; the barnyard mongrels are being replaced with "blooded stock," and *pleasure* and profit are the results, where "eyesores and didn't pay," once were supreme. I am confident your enterprise will meet with the encouragement it so justly merits, and I sincerely trust breeders and dealers will freely give their experience, in such a manner that the young beginner and amateur fancier may be instructed. I am particularly pleased with your liberal advertising terms, for it allows a margin, and gives an opening to those whose means may be limited. As soon as I get stock, &c., ready, I shall send on my advertisement.

Very truly yours,

G. O. BROWN.

RUMPLESS FOWLS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

I cannot give you the desired information concerning the rumpless fowls. Mr. Arey, the only breeder in this place, has bred them expressly for their laying qualities, without regard to color. He says they are great layers and splendid table fowls of medium size. They dress more showy than any other fowl, the hinder parts being more plump and round, without projection for tail, as in others. He says, also, the original ones obtained by him (from the Provinces) were of a reddish-brown color, something like the brown leghorn; legs rather light-colored; bodies yellow; comb single. He further says they were first introduced into this country by the Dutch, in a northwestern state (Wis.), called there Dutch water-fowls or falls. That they are not the common barnyard fowls I know by their laying qualities, and power of transmitting their mark as tailless fowls. A cockerel will transmit his strong points to many successive generations. If you think them worthy I would be pleased to have them

placed upon the standard; we propose to obtain some which are pure. Perhaps some fanciers in Massachusetts can give you the desired information.

Very respectfully yours,

ALLEN CARTER,
Hampden Centre, Penobscot Co., Maine.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHAT FOWLS PAY THE BEST.

ARTICLE II.

AFTER my terrible mishap with silver-spangled Hamburgs and White Leghorns, nothing more was done in the way of breeding until the following spring, my whole attention being turned to building a hennery, and getting better breeding stock. My short experience proved to my utmost satisfaction the foolishness and impracticability in buying inferior stock to breed from; but every one must live and learn, and, taking everything into consideration, I think I bought my whistle cheap.

The ground occupied by my poultry yards consisted of three building lots, with a front of 54 x 80 feet, on a street in the northwest portion of the city of Philadelphia. I had the whole area sodded and planted with fruit trees interspersed with a few evergreens.

My hennery was built of brick, excepting the front (above eighteen inches from the ground), which was composed of glass covered with a wire screen. The building was twenty feet long and ten feet in width, being divided into two well-ventilated compartments, with a frame upper story, which was devoted exclusively to pigeons of the tumbler variety. I had made up my mind to spare no expense, and everything usually found in a well-conducted poultry establishment could be seen in mine. The building when completed cost me \$250.

Seeing an advertisement in the *Country Gentleman* where Mr. George Chapin, of Providence, Rhode Island, offered to dispose of an imported trio of silver-spangled Hamburgs, I wrote to him, and, on his word, purchased the fowls—and a fine trio of birds they were. In addition, I received two trios from Mr. Charles S. Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., and by selecting from other breeders, increased my stock of silvers to ten hens and two cocks. By the time I was fairly under way I was pretty well known throughout Philadelphia and vicinity as a Hamburg fancier. Applications for eggs were numerous, and I soon began to realize enough profit to at least repay me for the cost of stock; and before the year had closed, my twelve silver-spangled Hamburgs had repaid me for cost of buildings, appurtenances, feed, &c., besides leaving a handsome surplus to be placed to their credit for the following year.

My estimation of profits will extend from December 25th, 1868, to December 25th, 1869.

DR.		CR.	
Paid for fowls.....	\$75 00	70 doz. eggs, @ \$3 per doz...	\$210 00
Feed, expressage, &c.....	143 50	100 dozen eggs sold at store	
Portraits, advertising, &c....	30 00	and consumed by family,	25 00
	\$248 50	53 young fowls sold.....	265 00
		9 " " kept over....	45 00
			\$545 00
		Leaving a balance of....	\$296 00

Trenton, N. J.

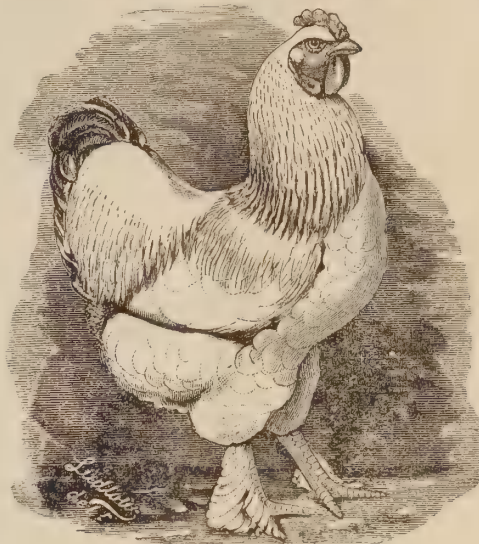
THOS. S. ARMSTRONG.

REMARKS.—Yes, that will pay very well for the services of your teacher, "Experience," and we would add our ap-

proval of the plan suggested of planting fruit trees in the yards, believing that while the fowls are searching for their "grub" in the shade which they afford, the chances are that the fruit will be fairer and more abundant, on account of so much insect life being destroyed. We should like our readers to be benefited by the still larger experience of others who have tried the effects of combining the fruit orchard and hennery.

QUERY? We should like to know if a *Guinea* fowl is worth about "21 shillings"? If it is, of course a *Guinea* pig ought to have a similar value.

SUPPOSING you are walking in town with your mother's sister and she gets tired, what ought you to do? Why take her to a rest-u-r-ant, of course, and get a lunch.



(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE II.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING STOCK DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.

HAVING selected your stock, the next question that presents itself is, how to feed and care for them during the breeding season. I have always obtained the best results by placing the stock birds in small pens, which are made six feet long and three feet wide; two and one-half feet should be boarded in, and the remaining three and a half feet covered with lath or wire netting. The sides under the eaves are twenty-four inches high, the framing to be made of one and a half inch stuff. The inclosed part should have a floor; the nests should be placed on one side of the inclosed portion and the perch on the other; the door should be in the centre of the back part, for convenience in getting at the nests and cleaning out the droppings, which must be done daily. These pens can be constructed very cheaply by using old dry goods boxes having approximate dimensions. I always put a single bird in each pen. It would not do to put a cock and hen in the same pen, as the cock would worry and harass the hen so as to greatly diminish the supply and fertility of the eggs. By keeping the birds separate in this manner I am convinced that the hens will look better and lay more eggs, which is an item not to be overlooked, especially if you have but one or two hens. My method is to take the hen out of her pen and

put her in with the cock once a day, and only allow her to remain five or ten minutes. I have always found the eggs to hatch better this way than when the birds had a large yard together. Another advantage in this plan is this: if you want to establish a pedigree you know just what you are doing, because you know which hen lays the eggs and what cock she was mated with. Some may object to this method, thinking it too much trouble. To such I would say, no one should undertake to breed prize fowls unless they have a genuine love for them; the attempt will only end in disappointment and disgust. To one who really loves his fowls, nothing will be a trouble that will add to the beauty or comfort of his pets. With regard to feeding I would recommend soft food in the morning, mixed into a stiff mass; it should be thoroughly wet, but not made in a thin batter. I think it advisable to change their food as often as possible, by feeding corn meal one morning, wheat middlings the next, corn and oats ground together the next, and at noon give grain of some kind; at night I think the feed should consist of whole corn. I usually vary the noonday meal in the following manner: oats one day, buckwheat the next, wheat the next, &c., in rotation. I think wheat at two dollars per bushel is cheaper than screenings at fifty cents per bushel for laying hens.

Never stint your fowls in feed. Remember egg-making is hard work, and if you expect your fowls to produce many you must supply them with abundant material; but be careful not to give them more at one time than they will pick up clean. They should have an unlimited supply of green food given to them once a day, of which grass, chopped into chaff with a hatchet, is the best; if grass cannot be had, cabbage is good, or raw potatoes chopped fine. Give plenty of gravel, pounded oyster shells, ground bone, and plenty of fresh water.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.

NOTE.—The small pens mentioned above are very useful after the laying season for the purpose of keeping a hen and chickens; and still later are just the thing for young cocks, or for keeping the breeding cocks of the year which are to be carried over. (See article on "What Fowls Pay the Best." No. 3.)

CLEANLINESS.

AMATEURS vs. DEALERS.

A VERY mistaken idea exists in the minds of many young fanciers (young in the fancy if not in years) in regard to the scrupulous cleanliness which they suppose must be preserved to keep fowls healthy, from which they sometimes have a very rude and abrupt awakening—as in the case occurring at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Two gentlemen were conversing in regard to scurvy legs in fowls; one of them very dogmatically asserted that there was no excuse for this trouble, that it arose *entirely* from dirty pens and yards; the neglect to cleanse them causing impurity of blood, and also inducing the disease called scurvy legs. A gentleman standing by at once replied to this, saying, "I have as nice a poultry house and yard, for its cost, as could be found, and have plenty of spare time to properly attend to them. The house is swept clean and kept free from taint, but, in spite of all my care, my fowls are fairly rotten with this disease, and I have been obliged to kill a number in consequence."

Where fowls are kept cooped up for any length of time, there is no doubt but that cleanliness is imperatively necessary to keep them in a thriving condition, but where they have a good run on grass, it is *not* absolutely essential that the pens should be cleaned daily or even weekly. Amateurs with a few fowls, which are pets, may, and very often do, follow this practice; but there is not one *dealer* or *professional breeder* in a hundred who cleans out his houses with any regularity.

A gentleman, not long since, after visiting the yards of a well-known fancier, in conversing with a friend, said, "Why the manure and dirt in —'s poultry house is from two to three inches deep on the floor."

I have no doubt but that he was perfectly correct in his statement, as I have seen the houses to which he referred in a similar condition; and yet I must say that the party in question has not had a case of roup in his yard for years, has never had but one case of cholera, and has not a scurvy-legged fowl on his premises, excepting one cock which he states was purchased in that condition last spring. He further says that he has no regular time for cleaning his yards; it is done when he can get time, perhaps once in three months. But his floors are of plank, elevated eighteen inches above the ground, and are perfectly dry, and his fowls have a good-sized grass run.

While the writer values cleanliness in the poultry house as much as any one, he does not attribute to it an undue importance; but is convinced, from both experience and observation, that fowls can be kept healthy and thriving under the above circumstances. It is not any discredit to a breeder that he does not sweep out his houses every day or even every week. Many, very many, of our best and most successful fanciers are men of small means, who are engaged in mechanical or other daily avocations, and they *cannot* get the time. The amateur, who has a country place, and who keeps a gardener and possibly other help, finds it easy to instruct his help to sweep out the poultry house every morning. Yet with all his care, his fowls seem quite as liable to disease as are those of his less fortunate but equally enthusiastic neighbor.

A. M. HALSTED.

NOTE.—When there is not time to clean the coop as often and thoroughly as one could wish, we think it a good plan to have saved in a dry, convenient place, sandy loam, or ashes mixed with carbolic powder, or even hay and straw which is equally good. Throw a few handfuls over the floor daily.

GOOD ADVICE.

WHEN you wish to be jovial and entertaining to your friends, and cannot say anything really witty which is to the point, try to say something sensible, so that you may not become the butt of a joke "pointed" at yourself.

Do not speak too emphatically of the merits of your own work, thus apparently forbidding suggestions for its improvement which you might find it profitable to solicit.

WHEN you notice faults in your dependents which will admit of a remedy, do not waste your time in impatient remarks, but kindly suggest improvements, which will benefit them as well as yourself, thus making instead of alienating friends.

ITEMS

INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

A GOOSE, known to be 70 years old, died recently in Scotland.

A TRAVELER says there are no singing birds in Japan, but that the crows are very numerous and bold, making a hideous noise all day long. A fine country.

It is reported that a number of rabbit-breeding establishments have been started near London; the scarcity and consequent high price of animal food having created a demand for, and made profitable the breeding of, rabbits on a large scale.

A RURAL society of naturalists in New Hampshire was recently presented with a beautiful specimen of a hornet's nest, twelve feet in circumference. A day was appointed to investigate the treasure, but unforeseen business engagements prevented any of the members attending.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.—William Connelly was taken before Recorder Given recently, on complaint of Messrs. Kilpatrick and Zarracher, agents of the society for preventing cruelty to animals. The defendant was charged with keeping a number of chickens and other poultry in coops not large enough to allow the feathered tribe to stand. He was also charged with cruelty in not feeding the poultry. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 and costs on the accused.

DRESSING RABBIT SKINS.—Rabbits' skins may be cured so as to remain soft and pliable, by the following method:

Soak them for a short time in water, and then, if they require it, thin them on the inside by scraping. Then place them for three or four days in a bath made by mixing 2 lbs. of bran in one gallon of water. Next a paste made with 1 lb. of alum, and 3 ozs. of common salt, moistened with water and worked together, is spread on the inside of the skin and left for about eighteen hours. Then hang up the skins to dry, with the fleece or hair outermost, and, if possible, in the sun. After this smooth the inside with pumice-stone, then switch or brush the outside.

THE editor of the *Peoria Review* recently lost his dog, which sad occurrence is thus described: If anybody has seen a black-and-tan dog, answering to the name of Judge, going down the street, in company with a hard-shell turtle, that won't answer to anything, and certainly won't answer to tackle, as the dog will tell you if you can only get him to stop long enough, please to halt the eloping pair, as they are the property of the editor of this paper. We are fondly attached to the dog on account of his vagabondish, Bohemianish habits. He knows every dog in Peoria by name, and is on speaking terms with nine-tenths of the dogs that come in under the wagons, and he knows more of the inhabitants of this city than the tax collector does. The turtle is a more recent acquisition. It was placed in the back yard yesterday, and the dog spent an hour and a half trying to induce it to come out of its shell and be comfortable. The old iron-clad maintained his reserve, however, until the dog crammed his nose against the forward part and commenced to sniff. The pair seemed to come to some sort of an

understanding at once, for the dog made an impetuous remark on a very high key and then they both started on a trip together. The dog was last seen sauntering along like a whirlwind, the turtle staying right by him. We should be very sorry to lose the dog now, as he has acquired another important and valuable quality. He knows more about turtles than any other dog in the country, and it is mighty hard to find a real good turtle dog.

MATERNAL LOVE IN A RAT.—The following incident is related in the Covington (Ky.) *Journal*, illustrative of that maternal affection which pervades all animal life:

In removing the last boards of a stack of planks, a rat's nest, with nine young ones, was found underneath. The little rodents were about the size of mice, and were able to crawl about at a lively rate. An old-fashioned wire trap was procured, the young rats put into it, a weight put on the top, and it was left on the nest and watched. The trap was a semisphere with a funnel-shaped entrance in the top and a lifting door in the side.

After waiting about half an hour the mother rat made her appearance, showing evident anxiety about her litter. She hesitated some time before approaching the trap, but finally her affection prevailed, and she boldly ventured out, within twenty feet and in full view of the watchers. She ran several times around the prison that contained her young, tried the wires with her teeth, and made demonstrations of solicitude and distress. At length, finding that she could not get in to the young ones, she determined to bring them out to her. The manner in which she accomplished this showed something akin to that reason of which man is wont to boast that he is the only possessor.

Placing herself close against the wires she made a peculiar noise—a kind of gentle squeak—which immediately attracted the attention of her young, and they came to the familiar call. First one little fellow put his nose between the wires, and, being a little encouraged and helped by the mother, who pressed her own nose between the same wires, thus spreading them a little wider apart, he squeezed his head through. In an instant she caught him by the back of the neck, and, in spite of his squealing and crying under the painful process, she pulled him forcibly through the wires and ran off with him under a pile of lumber near by. Probably a minute elapsed before she reappeared, having deposited her rescued young one in safety. She was evidently encouraged by her success, and, emboldened by the fact that she had not been molested, proceeded to rescue one after another of her young in the same manner until she had taken out eight.

The watchers then half buried the trap in the loose dirt, and for a while the devoted mother was in great distress about how to get out the last of her litter. But she soon found that the little fellow couldn't reach her through the top, and she commenced digging down to him, throwing out the dirt eagerly as if incited to extra exertions by the lamentations of her young one. She burrowed just in front of the lifting door, on reaching which she immediately entered, and to her surprise found herself a prisoner. She had sacrificed her own liberty to her mother-love, and, as the event proved, her life also, for she was killed, through her labors and courage in behalf of that feeling which is instinct in all, and which is probably the most sacred impulse of the human heart, should have won mercy from her captors, and secured her from harm.

THE LION AND HIS PECULIARITIES.

THE lion is the most powerful beast of prey. Carnivorous in diet and distinctive in habit, his immense strength enables him completely to carry out nature's instinct.

He belongs to the feline tribe, and like the cat is stealthy, quick of sight and hearing, and swift in movement. The form of his teeth strongly point to his carnivorous habit, and has no flat or quending surface; his under jaw is so articulated as not to allow lateral or quending motion, consequently he cannot masticate like vegetable feeders, but eats by tearing his food like the domestic cat.

His mode of walking indicates agility and strength; the weight of the body rests entirely on the toes and not on the surface of the foot. Nature has beautifully devised an antagonistic structure of muscles, by which the claws are elevated until desired to employ them in seizing prey.

Another peculiarity of this tribe is the dry roughness of their tongue, which has often been noticed in pussey's licking caresses, which contrasts strongly with the smooth moist tongue of the dog.

The surface of the lion's tongue is studded with innumerable conical projections, curved and pointing backward, rising higher from the edges towards the centre. This aids in stripping the particles of flesh from bones.

A lion's tongue in licking the naked skin of man will abrade the skin, and cause the blood to flow. I have somewhere read of a gentleman who had domesticated a lion's whelp, which became fond of his master, and sported like a kitten in his presence. One day while napping the master's hand happened to hang over the side of the couch. The young lion began caressingly to lick the hand, his rasping tongue abraded the skin and caused a copious flow of blood. The pain excited awakened the sleeper, and he endeavored to withdraw his hand; the ferocious nature of the lion was instantly aroused by the taste of blood, when a deep and menacing growl warned the master that it was unsafe to take his hand away, seeing that the animal had suddenly been transformed from an amiable pet to a ferocious brute. Then the man quickly comprehended his danger, and quietly slipped his free hand under his pillow, where there was a ready-loaded pistol, drew trigger, and the coursing bullet put an end to the creature's existence.

The lion formerly inhabited the three divisions of the ancient world, but it now appears to be confined to Africa and the neighboring parts of Asia. Its uniform tawny color, the tufts of black hair at the extremity of its tail, the flowing mane which clothes the head, neck and shoulders of the male, are the distinguishing features from animals of the feline tribe. It is, however, subject to considerable variation, chiefly as regards the quantity and length of the mane and hair on the parts. The lions of Guizerat are almost destitute of any. The African lion has the largest mane, and even they differ somewhat from each other. They also differ in physiognomy. The Asiatic lion is paler in color and less courageous, while the size and strength of each are equal.

Various opinions are expressed by writers in reference to the lion's courage and energy in conflict with the strong; some declaring him to be a cowardly and sneaking animal, attacking the weak and defenceless, while others say he is brave and "acts like a lion." Circumstances undoubtedly would render the same creature at times ferocious, and at other times cowardly.

Hunger seems to stimulate his energy, fierceness and defiance of danger. When well supplied with food he seldom attacks man; and, while capable of great muscular effort, can by a single blow capture and fell an ox or a buffalo, yet when his necessities for food have passed, he seems overcome with lethargy, seeks his lair, and yields himself to quiet and repose like the domestic cat. As a foe he is not open, not even swift of foot; he prefers to steal cat-like upon his prey, and with a tremendous leap to strike and crush his victim. In approaching his prey, great caution is exhibited by screening himself from sight by keeping every bush between him, always taking advantage of the underwood side to conceal his pungent odor for fear of giving alarm.

The reverberating thundering roar of the lion is also used to secure prey. He places his mouth close to the earth, and his terrified voice rolls along the earth, frightening every animal within its sound, causing them to fly precipitately, not knowing from whence it came. Some pass within his reach, who fall an easy prey to his prodigious leaps and powerful paws.

It is said that when man has been bitten by a lion, that he suffers from the effect of the injury long after it has apparently healed, and that yearly there is an outbreak of the wound. The same peculiarity the writer has observed from the bite of a serpent, which is due to the lodgment of some poison in the system.

Caution is wonderfully developed in the creature, and he has an irrepressible fear of a trap. Instances are recorded when he has been deterred from attacking a loose horse, from the fact that the bridle reins were dangling from the neck. This fact being known to hunters, they avail themselves of the strategy, by placing over slaughtered game a handkerchief, or shreds of cloth hanging from a pole, to protect it from being devoured by the lion.

In Mexico and portions of Texas adjacent to Mexico, there exists an animal called the Mexican lion.

In General Sidney Johnson's life-time, and before the late war, he owned a plantation about or near Houston, on Buffalo Bayou; upon it he kept a young Mexican lion, presented to him by some friends. It seemed thoroughly tame and domesticated, and used to follow him in his rambles about his plantation like a dog. It was really a favorite, and inhabited the domicile as a part of the household. One day the General gave a dinner, and when his invited guests had assembled about the festive board, General Johnson noticed his pet sitting behind him waiting for his turn, when he carved a bit of roast, which happened to be underdone, and handed it to him. The smell of blood caused the lion to catch the General's hand, and when he coolly commanded, "Let go Dan, let go Dan!" he lashed his tail and growled. A portion of the guests fled; ladies fainted; but the resolute master, with wonderful coolness, drew his six shooter, shot him through the head, and the tame lion paid the death penalty for his rashness.

General Johnson never recovered fully the use of the maimed member, and it constantly reminded him of the folly of domesticating so ferocious and savage a creature.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

Now put your bait on the treacherous hook, and cast it in the shady brook, for when the sunfish sees it squirm, he'll surely go for that angle worm.



LION SHOOTING IN AFRICA.

LOST—A GOBBLER.

THE Christmas days are here, the saddest of the year. In the still small hour, when the new morn broke its egg shell, I heard the shriek of the gobbler and the wail of the turkey hen. The bark of the dog had aroused me, the call of the cat had alarmed me, the moonlight was glaring through the window, the screaming mice tore along the passage way, the braying of the mule shuddered on the night air; all nature was horrible. Murder was being done. Tucking the blankets about me I swore no power on earth could move me; I closed my eyes, but not to sleep, the soothing God had left me, I layed on the thorns of unquiet, and was impaled on a lance of thought. The morning broke heavily, the mist arose from the river; I wended my way into my breeches, jerked on my old top coat and made for the turkey pastures. Pe, pe, pe, tuck, tuck, tuck, tuck. "Not a sound was heard, not a funeral note." I strained my eyes through the grayish fog and earnestly besought them to answer. Oh! for one gobble, gobble to ease my aching heart. I called them softly, I called them loudly, though far in the distance I heard the ba-a of the neighbor's sheep. From his long night's rest the aged sun came creeping from out the East; he lay on the clouds like a golden dream, but he gave not my heart delight; he forced his rays through the sombre haze, but his light put my brain in a maze. Before me lay on the cold damp ground, the head of my turkey cock, his eye half shut with a ghastly wink and his mouth was open wide. Beside him wept the turkey hen whose body had disappeared. I turned me away with a silent tear to wrestle with my grief alone, for the day was cold and dark and dreary, my turkies were gone and I was weary. The feathers were wafted right and left by the rascals in their flight, but never a luscious bird was left to carve on Christmas day. I dug them a grave in the frozen earth and buried them side by side, and over their tomb I vowed I'd raise a statue bold and clear.

"The day goes by like a shadow o'er my cake
With sorrow where all was delight;
The hours are coming which the turkies were to bake,
But their bodies are gone out of sight.
Oh play no more my children,
O play no more to day.
We must weep some tears for the gobbler, and the hen,
That were 'wisked away from our pen."

Many's the day and long, we fed them the best old corn, and now, to lie awake and think that from their roof they're torn. Our thoughts were wedded to their fat and often on the coop we sat, in the days that are no more a listening to the mornful howl of our ancient thomas-cat. Farewell old turks, the night comes on and its gloom is sad to see, for never more from the green will I hear thy gobble, gobble—pe, pe, pe,

Softly through the still night the zephyrs whisper to me that the saddest words of all are these:

The gobbler is stolen away,
There is nought for Christmas day.

—W. P. MORGAN in *Saturday Night*

"WHAT'S the matter there, Alice? Don't your shoes fit?"
"No, papa, they don't fit me at all," replied the little one. And then she enumerated all the faults of the shoes in set terms, and reached the climax thus—"Why, they don't even squeak when I go out for a walk."

TIGER TRAPS.

STRONG posts are fixed in the ground so as to form a circle of palisades ten or twelve feet in diameter. Another large circle is formed in the same way outside the other, leaving a space of a foot and a half between the two. In the outer circle a small door is made of a width equal to the space between the circles. A goat or calf is tied to a post in the centre, and the door is opened, so that it stands across the space between the circles. The tiger comes and walks around the outer circle till he finds the entrance. He enters, and walks around the space till he reaches the open door, which he pushes back into its place. The space is too narrow for him to turn round or exert his great strength, and he continues to walk round and round till morning, when he is easily killed, and the bait extricated unhurt.—*London Times*.

(For *Fanciers' Journal*.)

WANTED!—GRASS.

DOMESTIC fowls of all kinds seem to be, in a measure, both carnivorous and granivorous; partaking in this respect of the character of both those whose food consists entirely of insects and slugs, as well as those whose food consists of grain alone. Ducks and geese incline more to grain, and turkeys probably more to insects. Chickens seem to hold an intermediate place; they cannot thrive on either flesh or grain alone, although life may, for a time, be supported on either one or the other diet; if confined strictly to the one diet, however, disease will ultimately be the result.

The nearer we can fix on the natural diet of fowls, the nearer shall we reach success in preserving their health. Of course our plan of confining poultry in small coops and yards is an unnatural restriction on their liberty and habits, and as a result, there must be some care taken that we supply the lacking elements in their food, or in other words, make recompense for that of which we deprive them by their confinement. One of these elements, and probably the most important, is grass, including under this head vegetable food for winter.

I have been experimenting the past summer with a view to testing the merits of a grass run for fowls. I never had a doubt as to the importance of allowing my fowls a free run on the turf, but I was anxious, further, to see to what extent the difference in treatment would affect the fowls. Accordingly while I hatched and reared a brood of chicks in my limited town quarters, I at the same time had several broods of the same stock hatched and reared in the country by a farmer friend of mine; one of the conditions being, that the chicks should not be brought in till they were six months old. No extra care was to be given in the way of food or attention. A few weeks ago these chicks, which have had an unlimited grass run all summer, but very little feed, were returned to me; my own have been carefully fed the whole season, and given limited freedom on a small grass run. Now as to the difference, I find those reared on the farm not only in better condition, weighing at least a pound each more than the home-raised ones, but their plumage is much finer and they seem to be more healthy, because more active.

I have carried this experiment further by having another friend, a dairyman, rear a few for me, giving him half. These were fed first on skim-milk and afterwards with grain, and at the same time given the freedom of a meadow. Here again both grass and feed show how much superior the advantages of farmers are in rearing good stock to those of us who are compelled to give small space.

Under all circumstances if we want the best from our fowls, they should have a *grass run*. Cabbages and the like thrown into their yards will help of course, but the grass is the best. When I have found it impossible to give mine a grass run, I have either dug turf for them or cut grass from my lawn and carried it to them, and in every case I have found it pay.

A. N. R.

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To such as have original and meritorious ideas to offer, and having but little, if any, experience in writing for publication, we would suggest that they write as plainly as possible, giving us the facts, skipping one line in two, to leave room for corrections which we will cheerfully attend to before going to press. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

ONE of the marked features of the premium list offered by the *Western New York Poultry Society*, whose exhibition is to be held at Buffalo, January 14 to 21 inclusive, is what they are pleased to call a "New Departure," which is a

SINGLE BIRD PREMIUM LIST.

This system has been the prevailing one in England from time immemorial, but we think the *Western New York Poultry Society* are the first to attempt its inauguration in this country; its merits over a premium list for pairs or trios will hardly be questioned by breeders or fanciers.

Under the old plan of awarding premiums to trios, how often is it the case that a trio of birds are awarded first premium, when if exhibited singly, some one or may be two of the birds would only command a second or third premium? yet, they are awarded first premium, simply because the three birds taken together figure a higher average number of points than any other trio in their class on exhibition, and this highest average is often made so because of the very superior qualities of some one bird composing the trio; so that under the old plan the two inferior birds are awarded first premium, not on their own merits, not because they are in fact the best birds in their class on exhibition, but because they are fortunate enough to be found in good company; or in other words, they are awarded first premium, and it is so published and advertised to the world, because one bird out of the three figures points enough to make the trio, taken as a whole, overcome the defects of the two inferior birds and all are awarded first premiums, when in fact there is only one first class bird in the coop.

The Single Bird Premium List enables the purchaser of breeding stock to purchase his birds singly, and thereby purchase all first-premium birds if he desires; and he more readily obtain birds not akin, which is very desirable in mating breeding stock; under the old plan of exhibiting in pairs or trios exhibitors usually decline separating a trio to sell single birds. These are only a few of the many arguments in favor of a single bird premium list. We wish the new plan success; and we learn from the officers of the Society that from all sources they have received words of congratulation and encouragement, and the present indications are that they will be rewarded by drawing together a very large number of exhibitors, as well as a large show of unusually fine birds.

PREMIUMS.

WE do not propose to buy our subscribers with Premiums; but, as we have been very successful the past season in raising a large quantity of Fancy Pigeons of rare kinds, we will allow, in Pigeons, thirty per cent. when five subscribers or more are sent at one time at \$2.50 each.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HIGH PRICES FOR RABBITS.

THE most of our readers are probably not aware that the Japanese are passing through a mania on this subject. Every steamer leaving San Francisco carries over from 500 to 1000 rabbits, for which the Japs pay most extravagant prices. An instance of the intensity of the fever was lately recorded in the California press. A person in the poorer ranks of life, after raising enough money, by unusual exertions, purchased a pair, which unfortunately died on his hand. His grief and disappointment was so great that his daughter sold herself into servitude, and presented her father with the proceeds. He speedily bought another pair of rabbits, and these also dying, he, in despair, committed suicide. His daughter, hearing the sad news, also killed herself.

A correspondent states that an officer on one of these steamers told him that on his last trip he saw 1200 Mexican dollars counted down on the deck of the ship as the price of one rabbit. Probably this is the highest price recorded in this fancy.

ORGANIZATION OF A POULTRY AND PIGEON CLUB.

A MEETING was held at the store of Mr. John Spealler, No. 1415 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, December 6th, and a club formed under the name and style of *The Keystone Poultry and Pigeon Club* of Philadelphia. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Paul M. Baker, Pres't., Thos. S. Armstrong, Sec'y, Wm. M. Scattergood, Treas. The Club intend holding an Exhibition sometime during the month of February. All communication on the subject should be addressed to

THOS. S. ARMSTRONG,
Trenton, N. J.

A YOUNG man was struck by lightning near Trenton, N. J., recently, and when the neighbors began to flock to the spot to view the body, they found a man standing beside it trying to sell lightning rods.



DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

I HAVE been a fancier for twenty-five or thirty years, and during that time have tested or examined nearly everything offered in the shape of a fountain or drinking vessel for fowls and pigeons. In the years of my boyhood I was satisfied with a brick hollowed out, in the form of a trough, which I then thought perfection; later or rather soon after, I heard of and adopted the rather ancient discovery of an inverted jug, filled with water and turned over a pan or saucer, putting a chip or nail under the mouth of the jug for the gradual escape of the water as required. Finally, I had an earthen fountain made in a similar shape, somewhat resembling the present improved stone fountain, but without cover to the water-trough. These lasted but a short time, exposure to the weather, slight frosts, and rain will soon operate on them so as to cause them to crumble to pieces.

Then came the tinware fountains, which, when well made, lasted a short time, with indifferent care. After that, the iron ones, galvanized, which I believe were recommended to stand the frost, which no fountain will do unprotected in northern latitudes. Even if it would stand solid freezing, of what use would such "hard water" be to the fowls, they cannot drink ice; an open iron (if made very strong) or tin dish is better suited to the coldest, freezing weather, and the fountains kept laid away, clean and dry, until spring or summer, when their great value in keeping the water *clean, cool, and pure* can be appreciated all through the warm season until frost reappears.

The best fountain for this purpose I discovered in moderate use in Philadelphia, about seven years ago. It is well made of stoneware (see cut) and will last a lifetime; it is easily filled and kept clean; there is no patent on it, and it can be ordered at any stoneware pottery—earthenware will do but will not last so long. The two-gallon size is made by using a two-gallon jug, the front or bulging part of which is composed of a half section of a gallon jug and fitted on, with an opening made in lower part for drinking-trough, while in the soft clayey state. When complete it is, in my opinion, all points considered, the best kind of fountain existing for fowls and pigeons, or any small pets.

To fill them, place them in a horizontal position and pour or pump the water into the opening. To prevent dirt being scratched or thrown into the trough, where there are many fowls confined, let it be elevated on a box or stool within reach of them all; but always rinse well before refilling.

A BOARDER at one of our city boarding houses the other day remarked to a fellow-boarder at the table: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts."

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

THE principal contributor to this department proposes to make it valuable for reference to those who desire to furnish their table in a healthy and economical manner. Dyspeptics, and those who are in danger of becoming so, will generally be able to select something agreeable to their taste which they can digest easily.

We do not solicit directions for cooking pork, or rich pastry of any kind. Even for pie crust, if it must be eaten, we prefer fat beef drippings and mashed potatoes for shortening in preference to lard. The absurd mixtures called French cookery, in which the principal substance is made to taste like nothing above or below the earth, we are content to leave to the eating and digesting of those who can relish it on account of a fashionable name, yet we are ever glad of friendly suggestions, criticisms, or information. Our own living consists principally of beef, cooked in various ways, according to the piece selected; mutton, very little veal, tripe, oysters, and beans (generally limas), from which we make our principal meals in winter; and puddings of rice, bread, tapioca, sago, corn starch, corn meal, and oat meal, the latter often in the form of mush which is served with milk for supper. We keep on hand for lunch, when required, gingerbread, ginger cakes, custards, blanc mange, sponge cake, apples, cheese, &c., with milk, ale, or water having a tablespoonful of vinegar to the tumblerful, which all can drink to their own health, in moderate quantities, when water alone disagrees with them.

Directions for Cooking Beef in an economical way, that will relish.—After you tire of your nice roast, a portion of which you have eaten both hot and cold sliced, and still have remnants which you would serve for breakfast, chop them finely, and form into round cakes, after adding equal parts of potato mashed with a spoonful of butter and salt to taste. Fry to a rich brown on a hot griddle; eat with corn meal and flour cake. For a change, next time add to the cold relicts, the gravy left, a little warm water, piece of butter, a little black pepper, salt, if necessary, and a thick upper crust, baking together in the form of a pie. We do not expect to offer much that is new, but our object is to remind cooks of healthy preparations, materials for which, by careless ones, are often discarded.

Breakfast Cake.—In absence of potatoes; or, to be eaten with butter while warm. Equal parts sifted corn meal and flour; stir or sift in carefully while dry one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Dissolve in milk (sufficient to mix, and form a batter that will pour easily into baking tins), one level teaspoonful each of carbonate of soda and salt, sweeten to taste. Lastly, add one or two (according to supply) well-beaten eggs to one cake, and bake in a quick oven to a nice brown. Do not scald and spoil your meal.

NELLIE.

PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Officers for 1873. President: William Camac, M.D. Vice President: James C. Hand, J. Gillingham Fell. Treasurer: Frank H. Clark. Rec. Sec'y: John J. Ridgeway; Cor. Sec'y, J. Le Conte, M.D. Managers: Frederick Graff, Wm. S. Vaux, John Wagner, Henry C. Gibson, General Isaac J. Wister, J. Vaughan Merrick, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, J. J. Ridgeway, Jr., S. Fisher Corlies, Theo. L. Harrison, W. H. Merrick.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PIGEON FANCY.

The pigeon fancy is assuming vast proportions in the United States. Within the last twenty years the buying, selling, and importation of pigeons has caused to spring up a number of business houses devoted entirely to the purpose of supplying the demand for such pets. Germany and England are the countries from which the largest number of birds are exported. The love for pets evinced by the people of both nations has produced, within the last five centuries, numberless combinations of colors, and points of greater interest, in this class of the feathered tribe. Each of these people has, however, had its own peculiar fancy. The Germans, living so near the birth-place of fine art, have devoted their time and skill to the production of brilliancy of coloring, or odd contrasts of colors, and the toy birds have issued from their hands in every conceivable combination of the hues natural to pigeons, or striking to the eye. The English, on the contrary, turned their attention to shape, or whatever was odd and curious, and by long selection and careful breeding have obtained what are called the high fancy birds, namely, the English Pouter, Carrier, and Almond Tumbler, or, as it should be called, the Short-faced Tumbler. We Americans should be thankful that those two nations devoted themselves to such opposite purposes. Between them they have worked to our advantage. We now have all the varieties ready-made to our hands; whereas, if both had worked towards the same desires, there would have been a much shorter and more imperfect list to choose from. We do not propose to discuss the probable origin of the different varieties, as Dundreary says, "that is one of those things a fellow never can find out," and if he did, what good would it do him?

That the toy birds mostly originated in Germany is conceded, and that the high fancies were perfected in England is beyond doubt, though some say the name *Almond* is but a contraction of *Allmand*, signifying German, therefore it must be of German origin. Supposing it was, it did not become short-faced until it passed through generations in England, and we cannot say much for its surety of coloring even at this late day.

But we must return to the fanciers here. As a nation grows older its inhabitants become more settled; instead of the hurry and push of new settlements, its towns present the appearance of stability, order, and ease. Its habitations collect more of the accessories of old homes. The people move more leisurely, and pets of all kinds make themselves perfectly happy in the homes provided by their contented owners. One of the surest signs of content and ease is an old dove-cote, with numerous and tame inhabitants.

Our country is growing old, and many symptoms of its age are showing themselves by the fancies that its people are finding time to enjoy; that is, its people upon the eastern seaboard, for upon the western shore all is yet new and agitated.

These fancies express themselves in various ways. A man must have leisure to enjoy a fancy, or money to pay for it, and either presupposes a state of society where one does not have to work himself to death to obtain a living, or one where, mayhap, fortunes are accumulated, and hereditarily descend to the one who possesses the fancy. Therefore, when we observe that fancies for pets are rife in a community, we

may know that the community is emerging from barbarism, and reaching towards the humanizing and cultivated interests.

When a man emerges by his own efforts from poverty, the first thing he does after making his fortune is to indulge himself in little fancies. He buys small pictures and good furniture, books find their way into his house, but when he finds time to rest entirely from his labors, and cultivate his æsthetic feelings, the commoner things are banished, and none but fine specimens of art or literature give him pleasure. As a self-made man once remarked to us, "he grows away from the minor things that once contented him, and, his fortune established, inclination and time are his to indulge in anything that cultivates or increases happiness, chief among which is the fancy for pets."

Thus we see the life of man is but an epitome of the life of a nation. As soon as the one has a living assured fancies crop out, as soon as the other is sufficiently old to have internal economies established, and a certain amount of leisure divided among its people, hen fevers, horse fevers, and pigeon fevers run their course. The hen fever or fancy is a thing of the past; it combined the useful with the ornamental. It was thought in our practical country to be showing too much weakness to give way entirely to a desire for the ornamental, and many a lover of the beautiful covered his shamefacedness with expressions concerning the great number of eggs, &c., which were to balance the account, useful *versus* ornamental. We wonder how many "got their money back"—no true fancier we will venture to say. And why? A fancier gives up to his fancy because of the enjoyment it yields him. When he wishes to make by it, his dreams become connected with dollars and cents, then it is a business and not a fancy, and the love for that massive Brahma, elegant game, or exquisite almond, is adulterated by, "How much will I sell him for?"

In speaking of the hen fever as a thing of the past, we do not mean that it has passed away. No, no, on the contrary it still rages, but it commenced suddenly about thirty years ago, just as the pigeon fancy began within the last few years.

The pigeon fancy is ornamental. It is of the same class as those of the florist, the artist, or the musician. There is no more *use* in it than in them, yet who denies the great worth of either or all. A constant communion with these fancies is known to be the surest mode of refining and tempering the indifferent clay of which mankind is made.

The pigeon fancy is peculiarly adapted to humanize the rougher elements of our natures. The quietness necessary in the loft acts by imperceptible degrees upon the one in charge of the birds. Gentleness becomes a distinguishing trait in his nature, and he forms habits that accompany him into the ordinary routine of life.

It is noticeable that children, especially babies, know by instinct the fancier. They will leave their mother's arms and go to him when nothing can draw them to others. How many a rough, boisterous boy has been toned down by the present of a pair of birds, and more than one man has grown to be a more devoted father and purer husband by reason of his love for pigeons.

We advise any lady looking for a husband never to let a fancier slip; their motto seems to be "Let us have peace." The most henpecked man we know is an old gentleman eighty years old, who steals off to his loft to sit among his pigeons, and escape from his wife's tongue. What a glorious thing

it is to have such a haven of rest, especially when the wife and little ones are anxious to be there too, and only wait for the coming of papa to tread tiptoe to the sacred spot where the ever-pleasing pets are kept.

Many years ago, in a neighboring State, there was a home we often visited, for a common sympathy bound our soul to the occupants of that house. Our school-boy friend had grown to man's estate, had taken to himself a wife, whose cheerful smile and pleasant voice oft bade us welcome to their charming fireside, while their children gathered about us to lisp their happy tales of tumbling pigeons. Many a day did we watch the tumblers sporting in the air, the sunlight glittering on their burnished plumage. Then came the thunders and lightnings of the cloud that swept our land and drifted us so far apart. Four years, and with trepidations we turned our steps towards that home. It was late in the evening when the corner of the woods that veiled for a time the cherished spot was turned. The sun was drawing the golden twilight after him as he sank to rest, the lengthened shadows were falling upon the ragged sward, and one of them lay at our feet. We followed its sombre outline until our eyes discovered the dilapidated chimney that stood like a lonely sentinel to mark the death of happiness. As we stood by the charred gateway, looking upon all that was left of that home, a bird shot through the air and rested upon the ruined tower. It was one of the old tumblers, whose gambollings we had so often watched in "the days that are no more."

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

RABBIT-KEEPING.

THIS subject is one that is as yet in its infancy; in fact, public interest can hardly be said to have been excited; measuring the attention paid to this fancy, by that which has been devoted to poultry. Still that there is a growing fondness for these pretty pets, is evident from the very large number of letters received daily by the writer, and other fanciers; and the inquiries coming from places so remote from each other, lead to the conclusion that it will not be long before every portion of the country which has its poultry fanciers, will also add to their local exhibitions a class for rabbits.

Many would-be fanciers are deterred from becoming so by the prevalent opinion that rabbit-keeping is a very troublesome, expensive, and annoying occupation. Troublesome in the care necessarily bestowed upon them, and the watchfulness required to protect them from cats, rats and other preying vermin. Expensive, in the outlay required to secure good stock and suitable accommodations. Annoying, in the injury resulting to fruit trees where the animals are allowed to run at large, and in the mishaps attendant to the does burrowing in the earth and nesting out of the sight and reach of the owner. All of which objections are easily overcome, and are in fact without foundation, if a proper system of rabbit-keeping is followed.

In my boyhood days I kept the common white rabbit in pits or courts, frequently accumulating upwards of fifty together; and in later years, when the fancy came back to me, and led me to invest in the newer and "fancy" varieties, I have held on to the same system, although much modified and improved by more mature judgment and experience. In answer to the objection of the trouble required, I find them no more care than poultry; and in the rearing

of young, poultry really NEED the greatest attention. Regularity in feeding at morning and night, and a change of diet, together with close attention to cleanliness, being all the care required to insure success. If kept in hutches or in rooms, it must be apparent to any observer that cats and rats *must be kept out*, which is certainly no difficult matter. Covering the windows with wire cloth, effectually excludes cats, and yet allows perfect ventilation, while tinning the floors all around the edges of the room, a width of eight inches, and allowing the tin to extend up the sides some three or four inches, is a sure stopper to the entrance of the rats. I find, however, that rats are *not* as destructive in this fancy as in that of chickens and pigeons. During some repairs and alterations to my rabbitry, which was in an incomplete state for upwards of a month, the rats had free ingress to the floor of the house. The wires of my breeding hutches were one and one quarter inches apart, so that access to the young was comparatively easy; yet, although rats were swarming through that and other buildings adjoining, and devoured any grain that was left on the floor or remaining in the feeding pail they did not touch the young rabbits, of which I had nearly one hundred in the room at that time. I would not, however, recommend the amateur to run any such risk; in the present case it was unavoidable, and I would not willingly repeat it. Prevention is so easy, that it would be folly to invite disaster. I must not omit to state that on one night one of my Angora bucks, about five months old, got out of his hutch, and the next morning a large rat was found dead on the floor, which was evidently the result of an encounter. Possibly, attempts to enter the hutches may have been made, and repulsed by the does, which will often fight savagely in defence of their young.

Next as to the plea of expensiveness, \$50 will not go far towards putting up a poultry house and run, and stocking it with choice fowls; but the same amount will purchase a choice pair of rabbits, and build a hutch, with four apartments; one for the bucks, and three for the doe and young ones. The comparison between the two fancies as to which proves the soonest remunerative is again in favor of the rabbits. In the poultry fancy we must wait a whole season before the result of our labor is apparent, and before we can breed from the progeny of the original stock; and they are rarely less than eight months of age when sufficiently developed to offer for sale.

With rabbits, the progeny is salable at two months old, and sufficiently developed for breeding purposes at five or six months. Taking six litters a year, and four young at a litter, which is a very low average, and putting the progeny into the breeding pens at six months old, the amateur will have a stock of over one hundred animals at the expiration of the year; this is allowing the litters to be equally divided in sex; half bucks and half does.

When it is known that eight or nine litters *can* be produced during the season, and that it is not unusual for the does to bring forth eight or ten at a litter, the above estimate will be seen to be very low. Taking eight litters as the yearly production, and six the number produced each time, and allowing the same reproductiveness as above, the stock at the expiration of the year would number *two hundred and thirty*.

With poultry it must be an unusual pair of fowls that will produce one hundred eggs and a clutch of chickens in one season. The result of the comparison is apparent, and largely in favor of the rabbits.

Lastly, as to the annoyance. To succeed in rabbit-breeding the stock must NOT be allowed to run at will. In breeding large numbers for the market, it may be necessary to resort to the former English system of warrens; but even in this case the ground should be inclosed by a tight board fence, with the ends set at least three feet deep in the earth to prevent burrowing out. A better plan would be to use large courts paved with stone or cement, and that lightly covered with earth. Bred for fancy, or with a view of sale as fancy stock, they should be kept in hutches, or on the floor of some vermin-proof building, divided into suitable compartments. Thus cared for, they can never be an annoyance, but rather a source of profit, as well as of pleasure.—HALSTED in *Poultry Bulletin*.

A GAME STANDARD.

IN the month of March last I published my standard of the requisite qualifications that make up a perfect game-fowl, and restricted my scale of points to the number 50. The Convention that met in New York to revise the standard did not take up the game-fowl for some reason, and I concluded to make up a standard of this variety of fowls, as well as to correct many of the mistakes that were made in the other classes. I consider the scale I adopted of 50 points, more simple and convenient than the present one, consisting of 100 points. These numbers are merely arbitrary signs; and the number 50 will express as much as the number 100, and only half the number of figures are used. I found that the judges at fairs would pay no respect to the present scale on account of its complications and the time it consumed in studying it out. The one I have adopted is so short and simple that any one can carry it in his head without continually referring to the book. The number 5 expresses the highest number in my standard. The figure 2 stands for *Good*; 3, *Better*; 5, *Best*, since perfection is rarely attainable, and is only so by comparison. If we have a fowl that does not rank as high as *good*, but approximates it, we can designate it by "*Highly Commended*," and one degree lower by "*Commended*." If the fowl does not commend itself to the judges at all, the exhibitor had better cut off its head. I submit the following as a game standard for Black Reds:

THE COCK.

- Head, Neck and Hackle.—Orange-red to the points, and entirely free from black stripes, 5
- Face, Comb, Wattles and Deaf-ear.—Bright red, 5
- Eye.—Vermilion, 5
- Beak.—Dark-greenish horn-color, 5
- Back and Wing-Bow.—Rich, clear bright crimson, gradually shading into orange on the rump-hackles, which should match the neck, 5
- Flight Coverts.—Clear rich bay, 5
- Wing-Bar.—Steel-blue, and tail rich black, with slight purple-bronze shade in secondary sickles, 5
- Breast and Thighs.—A bright blue-black, free from any mixture of color, 5
- Legs and Feet.—Willow or olive-green, 5
- Style and Condition.—Shape of the bird; carriage of the head, wings and tail; brilliancy of plumage; health, size and weight, 5

THE HEN.

- Head and Neck.—Gold and black, principally gold, each feather having a golden shaft and margin, with narrow, black stripes between. In other words the hackle is striped black down the centre, the shaft being the same in color as the margin; the gold and black should not run into each other, 5
- Comb, Wattles, Face and Ear-lobes.—Bright red, 5
- Eye, Beak, Legs and Feet.—To match the cock, 5
- Back and Wings.—A light drab-brown, very finely marked with a small, wavy, irregular marking like that of the back of a partridge. Brown, yellowish, or penciled or rusty wings are objectionable, 5
- Breast.—Rich salmon color, the centre of each feather being one shade lighter, 5
- Belly.—Ashy gray, tinged with salmon, 5
- Tail.—Black, 5
- Body-color.—Partridge, or as near to the color of that bird as possible, running up the outside or top feathers of the tail, 5
- Style.—Shape of the bird, general carriage, brilliancy and accuracy of plumage, 5
- Condition.—Health, size and weight, 5

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

THE San Diego (Cal.) *Union* says: "A miner from Arizona, whose name we were unable to ascertain, went fishing down on Culverwell's wharf, between four and five o'clock last evening. He had been fishing but a short time when he drew up on the wharf an ordinary sized black liquor bottle. He was not frightened at the bottle, but he was wonderfully perplexed as to what had 'bitten' and how and by whom the bottle had been attached to his line about a foot above the hook. The miner called out, and several other persons who were fishing near him ran to see the wonderful catch. An examination showed that there was a devil-fish inside the bottle, and that one of his arms extended out of the neck, and was firmly entwined around the line. The devil-fish had probably crawled into the bottle when young, and finding it a nice, comfortable residence, he had committed the indiscretion of remaining there until he had grown so large he could not get out. He had grown to nearly the size of his glass house, and, in fact, was rather cramped for room. The miner was very much elated over his prize, and, in spite of the protestations of the crowd, he broke the bottle to get a better view of the monster."

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—Some years ago when the society was formed, the members not only appointed officers, but attorneys also. They selected Theodore Cuyler and Constant Guillou, Esqs., as their attorneys. The first announcement that these gentlemen received of the exalted consideration in which they were held in chickendom was in the newspapers of the next morning. Some of their brethren of the bar addressed them a roguish letter, purporting to come from the society, asking their opinion upon the question, whether an unnaturalized Shanghai rooster was entitled to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. The learned counsel are said to have replied that he might be entitled to sue in the law side of the court; but that a court of equity, which abhors the approach of the fowl, would not sustain a bill filed by the rooster.

At the time the matter made a little spirit at the bar, and a humorous paper on the subject, from the fluent pen of Mr. Guillou, is still extant.

A CODE ON POULTRY KEEPING.

SHOWING HOW EVERY PULLET MAY BE MADE TO RETURN A PROFIT OF
1£ IN 18 MOS. (SEE NO 1.)

(Continued from page 12.)

Let a farmer care for his cows and pigs as he does for his poultry, and he will find they also "don't pay;" let him house them in a confined, ill-ventilated house, clean them once a year, and feed them occasionally upon a little *light* corn, or other *refuse*, if such is on hand, and if not, let them "do for themselves," and at the end of twelve months (if his cows and pigs are alive at all) let him say if they pay him better than his fowls.—*Stephen's Book of the Farm.*

As cockerels are more profitable than pullets to fatten, owing to their hardiness and extra size, it will be well to hatch as many of this sex as possible for this purpose.

The flesh of large fowls may be as delicate, juicy, and well-flavored as that of smaller breeds. It is as absurd to say larger breeds must necessarily be inferior, as to say that the splendid prize breeds of Leicester sheep, or shorthorn oxen, must be coarse owing to their size. The best-shaped and most delicately-flavored chicken I ever ate was a cross between a large Brahma cock and Dorking hen, and weighed at the age of four months six pounds.

Select only those eggs pointed at the ends, avoiding any that have a tendency to roundness of form; also examine the position of the air cavities in the eggs, and only retain those that have them placed directly at the apex of the blunt or larger end, avoiding all that have them placed at all to the side. In this way eight eggs out of ten will produce cockerels.—*Columella, Mascall, Stephanus, Réaumer, Parmentier, Stephens, Sketchley, &c.*

In hatching chickens for the purpose of producing eggs, it is very important to select eggs *only* from those hens that have proved themselves prolific egg-producers. Egg-laying is often as much a specialty of individual *birds* as it is of particular *breeds*. In the same way the *offspring* of individual cows celebrated as milkers very generally inherit their good qualities.

It is always well to keep a few large full-feathered Cochins for hatching purposes, they being only too often ready to undertake the task. They are also the best for hatching duck's eggs.

It is very important, and a fact not at all generally known, that a hen may be induced to sit at *any* season, by confining her in a dark room in a covered basket, only large enough to contain her nest. She *must* be kept warm, and fed on stimulating food.—*MM. Bosc, Parmentier.*

A passing remark as to ducks will not be out of place. Never be so foolish or extravagant as to keep a drake and two ducks (as many people do) throughout the year, for the purpose of supplying a brood or two of ducks in the spring. These three ducks will cost you, through the twelve months you keep them, not less than 2½d. per week each (probably more). This in twelve months will amount to £1 12s. 6d. The proverb says: "Fools build houses for wise men to live in," so let fools keep ducks to supply the wise with eggs. A sitting of eggs can generally be procured for 1s. per dozen. Ducks are most voracious, and there is no satisfying their craving appetites. The best eggs to procure are the Brazilian and Rouen. From my own observation of them in Brazil, I can speak as to their being ready for the table at ten or twelve weeks old.

In my calculations of profit I have taken no account whatever of the great benefit obtained by fowls from the destruction of innumerable worms, grubs, flies, beetles, insects, &c., and which Mr. Mechi (no mean authority) considers invaluable. Nor have I taken into consideration the value of their feathers when killed, or of the (occasional only, it may be) high and fancy price that may be obtained in disposing of one's best birds for stock purposes, as well as eggs for hatching; and, indeed, where really good stock is *known* to be kept, applications for such will soon prove numerous; and this last item is often found important and highly remunerative, and it in no way interferes with the general routine of market business.

K. B. EDWARDS.

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized Nov. 15, 1873. Officers for the year 1873-4. President: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown. Vice-Presidents: E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville. Corresponding Secretary: T. H. Walton (P. O. Box 130), Doylestown. Recording Secretary: Theodore P. Harvey, Doylestown. Treasurer: H. M. Twining, Doylestown. Executive Committee: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown; E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville; T. H. Walton, Theo. P. Harvey, H. M. Twining, W. T. Rogers, W. T. Eisenhart, Charles Rotzell, Wm. Frankentfield, Doylestown; Ingham Smith, Doylestown Township; John J. Moore, Quakertown; Wm. H. Gruver, Springfield; Charles D. Mathews, New Britain; John Kitchen, Solebury; Edwin Johnson, Upper Makefield; Isaac Dudbridge, Warwick.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, January 1st and 2d. Charles Schwinn, Secretary.

Maine, Portland, January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 26th to 31st.

Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Jan. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th.

A. A. Miller, Secretary.

Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February. Thos. Walton, Secretary.

Western New York, Buffalo, January 15th to 20th. G. W. White, Secretary. Entries close January 5th.

Central New York, Utica, January 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

L. B. Root, Secretary.

New England, Worcester, January 20th, 21st, 22d.

Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.

Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.

New Hampshire, Manchester, February 11th to 13th.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR SIXTY WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS, from Imported Stock, and comparing favorably with the best, will be exchanged for Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. Address

WM. ATWOOD, Big Flats, New York.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address

JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa

FANCY PIGEONS.—MARBLE, 13 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md., having selected his Breeding Stock, will be glad to dispose of his surplus stock of Pigeons, all of which have been bred with the greatest care for purity of strain and markings, namely: pair Yellow Swallows, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto, \$25. Pair Red Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$15. Pair Black Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50. Pair Blue Swallows, black bars, \$15; pair ditto, without bars (very scarce), \$30; odd cocks and hens of above colors, \$4 to \$7.50 each. Pair Blue Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Black Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Yellow Magpies (capped), \$20. Also, Blue Cock, \$7.50; Black Cock, \$5; Red Hen, \$4. Pair Nuns (yellow cock, red hen), \$15. Yellow Nun Hen, \$5. Pair Red Turbints (Points), \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto (shellcrests), \$6; pair ditto, \$8. Pair Red Priests (well feather-footed), \$10; pair ditto, \$15; Red Cock, and Yellow Hen, \$10; pair Yellow ditto, \$20. Red Chequer Cock, Golden Dun Hen Priests, \$8. Pair Spangled Priests, very pretty, \$15*. Pair Black Starling Priests, white heads, half-moon breasts and bars, good crests, \$15; Pair Archangels, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair black mottled Trumpeters (imported), \$50; pair "cks (imported), \$40; Cock, light-mottled (imported), \$15; all have splendid crests, rose, and feathered feet, winners of many prizes in England. Forty Short-faced Tumblers, Almonds, Red and Yellow Agate Mottles, Splashes, Kites, and Whole-feather, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; for head and beak properties, as well as carriage and style, there are none better. Three pairs Bull Tumblers, pleasant-faced birds, very pretty, at \$5 per pair. All the above are in health and warranted breeders. No extra charge for coops. A liberal discount to dealers. Express charges must be prepaid.

N.B.—Birds marked thus * are first-class exhibition birds, fit to win in good company.

YOUR NAME

Displayed in large type, with list of fowls kept, inserted in *Poultry Breeders' Directory* for fifty cents, to be issued about January 1st, 1874. Price 15c., post-paid.
H. S. BINGHAM, Sparta, Wis.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10.
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GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.
White, Black, and Yellow Fantails; Almond, Mottled, and Kite Tumblers;
Black and Mottled Carriers; Blue-Winged Turbitts.
GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

"THE POULTRY RECORD,"

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, edited by C. W. HEATON, Farmington, Ill. *One Dollar per year; single copies, Ten cents.* THE POULTRY RECORD contains each month fine illustrations of the popular breeds of fowls; also, plans of houses, yards, and necessary appliances, with contributions relating to all branches of the business of poultry-raising, from writers of experience and ability. The low price at which it is offered should induce you to subscribe for it at once. It has the unqualified indorsement of the leading Breeders and Fanciers of the country, and also of Farmers and Market Poultrymen who raise fowls for profit alone. Send for a copy before subscribing for any other paper.

Address

"POULTRY RECORD,"

Farmington, Ills.

BUFF COCHINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.

JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesburg, and Rouen Ducks.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS CREVE COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap, or would exchange for Pullets, either Creves, Golden Polands, or Light Brahmas. Address

J. HENRY SYMONDS,

Box 57, Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. LORD,

Kennebunk, Maine,

BREEDER OF SUPERIOR FANCY FOWLS

Of the Choicest Strains.

WANTED—HENNY or HEN Feathered GAMES of Good Pedigree.

JOHN ARCHER,

Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

THREE FINE TRIOS—BUFF COCHIN EXHIBITION FOWLS, for sale. Prices, \$25, \$35, and \$50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address C. M. BOYNTON, Box 610, Concord, N. H.

FOR SALE

TO REDUCE STOCK.—Six trios White Leghorns, \$7; three trios Light Brahmas, \$7; three trios Buff Cochins, \$7; two trios Partridge Cochins, \$8; three trios Dark Brahmas, \$8; one trio Rouen Ducks, \$8; one pair Aylesbury Ducks, \$6; three pairs Black Red Game Bantams, \$6; two pairs Duckwing Game Bantams, \$6; five Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerels, \$2.50 each; one trio Brown Red Game Bantams, \$8; two trios Golden Sebright Bantams, \$7; one trio White Cochins, \$8. Also, FANCY PIGEONS of nearly every known variety, at very low prices. Address, with stamp,

EDWIN W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

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PURE BRED PRIZE FOWLS.

FOWLS.

BLACK HAMBURGS!!

BROWN LEGHORNS!!

EGGS THREE DOLLARS PER SETTING!

These two Breeds will lay more eggs, and the chickens are easier raised and mature earlier than any other two breeds known!!

FOWLS FOR SALE AT THREE TO TEN DOLLARS EACH!!

My Stock will be on exhibition at nearly all the leading Poultry Shows in AMERICA, when Persons desiring to purchase Fowls or order Eggs will have an opportunity to judge of the comparative merits of my stock. All eggs will be packed with care, in baskets or boxes, in cut hay, and in rotation as received. Address all orders to

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Send for my new descriptive Catalogue of over 30 kinds of Fowls and Eggs, for hatching.

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FOR SALE.—Two trios Dark Brahmas, \$13 each; one trio Light Brahmas, \$12; one pair Buff Cochins, \$8; one trio White Faced Black Spanish, \$9; also, three Buff Cochins Cockerels, from imported and first-premium stock, price, \$4 each. The above are all first-class stock and warranted to give satisfaction. For particulars, address

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BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp.

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THE NEW CHROMOS.

These elegant chromos are by far the most expressive pictures ever given to the public. Price, \$10.00 per pair.

Send in your orders early to

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TEN CHOICE DARK BRAHMA HENS (some of them imported), for sale cheap to close out this variety. Address

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S. N. STUDLEY, Catskill Station, New York,

Breeder of Fifteen Varieties of Fowls.

Can spare good Light Brahmas,

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White Leghorns, Houdans, Dominiques,

And Black-Red Game Bantams, at \$7 to \$12 per trio.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARD AND RABBITRY.—Brown Leghorns, Crevecoeurs, and Silkies, as choice stock as can be found in America. PIGEONS—Antwerps from the best lofts in Belgium. Fantails, Turbitts, Magpies, and Jacobines. RABBITS—Seven different varieties. The largest and finest collection in America. Send stamp for circular. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Superior imported English Owls and White Barbs; also, fine Pouters and Tumblers. Address

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FOR SALE.—We have for sale, to close out stock, three trios, Dusty Miller Leghorns, \$15.00; two trios, B. Breasted Red Games, \$12.00.

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FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One trio of B. B. Red Games; one pair of Houdans, very fine. Address

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100 PARTRIDGE COCHIN CHICKENS.—For sale from my first premium stock, which took first prize at the Boston and New Hampshire poultry exhibitions. I have made them a specialty for the last three years and have bred no other fowls. My flock now is far superior to any I have ever raised. Address

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I have for sale pure-bred fowls of the following varieties:

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

BUFF, PARTRIDGE, AND WHITE COCHINS.

HOUDANS AND WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

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BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from gobblers weighing from 38 to 43 pounds, and hens from 19 to 23 pounds.

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Satisfaction guaranteed in every sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AFTER MARCH 1, 1874.

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FANCY PIGEONS.—Having a few choice birds to spare I will dispose of them at a reasonable price: One pair Pouters, red cock and yellow pied hen; one White Cock; one pair Black Fantails; one pair Fantails, black cock and dun hen; one pair Fantails, red cock and dun hen; one pair Yellow Jacobines; two pair Red Jacobines; three young White Jacobines; two pair Archangels; three pair Red Priests; one pair Priests, red cock and yellow hen; one pair Black Trumpeters; two pair Blue Magpies; one pair Red Magpies; two Yellow Magpie hens. All the above are in good health and good breeders. For further information address, with stamp,

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LIGHTNING
VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,
Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,
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BREEDER OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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HOUDANS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A pair of Pedigree Houdans, \$10. Also, Light Brahmas, and Houdans, Pure Stock of 1873, \$4 per pair. State where you saw this.

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EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size, Steel Engravings, Hand-Colored, Fine, and very rare. One full set of Six Pictures, consisting of Black Carrier, Blue Pied Pouter, Almond Tumbler, Black Mottled Tumbler, Trumpeter, and Yellow Jacobine. Price, full set, \$10. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MY SPECIALTIES.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
WHITE LEGHORN,
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,
DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS,
BLUE OWLS,
MAGPIES,
TUMBLERS, ALL VARIETIES.

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FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

DARK BRAHMAS.

First Class Prize-winners.

At Oak Lane Poultry Yards.

Address Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St.,

Eggs in season at \$6.00.

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OAK LANE POULTRY YARDS.—Light Brahmas, extra Hens and Fine Pullets. Also, a few good young and old Roosters of different grades, cheap for cash. Address

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Eggs, \$6. Definite orders
booked in succession.

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Can spare a few pairs and trios, hatch of 1873, from his celebrated EXPOSITION STRAIN OF HOUDANS,

With Pedigree, selected for
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A sample of
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Sent on receipt of stamp.

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Address JAMES FISK,
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WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

At St. James' Hall, Buffalo, New York, January 14th to 22d, inclusive.

Premium List is nearly completed, and will be issued soon. Apply to

C. A. SWEET, President. GEO. W. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

39 North Ninth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 10, 1873.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., commencing on January 15, at 2 P.M., at which time the American Standard of Excellence will be thoroughly revised to suit the present views of Fanciers. All persons, not members of the above Association, are cordially invited to be present to give their views and assist in the above work. Further information will be cheerfully given, by addressing

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

JOS. M. WADE, Sec'y,
Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD FOWLS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.

BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
WHITE COCHINS. " "
PARTRIDGE COCHINS. " "
BLACK COCHINS. Selected Stock.
DOMINIQUE COCHINS. First Premium Stock.
PLYMOUTH ROCK. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
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BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Breeding Stock. Imported.
BROWN " " " "
RED PILE GAME. Breeding Stock. Selected.
WHITE GAME. " " "
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BLUE " " Very Fine.
SPANGLED GAME. " "
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Bantams. Breeding Stock. Imported. Cock, 16 ounces; Hens, 13½ ounces.
GOLDEN SEABRIGHT. Bantams.
Send stamp for Illustrated Circular and Price List. Address
G. W. DICKINSONS, Warren, Ohio.

BARE CHANCE.—For a wide-awake man with a capital of one or two thousand dollars, and who is fond of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., to buy out the store, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The best stand in Philadelphia. This would not be for sale, but I find that my entire time will be required on the Fanciers' Journal which will be published at the above establishment. Address JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once,
S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.
A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

PURE BRED!!—Two pairs Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, or Cocks single; one year old. One pair Gold-Laced Seabright Chicks. One pair White Bantam Chicks. Four Fine White Leghorn Cockerels, "J. B. Smith's Strain." One pair Aylesbury Ducks, "Clift's Strain." All splendid birds. Will exchange or sell low. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at very low prices: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS are well known to Breeders, Exhibitors, and judges of that variety of Asiatics, and have attained to a desirable reputation by their superior merits, and success as prize-winners. I prefer them to any other variety of Asiatics, and shall make them my specialty for 1874. A few Fowls and a fine lot of Chickens for sale at prices according to quality. Also, for sale, my entire stock of WHITE COCHINS, BLACK RUSSIANS, and JAPAN BANTAMS, to make room for PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Address

W. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address
JOSEPH M. WADE,
No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

HOUDANS.—To dispose of surplus stock, I will sell 20 Houdan Pullets, at \$3 each.
C. GIFFITH,
Upland, Delaware Co., Pa.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR AND ARTIFICIAL MOTHER.

Patented December 27th, 1870, and took the **FIRST PREMIUM** at the great New York Poultry Show in 1879; also, the First Premium at the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at Music Hall, February, 1872—3. INCUBATORS can be seen in working order at 26 North Market St., Boston.

Prices of Incubators.

No. 1, 50 Eggs, heat all around,.....	\$60 00.....	Boxing \$3 00	No. 4, 400 Eggs, heat all around,.....	\$125 00.....	Boxing, \$4 25
" 2, 100 " " "	85 00.....	" 3 50	" 5, 600 " " "	150 00.....	" 4 75
" 3, 200 " " "	100 00.....	" 3 75	" 6, 1000 " " "	200 00.....	" 5 25

Prices of Artificial Mothers.

No. 1, without Regulator,.....	\$7 00.....	Boxing, \$1 00	No. 2, with Regulator,.....	\$40 00.....	Boxing, \$3 00
" 2, " " "	15 00.....	" 2 00	" 3, " " "	50 00.....	" 3 25
" 1, with " " "	30 00.....	" 2 75	" 4, " " "	60 00.....	" 4 00

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OF THE

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Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada, Pa.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1874.

No. 3.

OUR WEEKLY JOURNAL.

"A NEW POULTRY JOURNAL.—We are in the receipt of the first number of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, published weekly, by JOSEPH M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa. The typography of the Journal is neat, but we doubt the feasibility of publishing a weekly journal in the poultry interest at the present time. We do not believe the demands of the breeders require a weekly journal, still we hope it may prove a success, but very much doubt it. Price, \$2.50 a year."—*The Rural Home*.

We are obliged to our friend for its praise relating to our typographical appearance. It is very natural and easy to believe nearly all said in our favor, but we do not exactly understand the nature of the ground upon which it doubts the feasibility of publishing a weekly journal in the poultry interest, as relating to this, the "*Fanciers' Journal*," which certainly does not design to limit its columns or contributors to the subject of poultry keeping. As its name indicates, it includes and will eventually treat of all subjects of interest to fanciers, of all descriptions of animals, and the various departments of animated nature. We may even feel called upon to increase its interest by adding a department of horticulture, or culture of any sort, having a tendency to enlighten and improve the inquiring mind, especially of the young, thus distracting the attention from less worthy pleasures and pursuits, which are ever drawing the young and inexperienced into whirlpools of vice and ruin. We would cultivate in them a love of pets of some kind, which also may be found profitable, financially, thus frequently adding new attractions to the home associations.

In regard to the ultimate success of the Journal, we base our faith somewhat also on its only *special* feature, that of making it a cheap and desirable weekly for advertising and exchange of such stock as our fanciers wish to fully describe and dispose of, at a less cost in the weekly, previous to the reappearance of the slower monthly journals. Our prospect of "success" in this direction is most flattering, as a glance at the advertising columns will show, considering the fact that we have not yet had occasion to especially solicit the "ad's" offered. We have, as yet, printed only a small portion of the favorable notices and cheering words of correspondents who are anxious to contribute to its success, claiming that a *weekly* fanciers' journal is in every way desirable; at all events, it is an experiment which we see no good reason to repent of, and shall contribute all the means and energy that we can command to promote its success.

"THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE is a new weekly journal, containing sixteen pages of reading matter, published at 39 North Ninth Street, and devoted to the scientific breeding and management of poultry, &c., &c. It is owned and ably edited by J. M. WADE. Subscription price, \$2.50 per annum."—*Commercial List and Price Current*.

A BISHOP fond of hunting, being reminded that the apostles never hunted, replied: "No, shooting was very bad in Palestine—so they went fishing instead."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BUFFALO EXHIBITION.

The Fourth Annual Show of the Western New York Poultry Society is to be held at Buffalo, January 15th to 21st, inclusive, Sunday excepted.

All specimens entered should be shipped in time to reach the Exhibition Hall January 14th, as that day is set apart for the reception of specimens and arranging the Hall in order to open the exhibition to the public on the morning of January 15th.

Any person who may not have received a premium list, will receive one by applying to the Secretary.

We offer a premium list amounting in the aggregate to about five thousand dollars *in cash*, which is the largest ever offered in this country.

We have adopted the English plan of offering premiums on *single birds* instead of trios, the old stereotyped plan, and we believe the *single-bird* premium list recommends itself to every breeder and fancier in the country. From all sections we have letters of indorsement of the new plan, and we confidently expect the result of this change will be to call together at our show a larger number of good birds, and a far less percentage of poor birds, than ever before collected at one show in America. We also have the assurance of many of the best breeders in the country that they will be present in person, which will add largely to the interest of the occasion.

The premium extraordinary, of one hundred dollars in gold, offered by Wm. H. Churchman, Esq., for the best dark Brahma hen, from twenty to twenty-four months old, will draw together without doubt the best collection of this valuable class ever seen in one exhibition. This is a grand sweepstakes premium, in which every hen entered becomes a part; thus the owner of the successful specimen will not only receive the one hundred dollars in gold, but will also receive the entire collection of hens entered for this premium. Then, should he invest the one hundred dollars in gold for the best cock that can be procured, he would have a breeding pen of dark Brahmas that would be the envy of every lover of this beautiful and valuable variety.

Our Society has always found it convenient to settle with and pay all foreign exhibitors who may remain till after awards are made before they go home, and there never has been any delay in settling with those who have not been present, and we mean that all our shows shall be characterized with the same promptitude. Yours, &c.,

GEO. W. WHITE,
Secretary.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

VEGETABLE FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Now that winter has laid his icy hand upon the grass and other succulent herbs with which the fowls supply themselves in summer, all having these pets under their care

should see that they have a plentiful supply of green food of some kind.

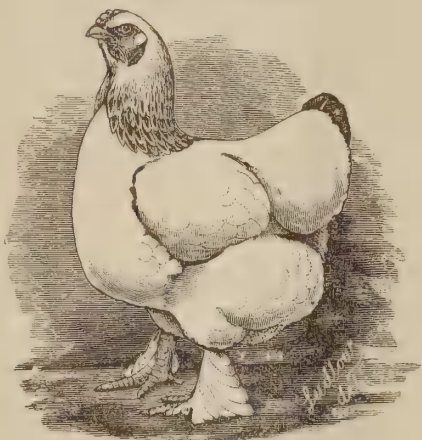
There is among the refuse garbage of almost every family cabbage leaves, celery tops, potato parings, &c., enough to furnish a supply for a few fowls. But if you have many, there will also be a demand for potatoes and turnips, or any other vegetables, chopped fine, as excellent substitutes for grass and herbs at this season of the year, all of which will be highly relished, and contribute to the health and profits of the poultry-yard inhabitants. WM. E. FLOWERS.

NOTE.—See article "Hay for Fowls in Winter."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HAY FOR FOWLS IN WINTER.

MANY years ago, when a young fancier, I often noticed that after making new nests, in pens where the fowls were confined in winter, that they would gradually disappear. It was sometime before I discovered what became of them, the fact was they were eaten by the fowls. Since then, when vegetable food was scarce, I have always kept good sweet hay within their reach. It should be kept in a rack or tied in a bundle and hung up. It must not be allowed to get in the dirt and trampled on. I do not think it any advantage to cut the hay fine.



(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE III.

CARE AND SELECTION OF EGGS, MANAGEMENT OF SETTING HENS, ETC.

To some the question may arise, How shall I keep my eggs fresh if I keep each hen's eggs separate until she has laid enough for a setting? After trying various methods, experience has satisfied me that eggs can be kept fresh and fertile for two or three weeks by simply placing them, butt end down, in a shallow dish filled with oats or bran. They should be kept in a moderately cold moist place; I usually keep mine in the cellar. With regard to selecting eggs, I will quote a few words from Wright, on page 110, Chapter IV, of "The Brahma Fowl." He says: "So many follies have been uttered concerning this matter that we almost fear to hazard a fresh assertion. But in our own experience we have generally found that the best shaped Brahma chickens were hatched from eggs rather short and round; whilst very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always bred birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage—probably from the chick being incased in the shell.

We had one hen which always laid such eggs, and although she and her sultan were free from the fault, all her chicks had backs drooping to the tail. It may be different with others; we give the hint for what it is worth. It is, however, certain that smooth-shelled eggs alone are proper for hatching in this variety, rough shells generally showing some derangement of the organs, and being often sterile. The color is of little importance; we prefer a rather dark egg, but the best hen we ever possessed for breeding laid eggs perfectly white. Eggs should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid by the hen they are from, any unusually large or small being rejected. The absolute size is of little importance, some hens laying immense eggs and others small ones."

In regard to the management of setting hens, I think the best results will be obtained by using small pens, similar to the breeding pens, in which to set the hens; by pursuing this plan each hen will have undisturbed possession of her own nest, besides having a small yard for exercise, dust-bath, &c. The perch of course will be removed. The nest-box should be about fourteen inches square, and eight inches deep. Now fill it two-thirds full of damp earth, pick out all the hard lumps and stones, scoop out enough to make it hollow in the centre, sufficiently large for the eggs, but not deep enough to cause the eggs to roll on top of each other. Now cut a sod the size of the box, shave it down thin, and fit it in the box, grass side up, and your nest is made. There is no difficulty in making a hen set just where you want her to; a little patience and tact is all that is required. Be sure that your hen wants to set. This fact being ascertained, go to her at night, lift her gently and quietly from her nest and carry her to the nest you have prepared for her. Carefully place her upon it, first putting three or four porcelain nest-eggs under her, then cover her over with a box, and let her remain until the afternoon of the following day, then quietly remove the cover. If she does not come off the nest herself, lift her off as gently as possible. Place food and water before her, and leave her alone for twenty minutes or half an hour; in nine cases out of ten she will go back to the nest of her own accord. If she does not seem inclined to do so at the expiration of half an hour, place her on the nest, and cover her up as before, which labor will seldom have to be repeated more than twice. As soon as she takes rightly to the nest, put your choice eggs under her, eleven of which are sufficient for an ordinary sized hen. After the hen has set upon her eggs ten or twelve days, go to her at night with a lamp, and examine the eggs by holding them up before a strong light between the thumb and forefinger of the one hand, and shading the eyes with the other. The unfertile eggs can easily be detected; those having chicks in them will be dark, except a small portion near the butt end of the egg. The sterile ones will be quite transparent, the light showing through them quite plainly. If any of the unfertile ones are allowed to remain in the nest they frequently get broken, and their contents smeared over the other eggs, closing up the pores of the shells, and smothering the embryo chick. After the hen has set fourteen days, visit her again in the evening, gently lift her off, and sprinkle the eggs and nest thoroughly with tepid water; repeat this operation again on the eighteenth day, and the night before they are to hatch. I do not think it advisable to remove any of the chicks while the hen is hatching. Let them remain with the hen on the nest until they are twenty-four hours old, then remove the hen and her brood to a warm and dry coop.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, December 24th, 1873.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

THE dog tax in England amounted to \$1,510,098 last year.

FASHIONABLE poodles, in New York, have adopted the Elizabethan ruff.

A DAY in the moon is fourteen times as long as a day on earth. What a place in which to give a six months' note!—but what a bore to the *Lunatics*, when they work by the day!

A WOMAN living near Altoona recently entered a stable attached to the house in which she lived, when a horse caught her by the nose and bit it off.

A TITUSVILLE paper says a man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday and vainly essayed to get on either numbers 11, 12, or 13 shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box.

THE bear of the arctic region does not hug, but bites his opponent, declining to eat his captive until life is extinct. Like a cat he plays with his victim, whose only refuge when attacked is to "play dead," so that when the bear retreats to enjoy the prospect of his meal, the gun can be got ready for him when he returns.

A RUSSIAN naturalist claims to have found living mammoths in Siberia. He has seen five small ones, twelve feet high, eighteen feet long, and having tusks eight or ten feet in length. The brute haunts great caves, and feeds on grass, etc. It may as well be mentioned that the grass in Siberia is small, but the caves must be large.

It is worth mentioning that three of the produce of the imported Jersey cow Duchess, belonging to Mr. C. L. Sharpless, Philadelphia, have been sold for an aggregate of *fourteen hundred dollars*, and Mr. S., has a daughter, Duchess 3d, and a son, Chelton Duke, that he would not part with. The service charge for Chelton Duke is \$100.

THE following piece of Oriental flattery is quoted by the *Moniteur* (Paris): "An American diplomatist, Mr. Wade, having lately died at Pekin, the Chinese attributed his decease to the inexpressible emotion which he experienced at seeing the august face of the emperor." [*The above Mr. Wade was no relative of the Editor of this Journal, or he would not have died from any such cause.*]

NEAR Knoxville, Tenn., it is said there is a mule which has been but one time outside of its stable in twenty years, and then it was taken out by the soldiers during the war, and as they could not use the animal, it was immediately replaced. It is said that its hoofs have grown to the length of about 12 inches, turning up at the ends, while its mane reaches to the ground.

ONE of those miserable boys whose sole object in life appears to be the making of extraordinary faces at honest and industrious store clerks, mistook a roll of oil cloth for a roll of carpet, hanging in front of a Main street establishment, Saturday evening, and making a sickening grimace at the clerk, who stood in the door, doubled his fists and struck the inoffensive roll a tremendous blow. Then he put the fist under the other arm, and doubling up his body, ambled swiftly away, while the clerk retired to the store to dry the tears of a new found joy.—*Danbury News.*

A WRITER in *Harper's Bazar* says: "We do not believe there is much human affection wasted upon the spider; nevertheless it is a very useful creature, and should not be despised. Its specific office is to prevent the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. Entrapping flies is its forte, and it has been remarked that 'if spiders should strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings.' Nevertheless there may be such a thing as too many spiders in the world—a possibility against which Nature has provided. When spiders are thickest and busiest catching flies, a large, peculiar looking fly appears upon the stage of action, and adroitly seizes the spiders wherever found. These spiders are stowed away in secret cells to be food for young flies. Thus there is compensation all around."

THE Chinese have trained cormorants to fish for them. The birds are tied to floats, and have collars around their necks to keep them from swallowing the fish they may catch. When the cormorant rises to the surface with a fish in his mouth, the fisherman catches the float with a hooked stick, draws the bird to him, and secures its prey. The cormorant is made to work from eight to ten hours a day, and is fed on small pieces of the fish he catches. Sometimes he strikes for more wages or fewer working hours, but the yelling of his master frightens him to such an extent that he instantly resumes work. Isaac Walton would probably have no greater liking for this method of fishing than Californians have for other Mongolian eccentricities; and yet after all it has its advantages. Isaac Walton was a "Micawber," waiting for a bite, but the Chinaman takes the bite himself or gets the cormorant to do it for him.

A NEWFOUNDLAND CUTTLE FISH.—On the 26th of October, two fishermen who were out in a small boat, observed some object floating at a short distance, which they supposed to be a large sail or the debris of a wreck. On reaching it one of the men struck it with his "gaff," when immediately it showed signs of life and reared a parrot-like beak, which they said was as big as a six-gallon keg, with which it struck the bottom of the boat violently. It then shot out from about its head, two huge, livid arms, and began to twine them round the boat. One of the men seized a small axe and cut off both arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon the fish backed off to a considerable distance and ejected an immense quantity of inky fluid that darkened the water for a great distance around. The men saw it for a short time afterward, and observed its tail in the air, which they thought to be 10 feet across. They estimate the body to have been 60 feet in length, and five feet in diameter, of the same shape and color as the common squid, and moving in the same way as the squid, both backward and forward. As usual in the cuttle-fish, the under surface of the extremity of the arm is covered with sucking disks, the largest of which are an inch and a quarter in diameter.

A WELL-ORGANIZED man or woman cannot live long and happily without congenial employment; and so it is of importance that young men and women should find out early what they can do best, and then prepare themselves to do it. Most of our happiness comes from work done in the spirit of love; most of our unhappiness from work done in the spirit of hate.

CARRIER PIGEONS—CONSTRUCTING A BREEDING LOFT.

I HAVE been several times requested to give my ideas with respect to the construction of a loft for breeding Carriers, and thinking they may be of service to your readers I forward them to you.

I believe non-success in breeding this noble variety of Pigeon is chiefly owing to several pairs being crowded together in a small space, the result being a great amount of damage to the adult birds by fighting—so frequently the cause of wing disease and canker—and the loss of numbers of eggs and young ones in the nest. Carriers are a prolific variety, and a good proportion of young birds may easily be reared. By adopting the plan I recommend, these misfortunes are entirely avoided, and, so far as I have myself practiced it, I found it to answer remarkably well.

The building may be erected at a very moderate cost. The erection is like an ordinary shed. A wall 9 or 10 feet high, with a south aspect, will answer for the back. The front of the shed should be 6 feet high, which allows of a 3-feet fall in the roof to carry off wet. The roof should be boarded flat with 1-inch deals (I mean of course with the above-mentioned inclination), felted, well tarred, and spouted. The ends of the shed, and the back, if there is no wall to work on, should be double-boarded, leaving about 3 inches between the inner and outer boards, and the vacancy well filled with sawdust. Such walls retain a more even temperature than brick or stone, being neither so cold in winter nor so hot in summer, and are besides, less expensive. In width the loft may be 12 or 14 feet; the front boarded-up from the ground 3 feet high, the remainder to the roof wire netting. Inside under the roof shutters should hang on hinges, to fall down and cover the wire front during the cold nights, and at other times when necessary. When out of use they swing up and lie flat to the roof, where they are fastened, and are then quite out of the way.

At the back of the loft (there is no limit to the length except in the number of breeding pens required), is a platform 4 feet in width, half way between the floor and roof, to form the bottom of the pens. Thin iron rods, 1 inch apart, running from the platform up to the roof, form the front of the pens, each pen being 4 or 5 feet long (the longer the better) furnished with door, nest-box, &c. The loft at the length of every three pens should be divided, so that the occupants of every three pens may have their flight, bath, &c., in the area in front in turns. Thus the pairs are always separate, and breed undisturbed. Under these three breeding pens, which constitute one section of the loft, the front from the outer edge of the platform to the ground should be wired, with a door, and fitted with perches; so that will form a most convenient place to draft the young ones into as they are fit to leave their parents. As there will be two or three such compartments in a loft of any pretensions, the sexes can be separated when desired. In this arrangement the birds are always under command, and easily caught when required.

The finish of such a building is, of course, a matter of taste and outlay. The exterior may be planed and painted, or only in the rough and tarred, the inside in either case being well lime-washed annually, at the commencement and close of the breeding season.—W. MASSEY, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GOOD STOCK v. MONGRELS.

"DON'T you find your big chickens more sickly than the dunghills?" and "Don't they eat more than the common fowls?" These are the two main questions asked and urged against improved stock in fowls. My answer has been, "No, not with the same attention." Dunghills will eat more and lay less than any of the improved breeds of the same size if confined to small pens, as improved breeds usually are, with little range and less variety of food.

Brahmas and Cochins are liberal feeders, I admit. But in order to preserve their purity, and prevent admixture of dunghill blood, most of us are compelled to confine the hens particularly to small yards and close quarters, and thus having prevented the gratification of their natural desire to gather their own food, and deprived them of health-giving exercise, we naturally must supply the deficiency by feeding properly, and look for a smaller supply of eggs, and a less healthy and perfect development. Could farmers fairly estimate the amount of food consumed by an ordinary barnyard fowl, in the shape of grubs, worms, and grain, it would astound them, particularly if they looked upon this as what might have been had grain alone been substituted for it.

All stock will pay for extra care, and particularly is this true of blooded or improved stock. Farmers in the main regard poultry, and particularly chickens, as a great nuisance, and were it not for the good sense of their good wives, it is hard to tell what would become of the pets. The great wonder, under existing circumstances, and the lack of care in the treatment of fowls is, that chickens pay expenses at all. To those of us who love our pets, and give them proper attention, the matter is perfectly plain that they do pay, and that improved stock pays better than common fowls, from the fact that we are able to secure much higher prices for even ordinary specimens. Of course the outlay in the beginning is greater, and this is probably the greatest objection which the advocates of common stock find to the introduction of that which is blooded.

In general, however, a single pair, or a trio, will, with economical management, be sufficient to give one a fine stock of fowls to begin with the second season, and enough may be made by selling the surplus stock to neighbors to pay the cost of the original trio. Neighbors can always be found who will be ready to pay at least twice as much for the surplus fowls as for ordinary fowls. Besides, a double good will be done in the way of giving one a start, and at the same time distributing good stock, and creating an interest in the community.

It is with much satisfaction that one notices the increasingly wide distribution of many of our best breeds. Of course the most beautiful, and the most highly and perfectly developed birds will remain in the hands of the fanciers, because these, in the main, are the only ones who thoroughly understand the principles of mating and breeding to produce beautiful birds. But so far as the utility of the fowls is concerned—and this, after all, is the main item of interest to the general poultry raiser—it need not and will not be limited to fanciers alone. No one will be more pleased in fact than the fancier to have a general and wide-spread interest in poultry developed among all classes of poultry breeders,

A. N. R.



PHEASANT IN COVERT.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER—PHEASANT IN COVERT.

THE lower animals are fortunate in being apparently totally destitute of that faculty with which human beings are gifted, which enables us to judge of the future by the past, and which, consequently, causes us to anticipate innumerable calamities. Take, for example, those gorgeously-plumaged, long-tailed creatures, to whom the first of October is a veritable eve of St. Bartholomew, and imagine that on the previous evening some ancient cock, who has survived the massacre of the year before, should suddenly be endowed with human intelligence. With what feelings of anguish would he survey the ladies of his seraglio, as they stood greedily pecking up their evening repast of barley. "My darlings," we can fancy him saying, "if you knew the horrors that are impending, you would not eat another grain. To-morrow is the day on which the human race goes periodically mad. Dick, the keeper, in his velveteen coat and gaiters, whom you think such a nice man, who used to bring you dainty ant's eggs when you were little—Dick, my dears, will to-morrow morning develop into a perfect fiend. Hosts of other men will assemble—the squire, who looks so benevolent as he walks to church on a Sunday morning, will be among them—each man will carry a breechloader in his hand; you know what breechloaders are? sharp-nosed spaniels and retrievers will be sent to hunt you out of your most secret haunts; suddenly, the air will be filled with fire and smoke, and hideous noise, and hundreds of our nation will fall to the earth, mangled, bleeding, and dying.

"Even the Squire's daughters, who look so gentle and pretty, will feel no compassion; on the contrary, they will laugh and jest, a few days after, as they eat your flesh, and they will wear my loveliest feathers in their hats."—*London Graphic*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR: Wishing to invest some of my hard earnings in the acquisition of fine-bred fowls, I would inquire of your experienced contributors which plan would probably ultimate in the most profit: the purchase of a trio of the best, or to lay out the amount of their cost in eggs for hatching the same breed.

Respectfully yours,

BALTIMORE.

A. E. B.

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., December 22d, 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society, the following officers were elected. President: J. T. Peckham, Providence. Vice-Presidents: W. E. O. Roberts, South Scituate; Samuel W. Clark, Warwick. Secretary: W. L. Tobey, Lincoln. Treasurer: E. B. Whitmarsh, Providence. Executive Committee: T. P. Burlingame, Providence Co.; Caleb Wescott, Kent Co.; Thomas J. Gough, Washington Co.; John H. Chase, Newport Co.

It was resolved to hold a meeting on January 1st, 1874, at 10 o'clock.

Yours, &c.,

W. L. Tobey,
Secretary.

FOUR varieties of fish are said to have been discovered in Lake Superior, good, bad, indifferent, and bullheads.

WE are indebted to E. C. Skinner of Detroit, for Premium List, Catalogue of Entries, and the following list of Awards of Premiums of the Michigan State Poultry Association, which we give in full. He has our thanks for the same.

LIST OF AWARDS OF PREMIUMS

AT THE

Third Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry Association, held at Detroit, December 16 to 19, 1873.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 13, Goodale & Higgins,	\$2 00
2d " " 180, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " " 477, Wm. Wright,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " 480, Wm. Wright,	2 00
2d " 181, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " 182, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
Best Cock, " 13, Goodale & Higgins,	2 00
Best Hen " 479, Wm. Wright,	2 00

SPECIALS.

23 C. M. Garrison, best Cock, No. 13, Goodale & Higgins,	10 00
43 Michigan farmer, best Hen, shown singly, No. 479, Wm. Wright,	10 00
48 Reid & Hills, best Hen, with 3 trios Progeny, Nos. 180 to 184 W. H. Todd,	10 00
53 M. S. Smith & Co., collection L. Brahmas, Nos. 477 to 482, Wm. Wright,	10 00
54 M. G. Smith & Co., best trio L. B. Chicks, No. 480, Wm. Wright.	10 00
68 Wm. Wright & Co., best brace L. B. Hens. No. 478, Wm. Wright,	10 00

DARK BRAHMAS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 184, W. H. Todd,	2 00
2d " " 185, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " " 45, M. T. North	Dip.
Chicks—1st " 310, D. Allen,	2 00
2d " 186, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " 530, J. G. Lapham,	Dip.
Best Cock, " 327, D. Allen,	2 00
Best Hen, " 523, E. C. Skinner,	2 00

SPECIALS.

39 M. T. North, best collection D. B. Fowls, Nos. 42 to 46, M. T. North,	10 00
50 E. C. Skinner, best Hen, shown singly, No. 523, E. C. Skinner,	10 00
64 S. R. Woolley, best trio D. B. Fowls, No. 184, W. H. Todd,	10 00
65 Jackson & Wiley, best Cock, No 327, D. Allen,	10 00
71 A. H. West, best trio D. B. Chicks, No. 310, D. Allen,	10 00
93 J. G. Lapham, best trio D. B. Chicks, No. 310, D. Allen,	5 00

BUFF COCHINS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 66, Jones & Green,	2 00
2d " " 95, Jones & Green,	1 00
3d " " 188, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " 67, Jones & Green	2 00
2d " 189, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " 561, Jones & Green,	Dip.
Best Cock, " 67, Jones & Green,	2 00
Best Hen, " 330, Daniel Allen,	2 00

SPECIALS.

10 W. H. Chudleigh, best trio Chicks, No. 84, H. M. Thomas,	10 00
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46 W. Phelps & Co., best trio Fowls, No. 66, Jones & Green,	\$10 00	DOMINIKES.	
66 F. Woolfenden, best Cock, No. 84, H. M. Thomas,	10 00	Chicks—1st Premium, No. 370, Allen & Hutchinson,	\$2 00
67 W. H. Todd, best collection Buffs, Nos. 65 to 70, Jones & Green,	10 00	SPECIALS.	
83 Geo. Kittleberger, best Hen, No. 330, Daniel Allen,	5 00	90 Wagner & Thompson, best Dominique Cock, No. 370, Allen & Hutchinson,	5 00
PARTRIDGE COCHINS.		PLYMOUTH ROCKS.	
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 191, W. H. Todd,	2 00	Chicks—1st Premium, No. 284, C. W. Boyce,	2 00
2d " " 520, F. C. Irvine,	1 00	SILKIES.	
3d " " 495, J. C. Hatch,	Dip.	Chicks—1st Premium, No. 92, Ferguson & Howard,	2 00
Chicks—1st " " 81, Wm. Jenney, Jr.,	2 00	SPECIALS.	
2d " " 8, J. D. Yerkes,	1 00	55 Saginaw Valley Poultry Yards, best trio Silkies, No. 92, Ferguson & Howard,	10 00
3d " " 563, J. C. Hatch,	Dip.	ENGLISH PHEASANTS.	
Best Cock, " 191, W. H. Todd,	2 00	1st Premium, No. 486, Wm. Wright,	2 00
Best Hen, " 562, W. H. Todd,	2 00	BLACK B. RED GAMES.	
SPECIALS.		Fowls—1st Premium, No. 320, Daniel Allen,	2 00
62 Vernor Bros., best Cock, No. 191, W. H. Todd,	10 00	2d " " 85, H. M. Thomas,	1 00
70 A. H. West, best trio Fowls, No. 191, W. H. Todd,	10 00	3d " " 201, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
75 R. M. Baker; best Pullet, No. 562, W. H. Todd,	5 00	Chicks—1st " " 322, Daniel Allen,	2 00
88 J. C. Hatch, best trio Chicks, No. 81, Wm. Jennep, Jr.,	5 00	2d " " 539, J. M. Jones,	1 00
93 J. G. Lapham, best brace P. C. Pullets, No. 497, R. M. Baker,	5 00	Best Cock, " 85, H. M. Thomas,	2 00
WHITE COCHINS.		SPECIALS.	
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 194, W. H. Todd,	2 00	2 Abbot & Ketchum, best collection Games, Nos. 320 to 325 and 337 to 341, Daniel Allen,	10 00
Chicks—1st " " 196, W. H. Todd,	2 00	11 W. H. Chappell, best pair Black B. Red Games, No. 85, H. M. Thomas,	10 00
2d " " 195, W. H. Todd,	1 00	45 Potter & Porter, best Game Cock, any variety, No. 85, H. M. Thomas,	10 00
SPECIALS.		82 A. Hartness, best Game Hen, any variety, No. 320, D. Allen,	5 00
13 Detroit Free Press, best trio Fowls, No. 194, W. H. Todd,	10 00	DUCKWING GAMES.	
42 Morhouse, Mitchell & Byram, best Cock, No. 194, W. H. Todd,	10 00	Fowls—2d Premium, No. 78, W. A. Hatch, Jr.,	1 00
60 Tunis & Parker, best trio Chicks, No. 196, W. H. Todd,	10 00	3d " " 403, R. W. Beach,	Dip.
BLACK COCHINS.		Chicks—2d " " 79, W. A. Hatch, Jr.,	1 00
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 27, Goodale & Higgins,	2 00	Best Cock, " 553, B. F. Clark,	2 00
Chicks—1st " " 197, W. H. Todd,	2 00	PILE MUFF GAMES.	
SPECIALS.		Fowls—1st Premium, No. 273, W. Wright (Howell),	2 00
1 American Express Co., best collection Asiatics, Nos. 180 to 197, W. H. Todd,	10 00	2d " " 275, A. Wright,	1 00
COLORED DORKINGS.		PILE GAMES.	
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 198, W. H. Todd,	2 00	Fowls—1st Premium, No. 274, W. Wright (Howell),	2 00
Best Cock, any color, " 254, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00	2d " " 39, W. B. Cowan,	1 00
Best Hen, any color, " 254, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00	DERBY GAMES.	
SPECIALS.		Fowls—1st Premium, No. 204, W. H. Todd,	2 00
44 F. Peavey, best Dorking Hen, No. 254, L. G. Jarvis,	10 00	Chicks—1st " " 205, W. H. Todd,	2 00
SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.		Best Cock, " 204, W. H. Todd,	2 00
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 254, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00	SUMATRIA GAMES.	
2d " " 36, W. F. Cowan,	1 00	Fowls—3d Premium, No. 501, W. F. Jupp,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 264, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00	Chicks—1st " " 502, W. F. Jupp,	2 00
WHITE DORKINGS.		Chicks—2d " " 503, C. R. Brand,	1 00
Fowls—1st Premium, No. 200, W. H. Todd,	2 00	BLACK SPANISH.	
2d " " 255, L. G. Jarvis,	1 00	Fowls—1st Premium, No. 311, Daniel Allen,	2 00
Chicks—1st " " 82, Wm. Jenney, Jr.,	2 00	2d " " 51, D. McR. Kay,	1 00
SPECIALS.		3d " " 207, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
73 T. L. Backus, best trio W. Dorkings, No. 82, Wm. Jenney, Jr.,	10 00	Chicks—1st " " 312, Daniel Allen,	2 00
		2d " " 260, L. G. Jarvis,	1 00
		3d " " 260, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
		Best Cock, " 311, Daniel Allen,	2 00
		Best Hen, " 311, Daniel Allen,	2 00

SPECIALS.

3	E. T. Barnum, best collection in Spanish Class, Nos. 206 to 211, W. H. Todd,	\$10 00
12	Dean, Brow & Co., best trio Black Spanish, Daniel Allen,	10 00
40	Newcomb, Endicott & Co., best Black Spanish Cock, No. 311, Daniel Allen,	10 00
84	Hall Bros., best brace Black Spanish Hens, No. 311, Daniel Allen,	5 00

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Fowls—1st Premium No. 21, Goodale & Higgins,	2 00
2d " " 285, C. W. Boyce,	1 00
3d " " 208, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 286, C. W. Boyce,	2 00
2d " " 93, Ferguson & Howard,	1 00
3d " " 41, M. T. North,	Dip.
Best Cock, " 286, C. W. Boyce,	2 00
Best Hen, " 21, Goodale & Higgins,	2 00

SPECIALS.

14	Detroit Tribune Co., W. L. Fowls, No. 21, Good- ale & Higgins,	10 00
21	R. H. Fyfe, best trio W. L. Chicks, No. 286, C. W. Boyce,	10 00
22	Farrand, Williams & Co., best W. L. Cock, No. 286, C. W. Boyce,	10 00
38	Mowry & Co., best collection W. Leghorns, Nos. 285 to 289, C. W. Boyce,	10 00

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Chicks—1st Premium, No. 289, C. W. Boyce,	2 00
2d " " 211, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " " 536, J. G. Lapham,	Dip.

SPECIALS.

37	Michigan Exchange, best trio Brown Leghorns, No. 289, C. W. Boyce,	10 00
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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 257, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00
2d " " 257½, L. G. Jarvis,	1 00
3d " " 213, W. H. Todd,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 261, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00
2d " " 212, W. H. Todd,	1 00

SPECIALS.

15	Detroit Daily Post, best trio W. C. Black Polish, No. 257, L. G. Jarvis,	10 00
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SILVER POLISH.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 86, H. M. Thomas,	2 00
2d " " 7, J. D. Yerkes,	1 00
Chicks—2d " " 432, W. E. Springsteen,	1 00

SPECIALS.

8	K. C. Barker & Co., best trio S. S. Polish Fowls, No. 86, H. W. Thomas,	10 00
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GOLDEN POLISH.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 268, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00
Chicks—1st " " 270, "	2 00
2d " " 279, "	1 00

CREVECEURS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 354, Allen & Hutchinson,	2 00
2d " " 215, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " " 488, F. Peavey,	Dip.

Chicks—1st Premium, No. 390, Allen & Hutchinson,	\$2 00
2d " " 355, " "	1 00
Best Cock, " 354, " "	2 00
Best Hen, " 390, " "	2 00

SPECIALS.

6	H. G. Blanchard, best collection in French Class, Nos. 468 to 473, H. G. Blanchard,	10 00
76	Chalmers & Clifford, best trio Creves, No. 354, Allen & Hutchinson,	5 00

HOUDANS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 216, W. H. Todd,	2 00
2d " " 471, H. G. Blanchard,	1 00
3d " " 510, Edward Pitt,	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 472, H. G. Blanchard,	2 00
2d " " 217, W. H. Todd,	1 00
3d " " 292, C. W. Boyce,	Dip.
Best Cock, " 472, H. G. Blanchard,	2 00
Best Hen, " 258, L. G. Jarvis,	2 00

SPECIALS.

16	Ducharme, Fletcher & Co., best trio Houdans, No. 216, W. H. Todd	10 00
47	Thos. Palmer, best Houdan Cock, No. 472, H. G. Blanchard	10 00
81	W. Foxen, best Houdan Hen, No. 258, L. G. Jarvis	5 00

LA FLECHE.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 468, H. G. Blanchard	2 00
2d " " 219, W. H. Todd	1 00
Chicks—1st " " 469, H. G. Blanchard	2 00
2d " " 218, W. H. Todd	1 00

SPECIALS.

34	A. G. Lindsay, best trio La Fleche, No. 468, H. G. Blanchard	10 00
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GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 221, W. H. Todd	2 00
2d " " 358, Allen & Hutchinson	1 00
3d " " 266, L. G. Jarvis	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 220, W. H. Todd	2 00
2d " " 360, Allen & Hutchinson	2 00
3d " " 359, Allen & Hutchinson	Dip.
Best Cock, " 221, W. H. Todd	2 00
Best Hen, " 221, W. H. Todd	2 00

SPECIALS.

4	W. Buhl & Co., best collection in Hamburg Class, Nos. 220 to 225, W. H. Todd	10 00
77	Geo. E. Curtis, best trio G. S. Hamburgs, No. 221, W. H. Todd	5 00
91	B. Wright, best G. S. Hamburg Cock, No. 221, W. H. Todd	5 00

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 224, W. H. Todd	2 00
2d " " 293, C. W. Boyce	1 00
Chicks—1st " " 3, J. D. Yerkes	2 00
2d " " 1, J. D. Yerkes	1 00
3d " " 6, J. D. Yerkes	Dip.
Best Cock, " 3, J. D. Yerkes	2 00
Best Hen, " 1, J. D. Yerkes	2 00

SPECIALS.

17	Detroit Stove Works, best trio S. S. Hamburgs. No. 3, J. D. Yerkes	10 00
92	J. D. Yerkes, best collection S. S. Hamburg Chicks, No. 1 to 6, J. D. Yerkes	5 00
89	F. Palms, best S. S. Hamburg Cock, No. 3, J. D. Yerkes	5 00

(To be continued.)

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HOBBIES AND REST.

EVERY hard-working man should have a hobby. This is sound doctrine. Especially should the professional man and the active business man remember this. He whose mind is occupied during the day with severe labor will find it impossible at evening to abandon his work. The responsibilities of the day will weigh on him at night; he cannot rid himself of them. Social enjoyment, conversation, ordinary amusement and recreation will serve but a temporary purpose, and cannot be relied on to divert the mind from anxiety and care. Try the experiment. Take to collecting engravings or coins or shells or anything else, so it be a subject to interest you, and make a hobby of it. It will absorb the mind, enable it to throw off all business thought, afford sensible relief and refreshment, and be a great insurance against those diseases of the brain which close the labor and usefulness of so many strong intellects.

The summer vacation, which is about the only recreation an American professional or business man allows himself, is apt to be wasted entirely by the want of mental refreshment which cannot be found in the ordinary resorts of summer pleasure seekers. The vacation does little good to him who carries his business on his brain; and it too frequently happens that men go to places where they have no resort for amusement except to the newspapers and the business talk of other weary men like themselves. It is not every man who should go a-fishing, but there are many who would find this their true rest and recreation of body and mind.

(For Fanciers Journal.)

THE DUST-BATH FOR FOWLS.

It has been noticed by many breeders that a great many Asiatic fowls raised and kept in a city have white legs, and particularly the light Brahmas of this city. It is often remarked by the owners of these fowls that if they had a grass run for awhile they would come all right, but could not give

a reason for their legs being white. It is a well-known fact that nearly all fowls kept in large cities have no grass runs, and the yards in which they are kept are usually on a strata of ashes, and as their dust-bath is composed of ashes also, a great portion of which is from wood, the alkali I am satisfied is what causes the mischief; and, having no grass run, the natural color of the legs does not return, and so many an otherwise good fowl has been condemned for this, which is no fault at all. City fanciers, cover your yards with sandy loam or road dust. Make your dust-bath of the same material, into which a little carbolate of lime may be put, and my word for it, you will have no more white-legged Asiatic fowls. This is no theory, but has been proved by actual test.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

MR. EDITOR: I am glad to know that the Buffalo Show, which is now the largest and most prosperous in this country, adopts what you call the "New Departure," in offering society premiums for single specimens instead of trios. A few years ago I wrote several articles for one of our poultry journals advocating this departure from our usual mode at least so far as giving premiums for pairs in preference to trios is concerned. I am glad to know that the Western New York Society takes the lead in this matter, and sets up the true standard for the country.

When you or I come to purchase a fowl, as when we come to purchase a blooded cow or a blooded horse, we examine into the individual merits of the specimen. It has always been a mystery to me why fowls, particularly chickens, should be exhibited and be made to compete for premiums in trios, while every species of animal, cows, horses, sheep, dogs, and all, were made to compete by single specimens.

The Connecticut society has for several years been exhibiting in pairs, and I have wondered why their plan has not been followed by other Societies; in fact, all the Societies have, in a great measure, acknowledged the truth of this principle, by securing and offering special premiums for single specimens.

The result will certainly be to bring out the best individual specimens. There is many a one who may have an excellent specimen, or a number of them, and yet they may not match as perfectly as some one's trio of much less beauty or perfection, and yet, by the old method, the inferior birds would carry off the prize, and the best bird be made to accept the second, or possibly a lower premium. Single specimens of excellence now have a chance, and let us hope that advantage will be taken of this new departure, and the best fowls in the country be brought forward at Buffalo, and doubtless the remaining Societies in general will not be slow to adopt the same plan if it prove good in practice.

Another suggestion in this connection and I have done. Now that this plan bids fair to be adopted, would it not be well always to have the number of points adjudged the first premium bird published in the report of the exhibition? It seems to me, as I have argued before, that this would have a tendency to encourage many to exhibit who now keep their fowls at home, believing that they will have no chance to win. When it is generally known that even a first premium bird may not carry more than eighty-five or ninety points, the tendency will be to call out birds of excellence which have never been before the public.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

A REVISION OF THE AMERICAN STANDARD.

EDITOR OF THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: In the first number of your journal appears a communication from Mr. H. Woodward, and also in the December issue of the *Poultry Bulletin* an article of the same tenor, under the above heading, in which he endeavors to answer these two questions, viz.: "What is the use of a standard?" and, "How can a standard be applied to be most effective?" The writer goes on to speak about the errors in judging at exhibitions, and the dissatisfaction which arises from this evil; the failure of the English "standard of excellence" to correct these errors, and also of our American "standard," for the same reason—"that it was powerless to reach the existing evil." He then answers the questions in this wise: "That a standard, which should be the result of long and deliberate study of our wants, founded upon the ripest experience which can be brought to bear upon the subject, may be a necessity in breeding for the exhibition, no one who is conversant with poultry fancying will probably deny; but such a standard should only be used, and can only be used to be of any service, in assisting the breeder to bring his stock, of whatever kind, up to the highest ideal. Beyond this we cannot go with the most perfect standard which can be devised, and any attempt to do more than this will result in inevitable failure, because we cannot make any arbitrary standard sufficiently flexible to meet all the circumstances of time, place, and occasion."

After reading these articles they leave a rather obscure impression of exactly what Mr. W. intends to express, if he means that judges should be bound by no fixed standard, but make their awards according to their own views, I think he is wrong. If a standard is necessary for the breeder, it is also necessary for the judge. What is the use of breeding to a standard if the fowls so bred are not to be judged in accordance with the same? By this system we should be worse off than we are by our present method, as it would not even have the merit of consistency which the other has; it would be different were all the exhibitions judged by the same men, and even this would be on a par with the English "standard," which Mr. Wright characterizes as the opinion of one or two individuals. But in this country of great distances, very few good judges can afford the time and money to visit even the most important of the numerous exhibitions, and therefore committee-men and amateurs in the "fancy," of only perhaps a single year, are allotted the task of judging a certain breed which they are acquainted (?) with. If these judges are authorized to award according to their own opinions, which have probably been formed from acquaintance with one strain or style of the breed, with all probability their awards will be biased by this knowledge, and it would be as likely that birds which were put last at this exhibition would receive first prize at another show with the same competition, through the views and opinions of some other judge, whose opinions have been formed by acquaintance with another strain of the breed. "Everybody to their taste," as the old woman said when she kissed the pig; likewise of opinions, they are as apt to differ.

The only way in which this method of judging, without regard to the "standard," could be carried out with any expectation of success, would be to have professional judges thoroughly posted in everything pertaining to each and every variety of fowl, whose business it should be to officiate at all the exhibitions in the country; their awards would have the

merit of being consistent at least, and fanciers could breed to the standard expressed in these awards, resting assured that future awards would be in conformity with the standard bred to.

But this system of judging is not the best that can be devised. A *proper* standard of excellence and scale of defects combined with it, is decidedly the best basis to judge our exhibitions upon; and I have devised a plan for such a criterion, and a method of applying the same, which appears to me to present the best possible results attainable with our present light on the subject, and I will endeavor to present it in as clear a manner as possible.

I have felt the want of some radical change in the scale of points of our "standard of excellence," which resulted in my article in the first number of your journal. In that communication I advocated the adoption of Mr. Wright's method of valuing defects solely, and also of his scales with what alteration would appear desirable. I had applied his scale for Brahmas some time ago, when I first received the number of his work containing it, and found it much preferable to ours in general principles, and ease of application; but, since writing the article mentioned above, in attempting to make a standard for Houdans, on the same basis as his, I at once found that among the defects in his scale no notice was taken of any wrong color of legs, except that "yellow shanks" was put among the disqualifications; this omission would allow any other wrong color to go unnoticed; and again, that no account was taken of "fifth toe not perfect in form and development," while in Dorkings a numerical value of ten is given to this defect; now supposing the comparative value of the defect to be the same in both cases, in Houdans it would have to be taken out of "want of symmetry," and in a case so bad as to barely escape disqualification, by taking this amount from "want of symmetry," which is put at twelve, it would leave but two for defects in the rest of the body. It immediately occurred to me that in endeavoring to be concise, and make his scales or tables apparently simple, and easy of application, the author had failed in making them sufficiently flexible, and, consequently, they are not so accurate as is desirable. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that a scale of defects to be correct in this particular, should go more into *detail*, and in fact take cognizance of *all* the characteristics, both of general shape and color; that is, the standards of general shape and color, and the scale of defects should be combined and not separated.

The plan I propose is, that the scale of points in the "American standard of excellence" be *struck out entirely*; that the standards of "general shape" and of "color" be *united* in one schedule; that under each point or characteristics of the various birds, in the schedules thus formed, there be enumerated special and general *defects* pertaining to it, and a numerical value given to them which should be in the proportion that the various defects bear to each other; and *no arbitrary number whatever should be given as the value of the "standard of perfection."*

It is the height of absurdity to judge by an idea, a conception, by nothing tangible; we do not care to know how near our birds come to the judge's ideal of a perfect bird; judging is more a matter of excellence between two or more specimens, and *each* should be judged by the *other*. To illustrate: supposing two cock birds were entered for a special premium—the question for the judges to decide is, which of the two is most deserving of the prize in respect to the various points of the breed as laid down in the

"standard of excellence," in view of the requirements of which both birds have been bred. Now, with such a standard as I propose above, this decision would be arrived at in the following manner: Take the first point mentioned in the standard of the breed, which we will suppose to be "comb." Of the two birds to which it is to be applied, the one having the most perfect comb, according to the description in the schedule, should be marked as correct; now we have something we can see, which is before our eyes, by which to judge the other; and we mark against him, according to the amount of defect which his comb exhibits as compared with the more perfect one, which for the occasion we have taken as the standard; in this way we proceed with all the points applying each in turn, by taking the bird having the point in the greatest perfection as the standard to judge the other by, marking against him such proportion of the value as given to that point, as the point bears to the more perfect one; then by adding up the figures the one having the least will carry a majority of the most valuable points in the greatest perfection, and will of course be the better bird.

In like manner this method can be used in judging a large class; first going through the class, marking off all disqualified pens; then going through again, marking off such defective specimens which, as can at once be seen, would have no chance of winning, until the competition is reduced down to a comparatively small number of pens. These pens which are now left for arbitration, should be taken out from among the others and placed altogether, so that they can be compared by the judges with the least amount of trouble, and to the best possible advantage. They can then be figured as in the case of the two birds mentioned above, and the awards made in conformity. In connection with this, I should like, also, to propose a plan, by which we may be enabled to correct such errors as might appear in the new standard; and also, that we may make such necessary changes as will, from time to time, appear desirable in consequence of the advancement made in breeding. The fact that the existing "standard" has become so impracticable and unreliable in the short period of two years, will furnish sufficient evidence of the necessity of something of this kind. I therefore make the following suggestion: That upon the request of any fancier or breeder that a certain change be made in the standard of excellence, with his reasons for the same, the American Poultry Association shall cause the request to be published in as many of the poultry papers as is deemed desirable, or who will publish it free of charge, inviting all persons interested on the question to communicate with the Secretary of the Association, their views on the subject, or their reasons why the request should not be granted. At the annual meeting, a committee shall be appointed, its members having no personal interest in the matter, to examine the evidence presented to them, and to make a report to be acted upon in full meeting; or if it is thought best the committee shall have full power to decide the question at issue. If the alteration is made, the Association should cause it to be published in the poultry papers, and the poultry societies notified; so that the judging can be in conformity with the same.

I think that the best results would accrue from the adoption, by the American Poultry Association, of an article in their constitution founded upon some plan similar to the above; it would do away, in a great measure, with the ill-effects of a "fixed" standard. I am very glad that Mr.

Woodward has expressed his opinions on this question, as they will undoubtedly cause considerable study and thought to be given to the subject, which will probably result in some satisfactory solution at the meeting to be held in Buffalo, on the 15th proximo.

GEORGE F. CLARKE.

Boston, December, 1873.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE seventh annual exhibition will be held in the City Hall, Manchester, February 24, 25, and 26, 1874. The Society and special premiums amount to nearly one thousand dollars, which are open to the competition of the world.

For rules, premium lists, entry blanks, &c., address

WM. G. GARMON, *Secretary*,
Manchester, N. H.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
CEDAR RAPIDS, December 21, 1873.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Our exhibition is over, and has been a success. The show of birds was all our hall could hold, and though there was a lack of some of the rarer varieties, the quality of those shown was excellent, and every one was both gratified and surprised to see so many fine birds, owned almost entirely in our State. Financially we are all right, and already have a good *bid* for the location next year.

I showed the *Journal* you sent me to all the fanciers present I could find, and every one liked it very much, and I think you will get quite a number of subscribers and advertisements from this state.

The *Journal* is just what I have long wished for. The monthly journals are first-rate, but I get hungry for news in regard to our specialties between the time of publication, and I welcome the *Fanciers' Journal* as the one thing needed to supply a long-felt want. May success crown your effort is my heartfelt wish.

Very truly yours,

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

N.B.—Please find inclosed list of Premiums awarded at

The Iowa State Poultry Association.

Light Brahma Fowls. First, E. I. Purdy, Blainstown, Iowa; third, George Richardson, Atlantic, Iowa.

Light Brahma Chicks. First and second, C. J. Ward, Cedar Rapids; third, E. I. Purdy; fourth, F. S. Hedges, Fairfax, Iowa; fifth, H. C. Piatt, Tipton, Iowa.

Dark Brahma Fowls. First, W. D. Watrous, Cedar Rapids; second, H. C. Piatt, Tipton.

Dark Brahma Chicks. First, C. J. Ward, Cedar Rapids; second, L. H. Barnes, Blainstown, Iowa; third, H. C. Darrah, Dubuque; fourth, O. Jay Ferree, DeWitt, Iowa; fifth, J. H. Streeter, Cedar Rapids.

Buff Cochins. First, H. C. Piatt, Tipton; second, Ferguson Brothers, Cedar Rapids.

Buff Cochins Chicks. First, C. J. Ward, Cedar Rapids; second, H. C. Darrah, Dubuque; third, H. C. Piatt, Tipton.

Partridge Cochins. First, Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City; second, Miss Madge Tupper, Des Moines.

Partridge Cochins Chicks. First, L. H. Barnes, Blainstown; second, Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City; third, H. C. Piatt, Tipton; fourth, O. C. Leonard, Cedar Rapids.

Black Cochins. First, Z. C. Luse & Son.
 Plymouth Rocks. First, C. J. Ward.
 Dominiques. First, Thomas E. Pearson, Cedar Rapids;
 second, O. C. Leonard, Cedar Rapids.
 White Leghorns. First and second, Law & Mills, Clinton, Iowa.
 Brown Leghorns. First, Henry W. Cornish, Cedar Rapids.
 Black Spanish Fowls. Second, Geo. Richardson.
 Black Spanish Chicks. First, Geo. Richardson; second, O. C. Leonard.
 Silver Gray Dorking Fowls. First, O. C. Leonard.
 Silver Spangled Polish Fowls. First, A. B. Kendig, Cedar Falls.
 Silver Spangled Polish Chicks. First, A. B. Kendig; second, John Weare, Cedar Rapids; Third, O. C. Leonard.
 W. C. B. Polish Fowls. Second, O. C. Leonard.
 Silver Penciled Hamburgs. First, J. H. Streeter.
 Golden Spangled Hamburgs. First, H. C. Darrah.
 B. B. Red, Game. First, Ely E. Weare, Cedar Rapids.
 Earl of Derby, Game. First, Edward R. Bradford, Cedar Rapids.
 Black Red Game Bantam Chicks. First, C. W. Ward; second, Madge Tupper; third, O. C. Leonard; fourth, W. D. Watrous.
 Y. Duck Wing Game Bantams, Chicks. First, C. J. Ward; second, J. R. Newton, Cedar Rapids.
 Mexican Bantam Fowls. First, H. C. Darrah, Dubuque.
 White Bantam Fowls. First, O. C. Leonard.
 White Bantam Chicks. First, O. C. Leonard; second, B. E. Burtis, Cedar Rapids.
 Black Bantams. First, W. W. Dowart, Cedar Rapids.
 White Crested Bantams. First, O. C. Leonard.
 Golden Seabright Bantam Fowls. First J. F. Hotchkiss, Cedar Rapids.
 Houdan Fowls, First, Geo. Richardson; second, Miss Madge Tupper; third, H. C. Piatt.
 Houdan Chicks. First, H. C. Darrah; second, Miss Madge Tupper.
 Bronze Turkeys. First, E. I. Purdy; second, H. C. Darrah; third, C. J. Ward.
 Aylesbury Ducks. First, H. C. Darrah.
 Rouen Ducks. First, Mrs. S. G. Livermore, Robin, Iowa; second, E. I. Purdy.
 Muscovy Ducks. First, W. W. Dorwart.
 Birds—Song Canary. First, L. Louis Billau, Cedar Rapids; second, W. L. Weller, Cedar Rapids.
 Bullfinch. First, Mrs. Jeff. Phillips, Cedar Rapids.
 Mocking. First, C. E. Calder, Cedar Rapids.
 Pigeons. P. Newcomb, Cedar Rapids, first on White Jacobins, Red Jacobins, Yellow Pouters, Black Pouters, White Pouters, White Fantails, and Carriers; second on May Flowers, Holland Tumblers. [Premiums would have been awarded on other varieties, but the Judges could not get the birds in hand to examine them, owing to the bad construction of the cage.—Sec.]
 Stuffed Birds. First, Geo. Oliver; second, G. R. West, Cedar Rapids.
 Exhibition Coop. First, H. C. Darrah.
 Drinking Fountain. First, H. C. Darrah.

YOUNG FANCIERS' DIVISION.

Josie Ward, Cedar Rapids, first on Red Game Bantam chicks.

O. C. Leonard, Jr., first on White Bantam chicks; second on Partridge Cochins chicks; second on White Leghorn chicks; first on Houdan chicks; first on Light Brahma chicks.

W. F. G. Benett, Cedar Rapids, first on Partridge Cochins chicks.

John Krebs, Cedar Rapids, second on Buff Cochins chicks; second on Light Brahma chicks; second on Dark Brahmas.

E. E. Day, Cedar Rapids, first on Dark Brahma chicks, and first on Buff Cochins chicks.

B. F. Smith, Cedar Rapids, second on Gold Spangled Polish; first on White Leghorn chicks.

E. Benjamin, Cedar Rapids, first on B. B. Red Game chicks.

Henry Whiting, Cedar Rapids, second on Creepers.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The Special Premiums were awarded as follows: C. J. Ward, for the best pair Light Brahma chicks, a trio of Black Cochins, value, \$30; for best Light Brahma cockerel, \$2; for the Light Brahma cockerel marking the most points, Farmer's Barometer and Thermometer attached, \$15; for best Light Brahma pullet, one bound volume Poultry World, \$2; for best Buff Cochins pullet, one bound volume Poultry World, \$2; for best collection Bantams, one bound volume Poultry Record, 1873, \$2; for the best Plymouth Rocks, a silver cup, value \$15; for the best pair of Dark Brahma chicks, a trio Partridge Cochins, value \$25; for the best pair Plymouth Rocks, \$5; for best pair Dark Brahmas, the Fanciers' Journal, \$2.50; best pair Y. D. Wing Game Bantams, \$5.

Josie Ward, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Black Red Game Bantam chickens, \$5.

W. D. Watrous, Cedar Rapids, for the heaviest Dark Brahma hen, Fanciers' Journal, \$2.50; for best pair Dark Brahmas, with two pairs of their progeny, \$5.

Rev. A. B. Kendig, Cedar Falls, for best pair Silver-Spangled Polish chickens, Farmers' Union, \$2; for best pair Silver-Spangled Polish fowls, \$5; for best pair Silver Polish, Fanciers' Journal, \$2.50.

E. I. Purdy, Blairstown, for best pair Bronze turkeys, \$10; for best and heaviest Bronze turkeys, Farmer's Barometer, value \$10; for best pair Bronze turkeys, bound volume Poultry Record, \$2.

Mrs. H. C. Darrah, Dubuque, for best article on Prevention and Cure of Cholera, Roup, and Catarrh in fowls, ten yearly subscriptions to Northwestern Poultry Journal.

Thos. E. Pearson, Cedar Rapids, for best American Dominiques, \$5.

Miss Madge Tupper, Des Moines, for best Partridge Cochins pullet, bound volume Poultry World, \$2; for second best pair Houdans, \$1.

Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa, for best pair of Partridge Cochins, \$5; for best pair Black Cochins, \$5; for best collection of Cochins, not less than three varieties, silver cup, \$10; for best pair of fowls or chickens of any variety,—one pair Black Red Game Bantams, \$10.

H. C. Piatt, Tipton, Iowa, for best pair Houdan chickens, Dubuque Weekly Herald, \$2.50.

H. C. Darrah, Dubuque, for best pair Houdans, \$3; for best pair Aylesbury ducks, Farmers' Union, \$2; for best collection of ducks, bound volume Poultry Record, \$2.

George Richardson, Atlantic, Iowa, for best pair Houdans, Iowa Homestead, \$2.50; for best pair Black Spanish, 1000 business cards.

Ely E. Weare, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Black Red Game chickens, silver cup, \$5.

O. C. Leonard, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Colored Dorkings, Farmers' Union, \$2.

Jan Gkerke, Colony, for best pair Toulouse geese, \$5.

Mrs. S. G. Livermore, Robin, for best pair Rouen ducks, \$5.

P. Newcomb, Cedar Rapids, for best collection of Pigeons, not less than six varieties, Fanciers' Journal, \$2 50.

O. C. Leonard, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Light Brahmas, by exhibitor under eighteen years of age, Western Agriculturist, \$1.

Ernest E. Day, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Buff Cochins, by exhibitor under eighteen years of age, Western Agriculturist, \$1; for best pair Buff Cochins, exhibited by breeder under eighteen years of age, Farmers' Union, \$2.

C. E. Calder, Cedar Rapids, for best male Mocking Bird, \$5.

J. Louis Billau, Cedar Rapids, for best singing Canary, \$5.

Mrs. Jeff. Phillips, for best Bullfinch, \$5.

W. G. F. Benett, Cedar Rapids, for best pair Partridge Cochins, exhibited by a breeder under eighteen years of age, Farmers' Union, \$2.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHICKEN CHOLERA AND ROUP.

THE writer is an old breeder of poultry in Massachusetts, having for more than thirty years been an importer, and fancier in rearing the Asiatics, principally; as well as a free experimenter with *all* varieties, from the petite bantam to the gigantic Cochin and Shanghai.

Looking over the pages of the *Fanciers' Journal*, I noted allusions to what is termed "chicken cholera," among other fowl diseases, with proposals for its prevention or cure. I do not know how many thousands of domestic birds I have raised successfully in the past three decades, but certainly a great many. I never saw a case of chicken cholera in my own experience with fowls, and never had a dozen cases of roup in my yards to my knowledge.

As to the "cholera" (so called), I think it must perhaps be limited to Pennsylvania or the Middle States; and I judge, from the fact that *all* the accounts I have ever read (where this disease prevailed to any extent), related to the existence of this poultry scourge in that region only, we certainly have never been troubled with it in New England. I therefore conclude that chicken cholera does not occur with us, on account, probably, of the difference in climate. We get a good many fowls here, in later years, from Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, &c., and I do not see but that they thrive subsequently with us as well as any birds we import or obtain out of New England. I am, consequently, curious to know why it is, that in all our numerous purchases from your vicinity (and there certainly have been sent hither from your part of the country hundreds of fowls) we do not get this disease communicated among our poultry.

As to roup, we do meet with this frequently; but it may invariably be accounted for where it occurs with any severity. The loose and heedless manner in which our poultry is too commonly cared for; the hiving of any given number in close, foul quarters; the exposure to rain, snow, cold winds, storms, &c., at all seasons; the neglect to keep fowls decently comfortable by night; the absence in their limited coops of fresh, clean water daily, which is a desideratum to their health; and other similar neglects occasion roup nineteen times out of twenty, when it occurs.

But these diseases are epidemic, say most breeders. Very good—admitted; yet they must have a starting point. If you purchase a rousy fowl accidentally, kill and bury him; or return him, on sight, whence he came. If you note its presence, *at once* remove the infected fowl from among your flock; and if another shows the symptoms, serve him, or her, in the same summary way. That is my course invariably; and I have had very few sick fowls in my extensive poultry yards, in the past more than a quarter of a century.

"Expensive work, this!" says one. Yes, so it is; if you suffer it to continue and spread among your flocks. Not otherwise, comparatively. It is an evil; but of the two evils always choose the least. Roup once under headway in your poultry houses, will kill ten, and miserably befoul, sicken, and render useless, for weeks or months, twenty or fifty, while you are destroying but one or two. And if you do not believe this, try to *cure* this disease after it fairly gets under headway among your broods, and see how you come out.

Fowls that are huddled together in masses, in close, filthy quarters at night; that are ill-fed and foul-watered, or exposed to cold draughts of winds or storms, will generate among themselves roup and lice, with astonishing celerity and certainty. *Prevent this*, by the opposite kind of care and shelter, and the breeder, in my opinion, will have little or no roup or cholera among his chickens. At least, such is the experience of an

OLD BREEDER.

MITCHELL, ONT., CANADA, December 24, 1873.

FRIEND WADE.

Since last hearing from you, I have had the misfortune to be burned out on the 12th of November. My premises were totally destroyed by fire.

I need scarcely say this has to a small extent upset my calculations, and for a short time demoralized the "Mitchell Columbarium." However, nothing daunted, I have again built, and my birds are comfortably housed. Most of my birds were got out on the same principle that pianos are from third floor windows, nothing the worse for it. Many died in the bags in which they were carried; some were burned after getting them out of the fire; some flew into the flames; many perished with the cold, and some of the hardier kinds are flying wild to this day.

My high hopes of a pleasant time as an exhibitor and visitor at the approaching Buffalo show, which is within easy reach, have crumbled into pieces. I fully intended to be there, and to have again greeted the ring friends. I anticipated meeting yourself among the number. I received the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, and am much pleased to find that we have now a medium through which we can find what we want, and tell what we have, once a week.

You have my best wishes for its success and prosperity. Put me down as a subscriber and find herewith my advertisement.

Before closing my letter, allow me to say to those who are no doubt surprised at not receiving answers to their letters, and still more at the non-receipt of birds which have been paid for, as ordered, that I sincerely regret the inconvenience and unpleasantness it may have occasioned them, and ask under the circumstances, their kind forbearance.

Those who have not countermanded their orders will have them filled this week.

Yours truly,

F. F. POLE.

BE CHEERFUL.—Emerson says: "Do not hang a dismal picture on the wall, and do not deal with sables and gloom in your conversation." Beecher follows with: "Away with these fellows who go howling through life and all the while passing for birds of paradise. He that cannot laugh and be gay should look well to himself. He should fast and pray until his face breaks forth into light." Talmage then takes up the strain: "Some people have an idea that they comfort the afflicted when they groan over them. Don't drive a hearse through a man's soul. When you bind up a broken bone of a soul, and you want splints, do not make them of cast-iron."

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized Nov. 15, 1873. Officers for the year 1873-4. President: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown. Vice-Presidents: E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville. Corresponding Secretary: T. H. Walton (P. O. Box 130), Doylestown. Recording Secretary: Theodore P. Harvey, Doylestown. Treasurer: H. M. Twining, Doylestown. Executive Committee: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown; E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville; T. H. Walton, Theo. P. Harvey, H. M. Twining, W. T. Rogers, W. T. Eisenhart, Charles Rotzell, Wm. Frankenfield, Doylestown; Ingham Smith, Doylestown Township; John J. Moore, Quakertown; Wm. H. Gruver, Springfield; Charles D. Mathews, New Britain; John Kitchen, Solebury; Edwin Johnson, Upper Makefield; Isaac Dudbridge, Warwick.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Maine, Portland, January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 26th to 31st.
 Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Jan. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. A. A. Miller, Secretary.
 Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February. Thos. Walton, Secretary.
 Western New York, Buffalo, January 15th to 20th. G. W. White, Secretary. Entries close January 5th.
 Central New York, Utica, January 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th. L. B. Root, Secretary.
 New England, Worcester, January 20th, 21st, 22d.
 Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.
 Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.
 New Hampshire Poultry Society, Manchester, Feb. 24th, 25th, and 26th. Wm. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR SIXTY WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS, from Imported Stock, and comparing favorably with the best, will be exchanged for Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. Address WM. ATWOOD, Big Flats, New York.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....Paper, 40c., Cloth,	75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts,	
each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND WHITE LEGHORNS.—Very fine young birds, from the finest strain in this country. For sale at \$5 per pair, to reduce stock. Seven Cocks, \$3 each, or will exchange for good Light Brahmas, or Houdan Pullets. T. J. WOOLDRIDGE, M.D., French Hay, Hanover Co., Va.

FANCY PIGEONS.—MARBLE, 13 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md., having selected his Breeding Stock, will be glad to dispose of his surplus stock of Pigeons, all of which have been bred with the greatest care for purity of strain and markings, namely: pair Yellow Swallows, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto, \$25. Pair Red Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$15. Pair Black Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50. Pair Blue Swallows, black bars, \$15; pair ditto, without bars (very scarce), \$30; odd cocks and hens of above colors, \$4 to \$7.50 each. Pair Blue Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Black Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Yellow Magpies (capped), \$20. Also, Blue Cock, \$7.50; Black Cock, \$5; Red Hen, \$4. Pair Nuns (yellow cock, red hen), \$15. Yellow Nun Hen, \$5. Pair Red Turbits (Points), \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto (shellcrests), \$6; pair ditto, \$8. Pair Red Priests (well feather-footed), \$10*; pair ditto, \$15*; Red Cock, and Yellow Hen, \$10; pair Yellow ditto, \$20*. Red Chequer Cock, Golden Dun Hen Priests, \$8. Pair Spangled Priests, very pretty, \$15*. Pair Black Starling Priests, white heads, half-moon breasts and bars, good crests, \$15*; Pair Archangels, \$12*; pair ditto, \$15*; pair black mottled Trumpeters (imported), \$50*; pair cks (imported), \$40*; Cock, light-mottled (imported), \$15; all have splendid crests, rose, and feathered feet, winners of many prizes in England. Forty Shortfaced Tumblers, Almonds, Red and Yellow Agate Mottles, Splashes, Kites, and Whole-feather, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; for head and beak properties, as well as carriage and style, there are none better. Three pairs Buff Tumblers, pleasant-faced birds, very pretty, at \$5 per pair. All the above are in health and warranted breeders. No extra charge for coops. A liberal discount to dealers. Express charges must be prepaid.

N.B.—Birds marked thus * are first-class exhibition birds, fit to win in good company.



L. T. & W. CHARLES, HORNELLVILLE, N. Y.,

Breeders of Plymouth Rocks, and Partridge Cochins; Eggs, \$3.50 per doz. White Leghorns, and Dominiques; Eggs, \$3 per doz. Houdans, W. C. Black Polish, W. Georgian Games, S. P. Hamburgs, and White Guineas; Eggs, \$2 per doz Dark and Pearl Guineas, and White Bantams; Eggs, \$1.75. Aylesbury

Ducks; Eggs, \$4 per doz. Rouen, Cayuga, and Plata Ducks; Eggs, \$3.50 per doz. Fancy Pigeons, in great variety, from 50c. to \$20 per pair. Agents for Fancy Poultry, Books, and appliances.

C. B. ELBEN,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will make a specialty of the following breeds of Fowls and Ducks, for the season of 1874; no others kept. Light and Dark Brahmas, Dominiques, Black African Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks. No orders solicited except from responsible parties, when time for examination and payment will be given.

POUTERS FOR SALE.

IMPORTED POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair Blue Pied, Cock 20 inches long, good legs and well booted, plain on the wings, and fine breast-mark; Hen, 18½ inches long, good legs, nicely booted, and in marking is well suited to breed with the cock. The pair bred three good young ones in England the past summer. Price, the pair, \$120. Also, two trios of good AYLESBURY DUCKS at \$12 and \$15 per trio.

Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair of Black Pied Pouters, Cock 18½ inches long, well marked on the wings, good blower, well booted, and a very showy bird. Hen 17½ inches long, quite well marked, well booted, and a good breeder. The pair have raised six fine young the past season. Price, \$30. Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL COLUMBARY.—Fancy Pigeons in great variety; Yellow, Black, and Blue Fantails, and Carriers, a specialty. I would call attention to my stock of IMPORTED TOYS ICE PIGEONS, FRILL BACKS, &c. There are few birds more beautiful or delicate in plumage than the two varieties named; an opportunity to procure them is rarely afforded. Send 6 cents for Circular. F. F. POLE, Mitchell, Ont., Canada.

A. L. DORR, Box 995, Haverhill, Mass., offers for sale, Pure Bred Partridge Cochins, at \$1.50 each, or would exchange for some Fine White Leghorn Cocks. Eggs for sale, from Partridge Cochins, at \$2; White Leghorns, at \$1.50. Also, have nearly every known variety of Pigeons for sale cheap.

EGGS FOR EARLY HATCHING, \$6, FROM OAK LANE POULTRY YARDS.—Immediate application from those who have a suitable place in which to raise early chicks for exhibition purposes, will secure a few sittings from my BEST LIGHT BRAHMA STOCK, which will be ready for delivery in time to be hatched in February. Specimens of this celebrated premium stock were considered worthy of illustration in Wright's New Book of Poultry, No. 22. Cash orders booked and filled in rotation. Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

WHITE BANTAMS.—A trio of these pretty pets for sale low. They are good layers, cost little to keep, and excellent for the table, and can be kept without mixing with the Asiatic breeds, in the same pen if necessary. Price, only \$8. Eggs for hatching, per setting, \$1. Also, for sale, a pair of GUINEA PIGS. The male is entirely white, the female nearly so, only having a small spot of color about the head, in which respect they are quite rare, \$5. Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR can be seen in working order at 26 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass. Send for Circulars. JACOB GRAVES.

W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas, from the best strains. Also, Houdans from Cooper, Ireland.

YOUR NAME Displayed in large type, with list of fowls kept, inserted in *Poultry Breeders' Directory* for fifty cents, to be issued about January 1st, 1874. Price 15c., post-paid. H. S. BINGHAM, Sparta, Wis.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 22, 1874.

No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

ZOOLOGICAL Gardens for Philadelphia have been a dream for many years, and spasmodic efforts have been made from

time to time, to produce the reality, but, until recently, nothing tangible has resulted. The idea has been too inchoate to develop much enthusiasm, and year after year our citizens

have returned from enjoying the delights of foreign gardens, and mildly wondered, in the true Philadelphia style, why we should not have them. In connection with the Industrial Exhibition, by which it is intended to celebrate the century of the nation, and to gather together the products, inventions, and other indications of our national progress and wealth, the Zoological Garden of Philadelphia deserves immediate attention as an additional, and next to the grand exhibition itself the principal, attraction to the hundreds of thousands who will visit the City of Brotherly Love in 1876. The plan herewith annexed, prepared by Mr. H. G. Schwazman, Landscape Engineer, now chief engineer of the proposed Centennial buildings, shows the ground which has been granted by the Commissioners of the Fairmount Park to the Philadelphia Zoological Society, and the manner in which it is proposed to lay it out. The gentleman who have taken the matter in hand are well-known for their energy and breadth of view, and if sustained in their endeavors will carry out the scheme in a manner worthy of this great and growing city.

In undertaking this work they have the advantage of the experience and counsel of similar societies in the old world, and particularly of the magnificent London Zoological Gardens, the officers of which are extremely interested in the success of the enterprise here, and are prepared to aid, by advice and contributions, the Philadelphia Garden. A description of the English society may be useful in forming an opinion of the feasibility and advantages of the proposed schemes. The London Zoological Society was organized in 1826, under the auspices of Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other of eminent men, for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology,



PLAN OF THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

and for the introduction and acclimatization of subjects of the animal kingdom. By the charter, granted March 27, 1829, Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne, George, Lord Auckland, Charles Baring Wall, Joseph Sabine, and Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esqs., were created the first fellows. These gentlemen were empowered to admit such other persons to be fellows, honorary members, foreign members, and corresponding members as they might think fit, and to appoint twenty-one of the fellows to be the council, which should manage the entire affairs of the Society and elect members thereof until the 29th of May following; at which time and annually thereafter the Society should hold a meeting, and by ballot remove five of this council, and elect five others in their place, being fellows of the Society, who, with those remaining, should constitute the council for the ensuing year. It will thus be seen that every year five of the council are voted out, and five others elected in their stead, thus retaining a large proportion of managers acquainted with the workings of the organization.

By the by-laws fellows are required to pay twenty-five dollars initiation fee and fifteen dollars per annum, or one hundred and fifty dollars at once in lieu of such dues. Annual subscribers pay the same amount yearly, but no initiation fee, and they are not permitted to vote at elections. Ladies are admitted as fellows upon the same terms and with the same privileges; with the addition, however, that they are allowed to vote by proxy.

Fellows have personal admission to the Gardens, with two companions, daily, and receive orders, to be signed by them, admitting two persons on each Saturday and Sunday in the year. They are also entitled to twenty free tickets of admission. Sundays are set apart specially for fellow and their friends, the general public not being admitted.

The Society has business and scientific meetings—the latter monthly—and these are very largely attended and of the most interesting character. New and remarkable subjects of zoology are exhibited, papers and communications on animal physiology and zoology are read, and animated discussions carried on. An abstract of the proceedings is regularly forwarded to the scientific journals and newspapers. The Society also publishes a large variety of zoological matter, which is furnished to fellows at one-fourth less than the price to strangers. Every addition to the collection of the Society has its picture taken upon its entrance, and very handsome colored plates of those which are rare or curious are inserted in these publications. The sales from this source realized last year over thirty-seven hundred dollars.

In 1871 the income of the Society was \$123,101, of which \$69,000 were from admissions to the Gardens, \$9507 from Garden sales and rent of refreshment rooms, \$3750 from the Society's publications, and \$39,415 from dues of fellows and annual subscribers. The expenses for the same year were \$106,840, the principal items being—salaries, wages and pensions, \$21,790; cost and carriage of animals, \$10,560; provisions, \$20,430; menagerie expenses, \$10,480; Garden expenses, \$3465. The annual income has so much exceeded the expenses during the last ten years that the Society has been able to devote over two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of such surplus to the permanent embellishment of its Gardens, and still retain some fifty thousand dollars as a reserve fund.

In the collection of the Society are 590 quadrupeds, 1227 birds and 255 reptiles—altogether 2072. The quantity and various kinds of food—the knowledge of the tastes and ne-

cessities of the animals—the temperature, ventilation, habitations and so on of such a large assortment of different species—necessitate the employment of trained and skilful servants and scientific officers. It has been seen that the provisions and menagerie expenses alone exceed \$30,000, and it must be remembered that the most difficult part, the brain-work, the knowledge—without which the whole would be a failure—is furnished the Society by its council entirely free.

The collection of living animals is the finest in existence, and is daily increasing. Scattered everywhere are its corresponding members, keeping it advised of every opportunity to augment its stores. Its agents have penetrated and are still exploring the desert and the jungle, braving the heats of the equator, and the terrible winters of the ice-bound regions of the globe, to furnish every possible link in the grand procession of organized life.

A large proportion of the most wonderful and valuable part of the collection has been presented by crowned heads and governors of different countries, British consuls, other zoological societies, British naval and military officers stationed in foreign ports and posts, Englishmen of wealth and travelers. The donations to the Society for the year 1872 would alone be sufficient to establish a Garden at Fairmount Park which would be the finest in America. They amounted to over five hundred in number, and include almost every description of animal, from a tiger to a monkey, and from an imperial eagle to a humming bird. With our present connection by rail and steamer with the East and West Indies, and other distant regions, let it only be generally known that a Zoological Garden now exists in Philadelphia, and it will receive contributions from all parts of the world. The Philadelphia society has already had numerous offers of animals, birds and reptiles, and the promise of any number for the mere cost of transportation. The officers of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington have expressed their willingness and desire to hand over to any proper association the many curious animals constantly offered it. The societies of Europe, many of whose managers have been in communication with the one started here, are extremely anxious that a collection of American animals, birds, reptiles and fishes shall be made. It will be wholly unique, and will attract zoologists from every part of the world, permitting them, for the first time, to study the habits of many new species. This continent has a wealth of subjects of the animal kingdom as yet almost unexplored. The birds are absolutely innumerable, and the immense rivers produce fishes of the most marvelous character and but little known. In the Berlin Garden, rapidly becoming a rival to the one in London, one of the greatest attractions, if not the chief, is the American beaver; an assemblage of a number of these on the banks of the Schuylkill, giving an opportunity of witnessing their astonishing sagacity, would of itself be an attractive exhibition.

The Zoological Society of Philadelphia was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1859. The site selected at that time, and approved by City Councils, was five acres of the extreme south eastern corner of the then Park, consisting of Sedgeley and Lemon Hill, and containing about two hundred acres. A meeting of certain prominent and influential citizens interested in the subject was held, and the matter carefully discussed. At subsequent meetings a constitution and by-laws were

adopted, officers elected, and plans proposed for raising the necessary funds.

Soon after this the rebellion broke out, and in the clash of arms, the terrible anxieties of the times, and the fevered pursuit of wealth that followed the inflation of the currency, the subject of zoological gardens entirely disappeared. Many of those whose names appear as officially connected with the association, and whose purses and influence would now be warmly exerted in its favor, have passed away, to the irreparable loss of the Society. Those who remain have revived the project with every prospect of its complete accomplishment. The increased wealth since the inception of the idea in 1859, the enlarged size of the Park, the growth of the city and the prospect of the Centennial, have widened the views of the Society and it is confidently anticipated that the Garden now established will equal in a few years the superb one of London. The strangers that will flock here in 1876 will one and all visit the Zoological Garden. In 1851, the year of the great Exhibition of London, the number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens increased from 360,402 in the year before to 667,243; and in 1862, the time of the second and International Exhibition, it leaped from 381,337 in 1861 to 682,205. The number has been steadily on the increase since its foundation. In 1863 the largest number up to that time, except the Exhibition years, was 468,700, and by regular progression annually it reached in 1871 the large amount of 595,917 persons.

The situation of the Philadelphia Garden is most admirable in every way. Stretching along the west bank of the Schuylkill river for nearly a third of a mile; opposite the principal entrance to the Park on one side over the Girard Avenue bridge and the West Philadelphia approach by Thirty-fifth street on the other; directly on the route to the Centennial Exhibition; contiguous to the great railroad artery of the United States, the Pennsylvania Central, a siding from which will enter the receiving-house of the Society (marked D on the plan), and thus enable animals and curiosities from all parts of the United States to be carried without change of cars directly to the Garden, or from the East Indies, China, Japan, South America and the Pacific islands with but one trans-shipment; while the canal alongside enables freights of all kinds and from any part of the world to be deposited at the very entrance-gates; the ground rolling and fertile, rising in the centre, and sufficiently elevated to be away from the floods of the river; larger by some acres than the Zoological Garden of London; interspersed with handsome trees, many of them of noble size, planted by John Penn, whose family mansion, "Solitude," still stands (35) within the proposed inclosure, and has been carefully restored to its original appearance by the Society; the old West Philadelphia Waterworks (20) only needing an engine to force the water into the lake, around which will be the abodes of the aquatic animals, and from whence the natural slope of the land will permit the irrigation of the whole tract; the great sewer for the use of the western portion of the city, now in process of construction, passing through the southern end of the Garden, and running along the bank of the river to empty below the dam; convenient to all parts of the city by means of the city railways and the Reading Railroad;—these and many other advantages, which an examination of the illustration of the grounds will naturally suggest, produce a combination unsurpassed and unsurpassable anywhere.

Is it exaggeration to say that the Philadelphia Zoological

Gardens, once properly established, will be regarded with pride and affection by the citizens, and will very materially benefit the whole city? The grounds handsomely laid out in walks and drives, bordered with grass and flowers, terraced from the river; tables and chairs scattered about on the green sward under the trees; a band of music; the cool breezes from the Schuylkill; opposite, the beautiful Lemon Hill Park, with its broad drive alongside the bank—could anything be more attractive and wholesome to the hundreds of thousands who through the hot months are obliged to remain in the city?

The advantages of a zoological garden will hardly be disputed, not only as a place of amusement, but of recreation and instruction, nor, with the experience of other institutions of like character, situated in cities much smaller than Philadelphia, will it be asserted that, if properly managed, it will not be not only self-supporting, but profitable. Like all public projects, however, it is up-hill work to procure the necessary funds to place it upon a solid basis. In these days of railroad securities and of large dividend-paying stocks and bonds, an immediate return is expected, and investments in zoological stock seem to the American people money thrown away. Amsterdam, much smaller than Philadelphia, supports an admirable garden, almost rivaling London. Hamburg rejoices in an excellent one, and so does Frankfort; and many others might be named, all less in size and without the trade and visitors of Philadelphia. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and the larger cities of the world, as is well known, have collections of living animals which are the pleasure and wonder of their citizens and of all travellers.

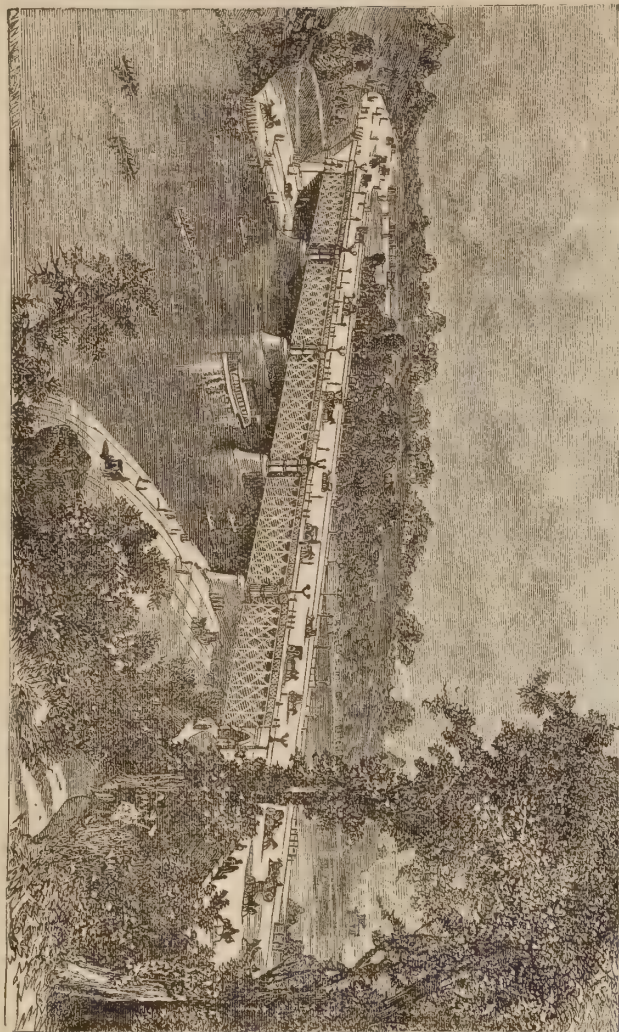
The gentlemen who were obliged to relinquish the plan of a zoological garden for Philadelphia upon the breaking out of the war, revived it again when affairs became settled, and in the spring of this year received the grant of land which has been described, and energetically proceeded to raise the requisite money to insure success.

By the rules of the Society, members are elected upon application, and upon the payment of five dollars initiation fee and five dollars per annum thereafter, become entitled to admission to the garden and a vote in the proceedings of the Society, or they may commute all dues by the payment of fifty dollars upon election.

It was evident to the officers of the Society that increasing the membership was too slow a method of achieving any financial success, and they adopted the following plan for securing money: The Society issues certificates of stock of \$100 each, upon which they agree to pay six per cent. in cash, and two and a half per cent. in tickets of admission to the garden. The cash interest is subject to the condition that the income of the Society shall first be applied to the maintenance of its collection, and the balance only is pledged to the stockholders. Admission to the garden has been fixed at twenty-five cents for an adult, half price for children, and upon certain days in the week, a nominal sum. These arrangements are of course subject to change, and may be altered before the opening of the garden. Persons making donations to the collection receive a complimentary annual ticket.

It is important for those desiring to invest in the Society's stock to consider the probability of the receipts exceeding the expenditures, and this can be demonstrated with almost mathematical accuracy in favor of the Society. The main entrance to the garden is directly opposite to the Lands-

downe drive, where the GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE touches the west bank of the Schuylkill River, and this is the principal



approach to the park. The Commissioners' report for 1872 gives the recorded number of pleasure carriages and sleighs entering the park at this point and at the Green Street gate, during the year, as 363,138, of equestrians, 26,255, and of pedestrians, 385,832. These, in the words of the report (p. 60), "allowing three persons for each vehicle, will make a total of one million five hundred and one thousand four hundred and ten visitors passing these two entrances; and supposing the number of persons coming by the other ten entrances to be not more than those recorded at these two, we shall have three millions as the approximate number of visitors."

(To be continued.)

(Continued from page 39, No. 3.)

LIST OF AWARDS OF PREMIUMS

OF THE

Third Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry Association,
Held at Detroit, December 16 to 19, 1873.

GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 47, D. McR. Kay	\$2 00
Chicks—1st " " 47, D. McR. Kay	2 00
2d " " 313, Daniel Allen	1 00

SPECIALS.

69 Wheeler & Garfield, best trio Pencilled Hamburgs, Gold or Silver, No. 47, D. McR. Kay	10 00
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SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 89, Ferguson & Howard	\$2 00
Chicks—2d " " 222, W. H. Todd	1 00

BLACK HAMBURGS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 49, D. McR. Kay	2 00
2d " " 391, A. B. Weed	1 00
Chicks—1st " " 48, D. McR. Kay	2 00
2d " " 225, W. H. Todd	1 00
3d " " 392, A. B. Weed	Dip.

SPECIALS.

18 S. D. Elwood, best trio B. Hamburgs. Chicks, No. 47, D. McR. Kay	10 00
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BLACK B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 226, W. H. Todd	2 00
2d " " 9, H. D. Taylor	1 09
3d " " 511, F. C. Irvine	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 541, F. C. Irvine	2 00
2d " " 80, W. A. Hatch, Jr.	1 00
3d " " 512, F. C. Irvine	Dip.

SPECIALS.

5 N. D. Backus, best collection in Bantam Class, Nos. 316 to 319, and 340½, D. Allen	10 00
30 F. C. Irvine, best collection B. B. R. G. Bantams, Nos. 511 to 516, 541, 542, F. C. Irvine	10 00
61 H. D. Taylor, best trio B. B. R. G. B. Fowls, No. 226 W. H. Todd	10 00
63 E. Woolfenden, best B. B. R. G. B. Cock, No. 77, J. J. Walker	10 00

BROWN B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 318, Daniel Allen	2 00
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SPECIALS.

78 Detroit Metal and Plumbing Works, best trio Brown B. R. G. B., No. 318, D. Allen	5 00
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PILE GAME BANTAMS.

Fowls—Entry No. 340½, single Cock, highly commended.	
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G. DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

Fowls—2d Premium, No. 53, D. McR. Kay	1 00
3d " " 319, D. Allen	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 52, D. McR. Cay	2 00
2d " " 74, J. J. Walker	1 00

S. DUCKWING G. BANTAMS.

Fowls—2d Premium, No. 60, Bert E. Mather	1 00
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SPECIALS.

19 D. M. Ferry & Co., best trio Duckwing G. Bantams, No. 52, D. McR. Kay	10 00
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SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 366, Allan & Hutchinson	2 00
Chicks—1st " " 229, W. H. Todd	2 00

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 10, H. H. Taylor	2 00
2d " " 230, W. H. Todd	1 00
3d " " 33, W. F. Cowan	Dip.
Chicks—1st " " 568, Ferguson & Howard	2 00
2d " " 11, H. D. Taylor	1 00

SPECIALS.

74 Brand, Bamford & Nagle, best trio G. S. Bantams, No. 10, H. D. Taylor	5 00
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BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS.

Fowls—2d Premium, No. 367, Allen & Hutchinson	1 00
Chicks—1st " " 368, Allen & Hutchinson	2 00
2d " " 232, W. H. Todd	1 00

SPECIALS.

24 O. S. Gulley, best trio, No. 368, Allen & Hutchinson \$10 00

WHITE BANTAMS.

Chicks—2d Premium, No. 567, John N. Bagley 1 00

CAPONS.

Fowls—1st Premium, No. 234, W. H. Todd 3 00

WILD TURKEY.

1st Premium, No. 271, L. G. Jarvis 2 00

2d " " 485, Wm. Wright 1 00

SPECIALS.

29 Holmes & Webster, best collection in Turkey Class, Nos. 235 to 240, W. H. Todd 10 00

31 Geo. Jerome, best pair Turkeys except Bronze, No. 236, W. H. Todd 10 00

BRONZE TURKEYS.

1st Premium, No. 493, J. C. Hatch 2 00

2d " " 498, J. C. McFarlin 1 00

3d " " 235, W. H. Todd Dip.

SPECIALS.

52 F. B. Sibley, best pair Bronze Turkeys, No. 493, J. C. Hatch 10 00

WHITE TURKEYS.

1st Premium, No. 374, Allen & Hutchinson 2 00

2d " " 237, W. H. Todd 1 00

BUFF TURKEYS.

1st Premium, No. 239, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 375, Allen & Hutchinson 1 00

SLATE TURKEYS.

1st Premium, No. 238, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 505, Geo. Hendrie 1 00

BLACK TURKEYS.

1st Premium, No. 236, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 506, Geo. Hendrie 1 00

3d " " 376, Allen & Hutchinson Dip.

PEARL GUINEA FOWLS.

1st Premium, No. 386, Allen & Hutchinson 2 00

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS.

1st Premium, No. 240, W. H. Todd 2 00

TOULOUSE GEESE.

1st Premium, No. 241, W. H. Todd 2 00

BREMEN GEESE.

1st Premium, No. 463, Wm. Smith 2 00

2d " " 242, W. H. Todd 1 00

WHITE CHINA GEESE.

1st Premium, No. 243, W. H. Todd 2 00

SPECIALS.

32 Lynch & Kinnucan, best pair Toulouse Geese, No. 241, W. H. Todd 10 00

33 J. E. Long & Co., best pair Bremen Geese, No. 463, Wm. Smith 10 00

RABBITS.

1st Premium and Special, No. 381, Allen & Hutchinson 2 00

ROUEN DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 244, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 335, Allen & Hutchinson 1 80

3d " " 298, C. W. Boyce Dip.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 336, Daniel Allen \$2 00

2d " " 245, W. H. Todd 1 00

3d " " 297, C. W. Boyce Dip.

SPECIALS.

35 D. D. Mallory & Co., best pair Rouens, No. 244, W. H. Todd 10 00

36 G. & R. McMillan, best pair Aylesbury, No. 336, Daniel Allen 10 00

27 Geo. Hendrie, best pair, any variety, No. 244, W. H. Todd 10 00

CAYUGA DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 246, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 299, C. W. Boyce 1 00

TOP KNOT DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 247, W. H. Todd 2 00

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 248, W. H. Todd 2 00

2d " " 379, Allen & Hutchinson 1 00

BLACK LABRADOR DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 249, W. H. Todd 2 00

WHITE CALL DUCKS.

1st Premium, No. 250 W. H. Todd 2 00

SPECIALS.

79 Detroit Paper Co., best pair, No. 246, W. H. Todd 5 00

41 Nevin & Mills, Heaviest Fowl, any variety, W. H. Todd 10 00

49 Russell House, best collection Fowls from Canada, L. G. Jarvis 10 00

Association, best collection from Michigan, Allen & Hutchinson 15 00

86 Michigan Stove Works, best collection from Detroit, F. C. Irvine 5 00

Association, best collection of Poultry shown, W. H. Todd 25 00

PIGEONS—JACOBIENS.

Best pair, No. 528, E. C. Skinner 3 00

Best collection, Nos. 129, 126, 127, E. A. Noble 5 00

TURBITS.

Best pair, No. 527, E. C. Skinner 3 00

Best collection, Nos. 103, 104, 105, E. Ruoff 5 00

SWALLOWS.

Best pair, No. 110, E. Ruoff 3 00

TRUMPETERS.

Best pair, No. 558, E. A. Noble 3 00

NUNS.

Best pair, No. 125, E. A. Noble 3 00

PRIESTS.

Best pair, No. 115, E. Ruoff 3 00

BARBS.

Best pair, No. 123, E. A. Noble 3 00

MAGPIES.

Best pair, No. 113, E. Ruoff 3 00

MOORHEADS.

Best pair, No. 526, E. C. Skinner 3 00

OWLS.

Best Pair No. 124, E. A. Noble \$3 00

CARRIERS.

Best Pair, No. 118, E. A. Noble 3 00

Best Collection, Nos. 117, 118, 119, E. A. Noble 5 00

POUTERS.

Best Pair, No. 120, E. A. Noble 3 00

Best Collection, Nos. 120, 122, 156, E. A. Noble 5 00

FANTAILS.

Best Pair, No. 301, C. W. Boyce 3 00

TUMBLERS.

Best Pair, No. 130, E. A. Noble 3 00

Best Collection of Pigeons, E. A. Noble 10 00

Best Collection of Tumblers, Nos. 130, 133, 134, E. A. Noble 5 00

SPECIALS.

7 Buhl, Ducharme & Co., best collection in Pigeon Class, E. A. Noble 10 00

87 E. A. Noble, best pair Blue Carriers, E. A. Noble 5 00

Best Show Dressed Poultry, Wm. Smith 10 00



(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PIGEON FANCY.

It is a very simple thing to enter the pigeon fancy; the intricate problem is how to escape from it when once a fancier. We have tried to solve it ourselves, but our weakness is notorious, and to-day we stand where we did twenty years ago, a slave to a fancy. Well, it is better to acknowledge shortcomings and confess to a human weakness, than to surround ourselves with an atmosphere of selfishness and vanity, under the impression that strength of character is shown by sneering at the little enjoyments of life that tend to dispel its gloom, and to nurture in the heart of man the affections that bring their own reward, whether exhibited towards birds, beasts, or humanity. The great trouble with us Americans is time enough is not wasted. The engine is kept under full press of steam all the while, until the parts are worn out and the whole apparatus goes to pieces. That is very well for anything composed of iron, but for a machine such as the human frame, where the parts are being continually renewed by their own efforts, time must be allowed for the supply to be procured for the demand, and that can only be done by change of occupation from the business

requiring the exercise of the reason to the fancies which release the strain from the mind, and admit of an artistic period of loafing. The pigeon fancy is peculiarly adapted to give the rest so needed. It flows in a quiet channel, and soothes the unquiet mind by the gentleness with which alone it can be successfully followed.

After an hour in the pigeon-room the man of business sees clearly, for the first time, the bearings of his ventures; what was dark to him amid the turmoils of his working hours is elucidated by a few minutes' rest and quiet. The literary person, arising from his books, bears with him to his loft a dazed brain, and returns with a vivid conception of the questions that have resolved themselves in that hour of repose. It may be thought these pictures are overdrawn, but it is not so; some of the clearest headed men in our city are inveterate fanciers. Indeed one of our most noted bankers scarcely ever decides a knotty question until it passes the ordeal of an hour's consultation with an old white rooster of unknown pedigree, but which knows the moment of its master's return from bank, and awaits his coming at the head of the stairs to welcome him with a chuckle or two.

A physician of our acquaintance has often successfully practiced upon his human patients a plan of treatment suggested by his success with it on his feathered pets.

As the fancy is so useful, how shall it be entered.

Have you an unused room at the top of the house, or, better yet, a stable loft? First of all tin over the rat holes, and make the loft secure from cats, for these two are the enemies of the pigeons. Then get a lot of boards one foot wide, and long enough to make shelves on the sides of the room; have also a number of these boards sawed into pieces sixteen inches long for partitions, which it is best to place eighteen inches apart. Having put up your shelves with the partitions against the wall, you must nail a strip, four inches wide, and as long as the shelves, along the lower ends of the partitions to keep the eggs and young from falling out of the nests. The birds will build their own nests if short straws or hay is kept in the room, or nest-pans may be placed in the compartments.

The floor should be sanded, and if running water cannot be had, a fountain should be used. A very good kind is sold by dealers, or a bottle can be turned into a deep saucer, and held in its position by wires, the mouth of the bottle being placed just below the edge of the saucer. The pigeons are best fed twice a day, and no more given them than they will eat at the time. Corn, wheat, and peas are the usual articles of food. Gravel and broken mortar are necessary, and a lump of rock or alum salt is very conducive to health.

Having prepared a place for their reception, nothing more is necessary than to buy a pair of pigeons. It makes little difference what kind you purchase at first; your knowledge will have to come by experience, and it will have to be paid for. Some of these times we may give you "The Confessions of a Fancier," and then you will see your experience and ours will have been the same.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

I HAVE tried, in many aggravated cases of this disease, castor oil, and have found it superior to all other remedies. When an astringent is used to no effect, to check the diarrhoea (which is the forerunner of cholera), use the oil abundantly.

dantly, and a cure is certain. As an astringent and preventive of cholera, I use alum and saltpetre, about two parts of the one and one of the other, dissolved in hot water, and mix them a feed of bran or oatmeal and bran with the water; not too wet. After giving this feed for two or three times, and some of the fowls are still mopish, single them out and give a large tablespoonful of castor oil to a grown chicken. To a large turkey, give from two to four tablespoonfuls at a dose. I have seldom to repeat the treatment.

A friend of mine says, a few drops of tincture of iron on the oil is a great benefit; but in the absence of the iron I saved some fine Maine turkeys by one dose of oil, when, without the knowledge of this cure, I would not have given anything for them.

At a future date I will give my method for treating roup. Also the causes, under my observation, of both these diseases.

Excuse the lengthiness of my letter, as it is one of my many faults.

L. R. P.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RUMPLESS FOWLS.

IN the *Practical Poultry Keeper*, page 170, Mr. Lewis Wright thus discusses concerning the Rumpless fowl:

"Rumpless fowls are of various colors, the only essential characteristic being the absolute want of a tail, or of any approach to one. It is, indeed, exceedingly difficult to breed any particular color, as few persons have interest in the breed sufficient to persevere long enough for securing uniformity.

"The handsomest are white; black also look well; but speckled are the most common. The size also varies very much, ranging from three to seven pounds."

During the years 1845 to 1850 I resided in Canada, and in those years bred the Rumpless fowl, and the farmer living adjacent bred them very extensively. With the exception of pure white, I found them as varied in plumage as the common barnyard fowl, and averaged the same weight. The prevailing color of my fowls was that of black-breasted red games. Combs rather large and thin; legs usually lead color, but occasionally yellow.

In breeding Rumpless fowls, the black-breasted red is what I should strive for in the way of color, and when thus bred are pretty fowls. As layers and sitters, I found them identical with the barnyard fowls.

I think their shape commends them for a table fowl.

Wishing to try the effect of crossing, I put a fine plumaged, rose-combed Dominique cock with five partridge-colored single-combed Rumpless hens. From that cross I raised twenty-eight chickens. Part of the chickens had double combs; all were Dominique in plumage, with a good deal of yellow in hackle and saddle, and none showed the least approach to a tail.

This fact I have observed, that where Rumpless cocks are mated to tailed hens, or *vice versa*, the progeny is either decidedly Rumpless or otherwise in shape, however much the plumage may vary; and I cannot, with all my experience, call to mind a single fowl whose form appeared to be changed by crossing.

Wright further observes that "the eggs, however, are very apt to prove sterile," an observation my experience does not corroborate.

R. J. H.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RUMPLESS FOWLS.

CARBONDALE, PA., December 30, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Noticing in your issue of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* of the 8th January, 1874, a letter addressed to you by Mr. Allen Carter, of Maine, with regard to "Rumpless Fowl," I think that I can afford you the information you require, having seen that breed of fowl several years past in the Isle of Man, Irish Channel, and from their hardy nature, superior laying qualities, tender, plump flesh (fully equal to the best English Dorking for the table), I consider them on a par with any of the domestic poultry in the States, and far surpassing Cochins, Brahmas, Poutras, or any of the Asiatic breed. The "Rumpy," as it is called in its native place, The Isle of Man, is a strong, plump-looking bird, with single comb, short legs, handsome plumage (minus the tail), especially the cock bird. I believe it would well repay you to introduce this breed of fowl, that is, if you can procure it pure, for which I presume you would have to pay an extra price, as I am aware the breed is becoming scarce, and those who possess these birds duly appreciate their profitable qualities. In the northern part of the island, among some few of the native farmers, I think your agents could procure you a few of the genuine breed.

I have often heard the question asked, but never heard it solved, "Why are the fowl, sheep, and cats, natives of this island, without tails?" It is, however, a fact that they are so, and visitors on their return to England generally take with them one or two "Rumpy Kittens" as a curiosity.

Yours,

A. CARR.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

A RAT-HOLE in a Duluth elevator discharged 600 bushels of wheat last month.

A YOUNG lady at Athol, Mass., has a tame duck which follows its mistress about like a dog. It escorts her to church on Sunday, and remains outside until the service is over, when it escorts her back home.

POULTERER'S SUCCESS.—Miss Annie Kirk, of Bethel, Pa., kept last year (1872) eighty fowls, Cochins and Brahmas, from which she cleared \$330 net. She fed from seven to ten bushels of corn per week to the old fowls and cracked corn to the young chickens.

A MINNESOTA TROUT POND.—The trout pond started below town last spring has become one of the attractive institutions of our city. On visiting the pond a few days ago, we were informed by the proprietors that they had already placed in position for hatching 135,000 eggs, from which they expect to save 100,000 at least. Already 15,000 have hatched out in forty-five days—about the shortest time on record. It will be remembered that they procured from 1000 to 2000 breeding trout out of the streams about Lake City the past summer, and as soon as the season opens again they will endeavor to add as many more. This number of breeders, together with the young fry which will be coming along, will enable them to supply the markets about here in a few years; but not until the stock is amply sufficient will they attempt it.—*Lake City Sentinel*.

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THE BUFFALO CONVENTION OF FANCIERS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL: I hope that the gentlemen about to meet at Buffalo, to establish an "American Standard of Excellence" for poultry, will apply themselves to this work with earnestness, casting aside all personal crotchets, and produce something in the practical, the true, and the beautiful—creditable to American taste and genius. I also hope they will show their good sense in abolishing the present scale of points. Neither judges nor any other class of persons will feel inclined to study a table of *logarithms*, to get at the beauty or usefulness of a cock or hen. We should rather simplify than complicate. We should endeavor to lessen, rather than to increase labor. If the number 5 will express as much as the number 10 or 20, why not use the lesser number? I can see no more advantage in using the number 100 than the number 50, and if the number 100 expresses the highest limit in the scale, what sense is there in using plus 100? I really cannot see that a scale is any more "*flexible*" by using large numbers than by using small numbers, since the small number designates the same degree of excellence. I cannot see that 100 is any more flexible than 50; if so, then 200 would be better than 100, and 500 better than 200, and so on *ad infinitum*. If "Piscator's" rod is so limber that it will bend double with a fish of two pounds, he had better use a cord, since its flexibility is lost in its limberness. A slight attention to the degrees of comparison in the English language, will aid very much in judging of the relative quality of fowls, since quality is only relative, and perfection only comparative. What Lewis Wright means by 100 plus, or best plus, or perfection plus, is more than I can understand. I can comprehend minus good or minus perfection, but not minus bad or worse than bad. Nor do I agree with those persons who believe that judging *really* is a question more of defects than excellencies. You have got to have some idea of perfection before you can arrive at what is imperfection. You have got to study the normal condition of an animal before you are

able to get at its abnormal condition. Science teaches us to judge of the ill health of a subject by studying it first in its healthy condition. You can form no idea of a perfect thing by its imperfections. I would suggest a word to some of our light Brahma fanciers, especially to those wise men of the East, that admire a cock of this variety with a neck as long as a crane's, a breast as flat as a shingle, and a body of the size of a large pigeon. Such an animal has no beauty in my eye, and less of usefulness. Such a bird always reminds me of those fowls of the air that boys call "kite pokes."

Horace, one of the most celebrated of ancient critics, in his "*Ars Poetica*," says that beauty and utility are inseparable, and tersely expresses it in his elegant Latin, "*Utile cum dulce*;" the ornamental must be accompanied with the useful. What is a game fowl, with all its perfection of plumage, without its game qualities? What merit is there in a Brahma cock, when from its head to its feet it is shaped like an inclined plane? Of what advantage is it to a Leghorn cock to carry a comb on its head of the size of a porterhouse steak? It does not contribute any beauty to the bird, but it is a decided inconvenience. A medium-sized comb, nicely arched over the head, and evenly serrated, is to my taste. Why should we keep up the Dorking toe in the Houdan, when it is such an incumbrance to the bird, and so mars the beauty of its legs? The Roman epicures always gave a preference to the fowls of five toes, believing their flesh to be the best; but our modern epicures do not need an extra toe to recommend the meat of a Houdan. And let us abolish the whimsical idea of calling black-breasted red game fowls, with flesh-colored legs, Derbys.

There is not a game fowl of the present day that partakes of any of the genuine characteristics of the ancient Derby, except in the color of its legs; and since this class of fowl and the flesh-colored legs are entirely repudiated in England, where they know it best, let us drop this foolish notion, and call them by their right names and breed them willow-olive or yellow legs.

There are seventeen varieties of game fowl that can be bred true to their kind, and let us have a standard for them all, viz.:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Brown-breasted Reds. | 10. Staffordshire Piles (ginger and white). |
| 2. Brown Reds. | 11. Salmon Piles. |
| 3. Ginger Reds. | 12. Blue Piles. |
| 4. Silver Duckwings. | 13. Spangles. |
| 5. Golden Duckwings. | 14. Cuckoos. |
| 6. Berchin Duckwings. | 15. The Furnaces. |
| 7. White Game. | 16. Polecats. |
| 8. Black Game. | 17. Brass Backs. |
| 9. Cheshire Piles (red and white). | |

GREENVILLE, N. J.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PETS FOR CHILDREN.

GET pets for the little folks. One of the first elements of success in home government, and it is a question of vital interest to all of us who are so fortunate as to be surrounded with growing families, is that of making home pleasant, a place which shall be more enticing to the little ones than the street-corners of the present or the club-rooms of the future ever can be. The child wants something that it may call its own. What shall it be? Shall it be a gaudy toy, which in a short time loses its novelty, or shall it be a pet

which day after day grows in interest as it grows in life? It may be a favorite fruit tree, a melon-patch; or it may be a dog, a rabbit, a pair of doves, or some pet fowls. Whatever it may be, let the boy or the girl have undisputed possession and ownership. Will not the boy cherish it? Ah! how I remember the Shanghai fever of years ago and the interest I took in it. I was a boy of nine or ten, and when my brother presented me with a pair of snow-white ones I think I was one of the happiest boys in the world. Day after day I worked with dull hatchet and saw, shaping and fitting up a sugar-hogshead as their coop, and then as carefully and patiently built about it a fence. Both the coop and the fence were original, nay, uncouth in design, but then the work was my own, and I looked on it with no little pride. And that first egg; yes, that first clutch of eggs; how eagerly I waited till I found a proper nest and a careful mother to whose care to intrust them. And then all the weary watching and waiting, till the eggs should chip, and when nine little downy balls of snow rolled from the shells and began to cheep; I doubt if there was a prouder and happier boy to be found anywhere. Why, the receipt of my annual salary, while it may give me greater permanent satisfaction, never gave me half the pleasure I experienced as I lifted that hen with her nine little chicks from the nest and carried her to a coop prepared for her. And then, again, when I could not get a hatching-hen at home, haven't I carried my eggs for miles to some farmer's wife, who promised to lend me one for the time being? Nor was my experience as a boy in any way different from that of other boys under similar circumstances.

Can you find a boy anywhere prouder than the one who drives his span of goats down the street, or makes old Carlo haul him round the yard? But, beyond this, your boys or girls will still more gladly accept and care for such pets as pigeons or fowls; pets which, while they give them great pleasure, will at the same time yield them a substantial profit when properly cared for. And, by all means, permit them to glean the profits for themselves. It will teach them business, and they will love their homes all the better. Give your little folks pets, and teach them to love and cherish their homes above all other places on earth.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

How many pigeons may be successfully kept in a loft 10 x 14 feet, and well lighted? Should they be confined to one variety? or would it be safe to keep two or three varieties in such a place, providing they were properly mated before putting them in the loft? What varieties bear confinement best, as it is unsafe to fly them in this locality?

R. J. H.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1874.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: In your valuable journal of the 8th instant, I noticed an article by your correspondent, J. G., in which the writer speaks of tobacco as being a fine agent as the destroyer of the lice on pigeons. Permit me to say, as a sufferer from the above infliction, that I have used tobacco, well dusted on the birds and in the nests, with the greatest

success, and in my opinion there is no better destroyer of the insects so common to pigeons. Last summer my birds were infested with the small red lice, and had they not been taken in hand in good time, large numbers of young birds would have been lost, by the lice getting in their ears. I tried everything for their extermination that I could think of, and, as a last resort, turned to tobacco; and, after reducing it to a fine dust, spread it on the birds and nests with a generous hand, and in an instant the bugs were running in all directions. I then followed the matter up by having the coop well whitewashed, and have not seen up to this time a single insect, having effectually put a stop to one of the pigeons' greatest enemies.

Yours truly,

B.

MILLERSBURG, PA., December 31, 1873.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is a decided "hit." Please find inclosed \$2.50, for which send it to my address for one year.

Permit me through the columns of the same to say something about the advice which is sometimes given by persons who have not tried the remedies which they propose. I heard or read that coal oil is just the thing to kill lice on fowls. I tried it with the following results: It surely killed lice, but it also killed a valuable rooster, and crippled two hens, so that I was tempted to kill them, in order to rid them of their suffering.

Now it does seem to me necessary to warn all interested not to employ such a remedy to destroy lice in cases where animal life must be sacrificed, which they also wish to preserve.

I find tobacco to be far better, and not so injurious to the fowls.

H. A. NEITZ.

NOTE.—We have no doubt that tobacco is a better and safer remedy than coal oil, excepting the latter is used with skill and care. We presume that those who have tried coal oil with success forgot to state how it should be used. It is necessary to mix with it a larger proportion of lard or other oil, and then employ the mixture with discretion. It is one of the best cures that we know of for scurvy legs.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR POULTRY FANCIER: An account of how Charlie, Eddie, and their papa spent the first hour of daylight in the New Year, may not be *inappropo* to the object of your paper.

The engrossing pleasures and labors of the last week of the old year, had induced the neglect of our usual daily attention to the poultry-house; but on New Year's morning we determined it should have a thorough cleansing, and be put in readiness to receive New Year's calls, and to make a respectable *entre* upon 1874. We ought here to give you an idea of our somewhat unique poultry-house. In a future paper we will endeavor to give you some descriptive drawings of it, without which only a very imperfect notion of the structure can be given. Suffice it for the present, that the house consists of three parts: the *day*, or *living-room*, the chamber, and the hall.

The first is quite a large apartment, and is promenade, sitting-room, and dining hall combined. Between this apartment and the hall, and extending the whole length of the building, excepting a small space for a door, is first on the floor, a row of movable nest-boxes, each with a small opening on the side next to the hall, and a large one on the side

next to the living-room. The hens enter the nests from one side, and the eggs are removed from the other.

Above the row of nest-boxes is a platform, three feet broad, and so projecting into the living-room two feet beyond the boxes. This constitutes the dining-table, and it has on the side next to the hall, and extending the whole length of it, a trough for the reception of soft food.

Above the dining-table, again, at the distance of three feet, is another platform not so wide as the lower one, which serves as a shelf for the reception of various boxes, pans, &c., used in connection with the culinary department, but especially and designedly the support of three boxes, with handles, placed at equal intervals, under as many round holes in a large trough. This trough is a principal feature of the "chamber," or sleeping apartment, which must be briefly described. It consists of this wide trough, with a floor slanting from its inner edge to the sloping roof of the building.

The perches, three in number, extend, two of them, right over the trough, and the other along the slanting floor; so that the droppings fall either into the trough or on the floor, and thence into the trough.

But we are going more into description than we intended. Some people carpet their floors with wool, some with sand; but our poultry family seem to delight most in having their floor well littered with clean straw. But it must be renewed at least once a week, and so this morning the old straw was to be replaced by new. The boys were to do this, while their papa was to scrape and brush off the dining-table, and sweep the contents of the trough into the three boxes and carry them out. When Charlie began to rake the straw, he found it all dry, and said he thought there was no need of changing it; but his papa told him that although it looked pretty well, yet, in fact, it was quite filthy, and the fowls had ceased to pick among it. He would see how industriously they would go to work, scratching, pecking at, and eating the little fibrous stems of the fresh straw as soon as it was furnished.

By the time papa had the dining-table and the sleeping chamber nicely cleaned, using dry ashes to absorb any moisture that existed in places, Charlie had the old straw all raked up in a heap by one of the windows, ready to be thrown out; and Eddie had some new ready to take its place. Papa helped them to finish their work, and then all enjoyed seeing the whole family of "Cockey Lockkeys" and "Henny Pennies" eat their breakfast.

This consisted of a trough full of scalded bran and shorts, mixed and seasoned with a little salt and pepper; their drink being a basin of pure, tepid water. They ate with great relish, their soft feed, and then went to work with great satisfaction, as was predicted, scratching and pecking at their new carpet, while the boys and their papa responded to their call to breakfast; and so ended their first hours' work in the New Year.

J. L. DAYMUDE.

DAVENPORT, Jan. 1, 1874.

PIGEONS OF EGYPT.

THE Egyptians are great admirers of pigeons. M. De Norr says, "The houses of Upper Egypt are vast dove-cots, in which the owner reserves only a chamber for himself, and there he lodges with the hens, chickens, &c., exposed to the devouring insects which beset these animals." The Egyptians spend much time on pigeons. They have many

singular varieties, but, like most earnest fanciers, they keep the best for themselves, so that it is difficult to obtain even a sight of their best birds. Out of the varieties which are to be found in Egypt may be mentioned Turbits, Owls, Turn-crown Barbs, Tumblers, Lahores, Swifts, and hosts of others, no doubt, with which I am not familiar. Lahores are said to be Indian pigeons; such may be the case, but I know they are cultivated extensively in Alexandria, for I have on several occasions seen them unshipped at Liverpool from that place. Swifts are Egyptian birds, and remarkable ones; they are almost unknown in England, therefore I briefly describe them. They have a round head, short thick beak, and a very singular-looking pale yellow eye. They are actually small birds, though in appearance they are large. Their wings and tail are unusually long, and give the bird a novel appearance. The legs of these birds are short. Their colors are various; the most striking are those with a bronzed appearance and light hackle. Pied and spangled ones seem the most numerous. Why they are called Swifts I cannot comprehend. It cannot be from the speed at which they fly, for, like most birds with long pinions, they cannot fly fast. The long wing is most desirable in birds that have to perform great distances, but the short and sharp-pointed wing for speed. Owls, of course—that is, the smaller and better kind, are peculiar to Africa, as most fanciers know; in fact, that fruitful portion of Africa abounds in high-class pigeons.—J. W. Ludlow, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

THE CARRIER-PIGEONS.

REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF "ARIEL"—SIXTY-FOUR MILES IN THIRTY MINUTES.

WE last week expressed the opinion when "Ariel" was again flown he would make the distance to Rivercliff, sixty-four miles, in half an hour. The prediction met with little favor; but incredible as such a performance seems, it was actually verified in the bird's flight on Saturday last.

A gentleman who is to form part of *The Daily Graphic* transatlantic balloon staff, was at the Domestic Sewing Machine Company's establishment at three o'clock, and took the birds in charge.

A crowd had assembled to witness the starting of the birds. At 3:10 the first bird was tossed up. It was a female home-bred, and appeared to be very much confused with the houses and the noise and movement on the streets. She flew about quite rapidly at first, and then began to fly in circles. She flew in this way until lost sight of. The second bird was a male home bred. He was freed five minutes after the other one. He lingered upon the hand of the starter, and seemed rather averse to flying. When tossed up he also flew wildly about, and presently began to circle, and finally was lost sight of, as in the former case. At 3:20 the third bird was tossed up, [He was one of the imported birds, Gold Ring, "No. 6."] His performance, on feeling his wings, was most remarkable. He rose in a very narrow spiral ("just like a corkscrew," said the starter) to an immense height, so as to be nearly lost to view. Then, catching sight of some distant familiar object on the Sound, he darted off homeward with great velocity. At 3:30 the bold and beautiful "Ariel" was taken from the cage. He comprehended the situation at once; and on being tossed up he unhesitatingly took his course across Fourteenth Street and the Opera House, and was soon on the road home. All the birds had

red ribbons upon the right leg. Telegrams were immediately sent to James Bond, the farmer at Rivercliff (Mr. Hubbell being at his business establishment in Philadelphia), announcing the despatch of the birds, and requesting information immediately upon their arrival. Accordingly, shortly before five o'clock, the following telegram was received:

RIVERCLIFF, August 16th, 1873.

Ariel and No. 6 arrived at four. The other two birds came shortly afterwards.
JAMES BOND.

It will thus be seen that Ariel performed the journey of sixty-four miles in the remarkable time of thirty minutes. "No. 6" is not inferior; and, indeed, when we consider the unavoidable delay caused by his first scrutiny of the ground, it appears very much as if Ariel would have to look sharp after his laurels.—*Graphic*, Aug. 18th.

DECREASE OF DUCKS ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

A BELAIR paper, in speaking of the gradual thinning out of the wild ducks on the Chesapeake, gives some hints for the preservation of the game. The writer says:

"The present season thus far has not been remarkably successful for the duckers, many of whom make the better part of their living by shooting ducks on the Susquehanna flats. It is a disputed question among sportsmen whether the sink-boat gunning on the flats is not gradually driving the ducks away from their accustomed feeding grounds, to seek more secure locations. The sink-box men contend that of the millions of ducks which visit the Chesapeake and its tributaries in their migratory excursions, the few hundreds or thousands which are killed on the flats are not missed, and that the loss by the guns of the sportsmen is many times made up by the natural increase of the birds in their Northern breeding grounds.

"On the other hand, those opposed to the sink-box shooting contend that any wild animal which is persistently disturbed and killed on its feeding grounds, will most assuredly desert their old haunts and seek other quarters where they will be less exposed to danger and steady annoyance, and although the actual killing of the birds may not be sufficient to diminish their numbers, the constant warfare kept up on them will tend to induce them to seek new and safer routes and resting places in their periodical pilgrimages north and south. The theory of the latter party seems the more plausible, and the fact of the gradual diminution of the ducks goes very far toward substantiating it.

"The arrangement entered into by the Havre de Grace duckers to shoot every other day, and which has been embodied into a law regulating the duck shooting on the flats, is intended as a protection, which, by giving the birds a short respite from danger, it is hoped they will be encouraged to continue to visit their favorite grounds in the same countless myriads as in former years. But the complaints that they leave the flats and take up their course for regions further south after a much shorter sojourn than formerly, seems to indicate that these old haunts on the Susquehanna flats are getting too warm for the canvas-back. In respect to three days' shooting and four days' respite, Seth Green, who is a standard authority on all subjects connected with sporting, suggests that the three days' shooting should be consecutive in place of alternate, leaving the birds four days of quiet in which to feed and recover from the fright of being

shot at whenever they attempted to alight. This plan seems to be an improvement on the one adopted by our duckers. The probability is, if the ducking business is pursued in its present mode for a few years more, that the game killed will not justify the outfit necessary to engage in the business successfully. If the gunning days were reduced to two in the week, and those two succeeding days, considerable protection would be afforded the ducks, while under the present law there is next thing to no protection."

Domestic Department.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Beef.—A good and cheap beef stew can be made from the second or third cut of neck piece, which wash and divide into small pieces and cover with hot water, cooking slowly and steadily three hours, or until very tender, adding water and skimming when necessary; salt to taste during the last hour of cooking. When nearly done, and the water reduced to a sufficient quantity for thin gravy, I sprinkle over it black pepper to taste, and sometimes cover with a crust, made as for short biscuit, rolled to about half an inch in thickness, and call it a "pot-pie," which we relish with any sort of vegetables, in winter or summer.

Mashed potatoes can always be warmed over by browning in a hot oven, or on a griddle, and will be equal to those newly cooked for breakfast, or a hurried meal.

A quick dish for breakfast.—Pare, over night, a sufficient quantity of apples and cover with cold water. In the morning quarter them, and fill the pan or kettle two-thirds full, to which add half a cup of warm water, a large pinch of salt, nutmeg, sugar to taste, and spread over them a soft dough, mix the same as for biscuits, but rather thinner, cover lightly.

Should there be any dough left, add a little flour and bake as biscuits; which to be eaten warm should be made with one quart flour, two teaspoonsful cream of tartar sifted with it, one level teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of butter (or warm suet well worked in), mix with milk and water, in which a teaspoonful of soda is dissolved.

Cold Beefsteak can be transformed into an economical and palatable dish, by chopping it finely and adding a pint or so of water and cooking until reduced to the consistency of hash; to which add butter or cream and a little milk, salt, pepper, and boil up once and serve with baked potatoes and buckwheat cakes.

Cold steak has generally been regarded as a doubtful consideration, while waiting for disposal, and Rover generally gets the benefit of the doubt.

Ginger Crackers.—One pint of molasses, one cup of sugar, quarter pound butter, one tablespoonful ginger, flour enough to roll out and cut. To make *soft gingerbread*, vary the above by adding a cup of hot or cold water, a teaspoonful of soda, and two eggs.

A quick and rich Toast is made by soaking slices of stale bread in milk, to which has been added a well-beaten egg and a small pinch of salt; fry to a rich brown, in butter. Another way for stale bread: soak the crumbs in milk, when soft add one teaspoonful soda, salt, flour, for a good batter, and a well-beaten egg; fry as griddle cakes.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHAT FOWLS PAY THE BEST.

ARTICLE III.

My experience in golden-spangled Hamburgs was also a decided success. I spared neither trouble or expense to procure the best stock in the market. My breeding stock was selected from three different strains. I took first premiums at the different exhibitions held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society; in fact, my stock of silver and golden-spangled Hamburgs were considered by competent judges to be second to none in the country. I have always considered it cheapest in the end to feed well. Many a bushel of good wheat have I purchased when the prices have reached \$2.50 per bushel. This, in addition to buckwheat, oats, corn, and a plentiful supply of animal food, kept my fowls in a healthy condition. As I remarked, in a former article, my pens were ten feet square, in each pen were placed ten hens and one cock. They were allowed the range of the yard on alternate days; consequently, as I seldom kept less than three different breeds at a time, each kind had but two days in a week for exercise, but on days of confinement they had all that fowls could wish for in the way of food, cut grass, ground bone, and oyster shells, and well they repaid me for what would perhaps seem to some people unnecessary trouble and care. Many a day I would receive, as a reward for my devotion to their health and comfort, ten eggs from either one of the coops. When the breeding season was over, I would place all the hens in one large coop, and they would lay equally as well as when running with the cocks, besides they had the yard to themselves constantly. The cocks kept over for the next season were placed in movable coops, without any bottom, and set around the yard (at a proper distance from one another of course to prevent any pugilistic fancy they might see fit to indulge in). I always had the birds hatched on my own premises, and when about three or four weeks old would send them out on a walk, to be returned in time for fall sales. For fecundity, the Hamburgs as a class cannot be beaten, at least not as far as my experience goes. In settings of fifteen eggs (I never placed more under one hen), I invariably got from twelve to thirteen chicks, and sometimes the whole fifteen. From eggs furnished to other parties the same results have followed.

For beauty nothing can surpass a flock of Hamburgs, of either one of the varieties. Fanciers of the clumsy Asiatics may differ in the beauties of their huge pets as long as they please, but nothing could change my opinion as to the merits of my favorites. Hamburgs are no more to be compared to the larger breeds than the graceful antelope to the ugly rhinoceros.

THOMAS S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

In the copy of the *Fanciers' Journal* which you sent me (for which accept my thanks), I see a piece about this great scourge of almost every section of our country at present. The writer, like almost every other whose opinions I have read, attributes the disease to uncleanness. This cause has been harped upon until it has about worn out the patience of all those who try to keep their fowls in fine condition, and know that the disease arises from some other cause than this.

A dissection of a number of fowls at different times proves,

beyond a doubt (besides the other signs), that the disease, instead of being cholera at all, is neither more or less than a bilious intermittent fever, joined with an inactive state of the liver, which is greatly enlarged, and, in nine-tenths of the cases, very much congested. Prior to the introduction of the Asiatic varieties this disease was entirely unknown, and it may safely be set down as introduced by them, or that they are not as yet acclimated here. This last I believe to be the cause. But let the cause be what it may, it is not uncleanness that breeds it alone. Having been a number of years troubled with the cholera among my fancy fowls, causing much loss, I thought that, like all other diseases, there must be some preventive or cure, or both. I searched for some remedy which would prove successful in treating it, and, after many failures, I hit upon the following, which I think will surely prevent it, and cure nine-tenths of those that may have it: To 1 lb. pulv. alum add $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. B. antimony, 2 oz. Epsom salts, 2 oz. flowers of sulphur, 2 oz. pulv. camphor, with a handful of linseed meal. Mix two tablespoonfuls in meal dough for every ten fowls; increase the dose for sick ones. Once a week is enough for prevention; twice a day for sick ones.

Hoping the above may be of benefit to the fowls, and to the poultry fraternity in general, I am, respectfully,

JOHN RUMBOLD.

HOW TO PLUCK POULTRY.

I HAVE known persons on market-day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and to bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a quivering and twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap, you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

THE Rules and Price Lists for the Third Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, to be held February 4th to 11th, 1874, in Boston Music Hall, are in press, and will soon be ready for distribution. Copies will be mailed to persons who make request by letter addressed to E. H. Hartshorn, Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 2725, Boston, Mass.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 26th to 31st.
 Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February. Thos. Walton, Secretary.
 Western New York, Buffalo, January 15th to 20th. G. W. White, Secretary. Entries close January 5th.
 New England, Worcester, January 20th, 21st, 22d.
 Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.
 Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.
 New Hampshire Poultry Society, Manchester, Feb. 24th, 25th, and 26th. Wm. G. Garmon, Secretary.

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized Nov. 15, 1873. Officers for the year 1873-4. President: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown. Vice-Presidents: E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville. Corresponding Secretary: T. H. Walton (P. O. Box 130), Doylestown. Recording Secretary: Theodore P. Harvey, Doylestown. Treasurer: H. M. Twining, Doylestown. Executive Committee: A. M. Dickie, Doylestown; E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; E. G. Harrison, Hulmeville; T. H. Walton, Theo. P. Harvey, H. M. Twining, W. T. Rogers, W. T. Eisenhart, Charles Rotzell, Wm. Frankfield, Doylestown; Ingham Smith, Doylestown Township; John J. Moore, Quakertown; Wm. H. Gruver, Springfield; Charles D. Mathews, New Britain; John Kitchen, Solebury; Edwin Johnson, Upper Makefield; Isaac Dudbridge, Warwick.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR SIXTY WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS, from Imported Stock, and comparing favorably with the best, will be exchanged for Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. Address
WM. ATWOOD, Big Flats, New York.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address
E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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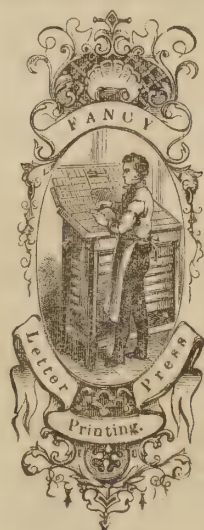
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Continental Poultry Powder will be on exhibition and for sale at Buffalo Poultry Show. For terms to retail merchants, druggists, and agents, address

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BUFF, WHITE, AND

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 29, 1874.

No. 5.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS, 1874.

IN accordance with previous announcement, the second annual meeting of the American Poultry Association convened January 16th, at the office of the Western New York Poultry Society, temporarily situated in St. James Hall. The convention was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock, P.M., by the President of the Association, Mr. W. H. Churchman, of Wilmington, Del., Mr. J. M. Wade, of Philadelphia, acting as Secretary. The attendance was composed principally of delegates from state and county associations, prominent breeders and fanciers from different parts of the United States and Canada, and others interested.

After calling the convention to order, Mr. Churchman proceeded to make the following remarks:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen and Brother Fanciers:

It affords me much pleasure to see so many of the active breeders of this broad land assembled here to-day to demonstrate the fact that the work that lies before us is of no ordinary character, but that it is a work of the greatest importance.

I would impress upon you the fact that the action of this convention is watched, not only by this whole country, but that it is watched as earnestly by the fanciers of foreign countries. Has not the fact that we formed a national organization for the benefit and protection of our American breeders been received in England, and inspired them with the idea that they must have a national organization? Are we not, then, entitled as Americans to the first honors, that we have taken the advanced step in this matter?

I hope that every gentleman in the room (who is not already a member of this Association) will come forward at the proper time and enroll his name, and give this Association his active support. It is for your individual interest alone that I ask this of you. I extend to you this cordial invitation because it has been imagined that this Association was composed of a clique or ring, and that this clique or ring was going to revise the standard to suit themselves. Never was there such a preposterous idea entertained by any human mind that God Almighty gifted with the power of thought and reason.

I hope that no man here present to-day entertains any such idea. Do you suppose for one moment that the gentlemen who represent officially this Association would sanction their names to any such proceeding? I answer for them—No, never! They are gentlemen of integrity and honor, whose reputation is above reproach. I ask you again to come forward and join us, and put your shoulder to our shoulders, and show to the world that we are a national organization recognized by the highest authority in this country—the Congress of the United States—and that we shall send forth our influence through every state in the land.

MR. CHARLES A. SWEET

being called upon to express his opinion with regard to the falsehood above referred to, declared that the idea of the Association being managed to the advantage of a particular clique or ring was a surprise to him. The notion, he thought, was such a one as no sensible man would entertain for a moment. The affairs of the Association were directed with the utmost fairness and impartiality; and, in conclusion, Mr. Sweet advised every breeder and fancier present who was not a member to come forward at once and attach his name to the rolls.

At the close of Mr. Sweet's remarks, it was moved and carried that a certificate of membership

BE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED,

to entitle any person to a vote on the questions brought before the convention.

The calling of the roll was the next business in order, each man, as his name was pronounced, answering whether or not he was a member of the Association. Large numbers of those present, not previously connected with the Association, after the roll call had been concluded, paid the usual admission fee, and were forthwith enrolled as members. The real business of the day, that of establishing a standard of excellence, was then taken into consideration, and the delegates were invited to express their opinions as to the best means of founding such a standard.

A motion of Mr. Williams, that the doings with respect to the standard be the exclusive property of the Association, was carried.

It was moved that the President appoint

A COMMITTEE OF FIVE PERSONS

to divide the members of the convention into sub-committees on the different varieties of fowl, and that the said sub-committees be empowered to make such amendments to the standard as they deem necessary—the said amendments to be afterwards adopted or rejected by the convention. This motion was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa., H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Ct., and P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

While the committee were preparing their report, the convention was occupied with listening to the reading of a large amount of correspondence which had been received from the leading fanciers of the country, including the following:

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 14, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.,

Sec'y of the National American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Please give the officers and members of the American Association the assurances of the hearty co-operation of the Iowa State Association in all their efforts to revise the standard, and in all other matters calculated to elevate the character and impress the importance of our specialties on the mind of the public. We intend to keep

in the front rank of the progressive Association of this country, and though small in number, we feel large for our size and age.

Wishing the Association abundant success and harmony in its councils, I am

Very respectfully yours,

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

HO! FOR A GRANGER'S EXPRESS, OR THE GREAT NATIONAL EXPRESS.

TERREBONNE STATION, LA., January 6th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I "owe you one," as Cornet Ollipod says in the play. Specimens of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* have come duly to hand, and contents greedily noted; and this is to return thanks to you for the same; that is, the favor you have thus conferred. May the journal prove a success, as the fever-heat of the fancy should not be allowed to wane because of a scarcity of good reading on the subject.

A subject which is of vital importance is some cheap system of transportation. Now the expressage on fowls is intolerably heavy. A coop of fowls will cost nearly double their value when shipped across the States. Many who would like to indulge their fancy South find this a great drawback. So it stands all interested in hand to bring about a reduction in prices, and establish a regular schedule of freights on live stock. Thousands and thousands of stock would "change hands" were it not for this oppressive "grinding" on the part of the express companies. How is it that poultry societies do not make an effort to secure some lower and certain rates of charges?

Now if fowls be sent that are costly, the expressman seems to note the fact, and piles on the big charge. It is true that parties sending fowls may manage to higgie with agents, and get a coop or two through at a reduced price, but if he neglects this precaution look out, for a big bill will be handed in of charges as a consequence.

I think it stands the Grangers in hand to urge upon the government the establishment of a national express, which being a governmental affair would control the whole system of expressage throughout the country, and which would redound greatly to the benefit of the commonwealth. Then animals, seeds, trees, farm implements, &c., &c., could, at moderate prices, be disseminated over the length and breadth of the land, with great facility, to the great behoof and prosperity of every one. The government has its postal department, its agricultural departments, but it now needs the great national express department; I think it would prove a big thing if run in connection with the mail system.

In the journal of the 8th instant, J. G. alludes to the statement that "cholera" succeeds to rainy weather. This may be, but in 1872 I lost nearly every fowl I had during a very dry spell, and in spite of all precautions and doctering, the disease persisted until a few heavy showers drenched the ground. The disease then was checked in a day's time. But my opinions and views upon this disease I will endeavor to give you at another time.

Respectfully yours,

L. L. HOLCOMBE, M.D.

CEDAR RAPIDS, January 14th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.,

Secretary of the American Poultry Association.

DEAR SIR: At the regular annual meeting of the Iowa State Poultry Association, held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa,

December the 18th, 1873, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to the Secretary of the American Poultry Association for the consideration of that body, at their meeting, during the continuance of the Poultry Exhibition in Buffalo, N. Y.

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

Whereas, The development of the poultry interest of this country is being much retarded by the exorbitant charges, and the careless and neglectful manner of the handling of the same by the express companies in its transportation, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Iowa State Poultry Association, That it is their wish and special request that at the next meeting of the National American Association, to be held in the city of Buffalo, New York, January, 1874, said association take such steps or measures to remedy this evil as may seem to them most expedient and proper in the premises.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association forward to the Secretary of the American Association a copy of these resolutions, with an earnest request that the matter be at an early date placed before said association for their action.

H. C. DARRAH,
BYRON WEBSTER,
Committee.

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

The committee of five next presented their report, which was as follows:

The following

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES

on the different varieties of fowl were then submitted by the Chairman of the General Committee, Mr. Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., and the report was accepted without debate.

Light Brahmas—I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.; J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

Dark Brahmas—Wm. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.; E. C. Skinner, Detroit, Mich.; A. B. Estes, New York.

Buff Cochins—Geo. L. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; David Jones, Tecumseh, Mich.; H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

Partridge Cochins—C. H. Crosby, Danbury, Ct.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio; P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

Black and White Cochins—Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.; Wm. Wright, Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.

Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques—Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Ct.; C. B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.

Dorkings—Fred. Sturdy, Guelph, Ont.; R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Ct.

Hamburges—H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Ct.; Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H.; E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

Black Spanish—A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.; E. B. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.

White, Brown, Black, and Dominique Leghorns—Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Ct.; E. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.; W. B. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.

Polish—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.; E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, and Guilders—Wm. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.; Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.

Games and Game Bantams—P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; M. H. Cryer, Massillon, Ohio; A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.

Bantams other than Games—E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y. ; E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y. ; P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

Various Class—Rev. Wm. Atwood, Big Flats, N. Y. ; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio ; S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Turkeys—Geo. Vanderveer, Port Jackson, N. Y. ; J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y. ; M. H. Cryer, Massillon, Ohio ; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

Geese and Ducks—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio ; C. B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa. ; Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.

Your committee recommend that the Association instruct the committees on the respective breeds to make their reports on the numerical basis of one hundred.

Mr. Williams moved that all correspondence relating to the alteration of the standard, be passed over to these committees, and the motion was carried without opposition.

Mr. Halsted moved that the Committee on Asiatics be instructed to make the word *size* mean *weight*.

Mr. Churchman thinks this should be discussed by the committee on all classes of birds.

Mr. Halsted's motion that the size of Asiatics be made uniform, discussed by Mr. Felch, and thinks ten is a small enough number to allow for weight.

Mr. Halsted thinks *size* should be independent from weight.

Mr. Lockwood thinks the matter should be discussed after the report of the sub-committees.

Mr. Halsted thinks the birds should be judged as they *are* in size, and not as they may be in future development.

Mr. Felch thinks *weight* should prevail, rather than a large *frame* not yet developed or matured.

Mr. Williams speaks on the improvement in size of birds at recent shows, and thinks size and weight should remain in the standard as at present, and thinks fifteen is the better number.

Mr. Halsted wants the number fifteen and not twenty on all Asiatics.

Mr. Hudson suggests *size and weight* rather than either alone should be in the standard.

Carried.

Report of the committee accepted as read, with the amendment of Mr. Hudson.

Adjourned till 2 P.M. to-morrow, with instructions to committees to report at that hour.

Jan. 15th, 1874.

JANUARY 16th, 1874, 3 P.M.

Called to order by the President.

Mr. Churchman wished no minutes taken by outside parties, and would expel any member violating this rule.

No reporters will be allowed here at the meeting this evening.

Mr. Warren moves adjournment till 7 P.M.

Mr. Williams named S. Merry, W. H. Todd, D. Allen, and C. H. Crosby, as a committee to revise the standard on the general shape of Cochins. Nominations of said committee confirmed.

Adjourned on motion of Mr. Warren till 7 P.M. this day.

JANUARY 16th, 7½ P.M.

Convention called to order. President Churchman in the Chair.

Mr. Warren moves the appointment of a committee of three on Transportation by this Association. Carried. A.

D. Warren made Chairman, E. C. Skinner and W. H. Churchman added.

Letters of C. J. Ward ordered, accepted, and filed, and the Secretary directed to communicate with them in relation to the matter.

Mr. Williams moves to add Mr. Sweet to the Committee on Transportation.

Moved that former committee be empowered to select their associates as occasion may offer.

Mr. Hudson moved that the committee consist of a member of each State Society.

Mr. Warren would like the committee to consist of nine, all to be members of the A. P. A.

Six members added, Todd, Gregg, Hudson, D. Allen, P. Williams, and Jos. M. Wade.

Mr. Halsted suggests the appointment of members to act as judges at the various shows.

Mr. Churchman supports the suggestion.

Mr. Williams suggests a petition of one hundred or more names to the express companies to reduce their rates.

Mr. Kinney complains of want of care on the part of the express companies.

Mr. Halsted thinks much more blame should attach to the shipper.

Committees on Revision of Standard called on to report.

Mr. Halsted's report received on French Class and Black Spanish. Accepted on Black Spanish. Accepted on Creve Coeurs. Accepted on Houdans. Accepted on La Fleche. Committee discharged.

Committee on Light Brahmas report read and accepted. Committee discharged.

Report of Committee on Dark Brahmas accepted. Committee discharged.

Report on Buff Cochins read and accepted. Committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Atwood, the reports so far accepted are adopted by the Convention.

Report on Partridge Cochins read and accepted and adopted. Committee discharged.

(Continued in our next.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ON SCALES OF POINTS FOR JUDGING POULTRY.

By L. WRIGHT.

As American fanciers appear at present to be considerably "exercised" about the revision of their Standard of Excellence, and two of your correspondents have referred directly to my views upon the subject of a standard for judging birds, I have thought that a fuller expression of them may not be thought presumptuous, and may, perhaps, prove of some use; the more so that Mr. Woodward, while referring to me in terms far more flattering than I deserve, has, to some extent, misunderstood my meaning in coming to the conclusion that, "after many attempts to get around the difficulties which constantly present themselves, I have at last decided that any numeral standard must of necessity be a failure."

The remarks in an English journal, to which I have no doubt Mr. Woodward alludes, referred particularly to a ridiculous proposal on the part of a small clique, not including at most more than half a dozen competent breeders, to meet and "fix" a standard of points by mere opinion. This experiment had been already tried once, with a result known

as well in the United States as in England, and the proposal to repeat it met with deserved ridicule from every one who knew what fowls and judging really were. The idea is a fascinating one to those who have *not* any practical knowledge of such things; but nearly all skilled fanciers have long given it up. This may be called the "empirical" method of making a scale, and I do, as Mr. Woodward remarks, consider that all such attempts "must be failures." For their course must be somewhat as follows: Either the old scale of points, or some one prepared by a deputed authority, must be brought as a basis before the meeting or convention. Then the numerical values given to the various points must be discussed; and one skilled breeder thinks some one point, perhaps color, "ought" to have more numerical value given to it than the draft scale allots. After some debate, perhaps, this is unanimously agreed to. Then some one else thinks that another point "ought" not to have so much; and this too is settled one way or another. At last the various values are all decided as the convention, or at least the majority of it, think they "ought" to be; and there will always be a little weakness for arranging these values in even "fives," and to bring them to add up exactly the 100, so that the scale may be symmetrical, compact, and "look" well.

Now what I mean is, that such purely *theoretical* scales thus "fixed" by meetings or conventions will be found useless. If a really good and heavy class is judged by them—*really, practically, and truly*, and not any professedly—the awards that result will be evidently *wrong* to any first-rate authority on the breed which may be so judged. It will be found that the real values *cannot* be thus "fixed" round a table, and by what people think they "ought" to be. Some will be nearer than others, no doubt; but it will be found that mere opinions, taken in this way, in more or less ludicrously out in its reckoning. Real, evident, good judging somehow *won't* square with it. It is very provoking; it "ought" to, but it won't. I began myself, of course, with the very best theoretical scales I could frame, but I do not remember one among them all which had not to be extensively modified; my own mere "opinion" of the values in a scale shared the same fate as those which had gone before me. My "views" would not, any more than those of others, square with the practice of good judges, and very soon I had to confess the fact.

But, on the other hand, I did find that *good* judging was *pretty consistent*; there is always a proposition of judging that is evidently *not* good, and whenever I came across a case of this kind I never hesitated to strike it out of the calculation altogether. My principle was this: Taking any scale as corrected to that time so far as I could perfect it, I came to any given class, and considered whether it was consistent with the awards. If it was, I took courage; if not, I considered whether the awards were correct or not, and very possibly found that I should myself have allotted the awards in the same way. They were evidently right, but they would not square with my scale. Then I had to alter something in the scale, and perhaps found that such alteration harmonized the judging in that particular class—say a class of pullets—but perhaps made the awards in a class of hens of the very same breed more inconsistent than ever. I would at last find that some point must be divided into two separate features, or some entirely new point added to the old standard; and thus, by degrees, I felt my way along. It was weary work enough, and whether the

result be worth the trouble I must leave for others to decide, only saying that at last scales did emerge from the process which gave myself tolerable satisfaction.

Now, I do not think scales formed in *this* way, "must of necessity be failures;" if I did, I should certainly not have given them. I doubt much if *any* scale can meet *every possible case*. I do not think those I have given are beyond improvement. I do not think any "fixing" of values by collecting *opinions* will ever produce a scale of real use. But I do think that all *good practice* will be found pretty harmonious. I do think such *good practice* can be patiently studied, and *its* values for the various points compared and analyzed, and thus by slow degrees tabulated. And while I do not think classes can ever be really judged by such scales, merely for want of time, besides other reasons, I think that for checking grossly erroneous awards, or for private study or guidance, they may be, to the young fancier especially, almost invaluable. It will be seen at once that much loving study, and considerable *time*, must be consumed in constructing a scale in this way; but I should have, after my own experience, very small respect for any other; and I would at least attempt earnestly to dissuade from any other method, the fanciers of America.

Such are my views, which I hope I have made clear enough to be understood. Let it not be thought for a moment that I wish to offer my own set of scales for the adoption of Americans. I believe they do, as correctly as scales can, represent good and correct judging, but it is correct *English* judging. I was gratified beyond expression by the favorable experience of them expressed by Mr. George F. Clark, but not at all surprised to find that in "some" he "does not agree" with my comparative values. It would conclusively have shown error in them if he had, since it was English and *not American* values which alone I could express. I have not a shadow of doubt, that did I for two years analyze the best American, judging the values as I have given them, would be in some points considerably altered. I can see no very especial reason why the standards of our two hemispheres should exactly coincide. All I have at heart is to dissuade fanciers from the useless form of putting their mere "opinions" into figures, and deciding the final values by a "majority;" and to convince them that the only way to have an American standard worth the paper it is written on, is to spend upon it the needful time, patience, and study, to tabulate the *practice* of American judges. Wherever an award is evidently wrong, throw it out; but if right, however far your scale be from squaring with it, study *where* it is wrong till you get it right. Check one good judge by another in this way, and by degrees you will come right, and if you can thus get sound *practice* analyzed and reduced to correct values, you will have accomplished a work worthy of the effort, and which shall well repay you for all it has cost.

BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW.

LIST OF AWARDS.

THE following is a complete list of the awards made at the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Western New York Poultry Society:

CLASS 1—ASIATICS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Cocks—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
2d premium, George Furness, Auburn, N. Y.
3d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

4th premium, Philander Williams, Brantford, Ontario.
 Hens—1st special premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, John W. Bush, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 5th premium, Wm. Wright, Detroit, Mich.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 4th premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 5th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Pullets—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 5th premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 JUDGES—I. K. Felch, Mass.; A. B. Estes, N. Y.; E. P. Howlett, N. Y.

DARK BRAHMAS.

Special extraordinary premium for best dark Brahma hen,
 Charles A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cocks—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 5th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Hens—1st special premium, C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, W. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.
 3d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 5th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 5th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Pullets—1st special premium, W. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium, W. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.
 3d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 4th premium, D. W. Herstine, Philadelphia, Pa.
 5th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 JUDGES—P. W. Hudson, Conn.; S. Merry, N. Y.; H. A. Mansfield, Mass.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cocks—1st special premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 3d premium, G. W. Dickinson, Warren, Ohio.
 4th premium, Jones & Green, Tecumseh, Mich.
 5th premium, Jones & Green, Tecumseh, Mich.
 Hens—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 2d premium, Geo. L. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 4th premium, Geo. L. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.
 5th premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ontario.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, Jones & Green, Tecumseh, Mich.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 5th premium, Jones & Green, Tecumseh, Mich.
 Pullets—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 2d premium, Geo. Dickinson, Warren, Ohio.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, Jones & Green, Tecumseh, Mich.
 5th premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 JUDGES—J. M. Wade, Penn.; H. H. Stoddard, Conn.; E. P. Howlett, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Cocks—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 2d premium, Newton & Moon, Angola, N. Y.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, A. P. Groves, Philadelphia, Pa.
 5th premium, R. K. Noye, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hens—1st special premium, H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.
 4th premium, George Resseque, N. Ridgeway, N. Y.

5th premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 3d premium, C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.
 5th premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.
 Pullets—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, S. Merry, Ilion, N. Y.
 5th premium, C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
 JUDGES—W. H. Churchman, Del.; David Jones, Mich.; E. S. Ongley, N. Y.

WHITE COCHINS.

Cocks—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, F. Sturdy, Guelph, Ontario.
 Hens—1st special premium, F. Sturdy, Guelph, Ontario.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 2d premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 3d premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 Pullets—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
 4th premium, H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.
 JUDGES—I. K. Felch, Mass.; H. M. Thomas, Ontario; B. H. Nichols, N. Y.

BLACK COCHINS.

Cocks—1st special premium—P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
 4th premium—no award.
 Hens—1st special premium—P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium—George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
 4th premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.
 3d premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 Pullets—1st special premium, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.
 2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
 3d premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.
 4th premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 JUDGES—I. K. Felch, Mass.; H. M. Thomas, Ontario; B. H. Hollis, N. Y.

CLASS 2.—GAMES.

BLACK-BREASTED RED.

Cocks—1st special premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 2d premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.
 5th premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, Ont.
 Hens—1st special premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, Ont.
 4th premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 5th premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 4th premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.
 5th premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 Pullets—1st special premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 2d premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

5th premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUDGES—C. H. Crosby, Conn.; E. P. Lawrence, Mass.; G. L. White, N. Y.

DUCK WING

Cocks—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, Thomas Tugby, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

3d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.

4th premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hens—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, George W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

4th premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

Cockerels—1st special premium, B. E. Lyall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

2d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

4th premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

4th premium—no award.

JUDGES—G. L. White, New York; E. P. Lawrence, Mass.; W. H. Todd, Ohio.

PILE GAME.

Cocks—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

4th premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

3d premium—no award.

4th premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

3d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

4th premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

3d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

4th premium—no award.

JUDGES—A. D. Warren, Mass.; Daniel Allen, Ont.; E. S. Ongley, N. Y.

BROWN-BREASTED RED.

Cocks—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

Hens—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

GINGER RED.

Cocks—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

3d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hens—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

Cockerels, 1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

3d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

Pullets—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

3d premium—no award.

JUDGES—A. B. Estes, New York; A. D. Warren, Massachusetts; W. H. Lockwood, Connecticut.

WHITE GAME.

Cocks—1st premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, Thomas Honlihan, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, Ed. McCulloch, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

3d premium—no award.

BLACK GAME.

Cocks—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

DOMINIQUE.

Cocks—1st premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

2d premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

1st special. P. W. Hudson.

2d special, S. Curtis, Buffalo.

SPANGLED GAME.

Hen—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.

Cockerels—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, Ohio.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

Pullets—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, Ohio.

2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

JUDGES—J. Y. Bicknell, N. Y.; W. H. Todd, Ohio; H. M. Thomas, Ontario.

IRISH GRAY.

Hens, pair—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLUE RED.

Hens, pair—1st special premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.

Hens, pair—2d premium, H. E. Krauskoff, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMATRA.

Hens, pair—1st special premium, S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hens, pair—2d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

MUFFS.

Hens, pair—1st special premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

Hens, pair—2d premium—no award.

INDIAN.

John Horter, Buffalo, N. Y., commended.

JUDGES—M. H. Cryer, Massillon, Ohio; E. P. Lawrence, Mass.

CLASS 3—DORKINGS.

WHITE.

Cocks—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

2d premium, George H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

3d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

3d premium, Henry Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.

Pullets—1st premium, Henry Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

3d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

COLORS.

Cockerels—1st special premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ontario.
 2d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.
 3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.

SILVER GRAY.

Cocks—1st special premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, R. H. Peck, Earlville, Ohio.

2d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, R. H. Peck, Earlville, Ohio.

2d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

JUDGES—Philander Williams, Mass.; Seward Merry, N. Y.; F. J. Kinney, Mass.

CLASS 4—HAMBURG.

GOLDEN SPANGLED.

Cocks—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

Hens—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, G. B. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

JUDGES—R. M. Griffith, Del.; P. W. Hudson, Conn.; M. H. Cryer, Ohio.

(To be continued.)

Items Interesting and Amusing.

WORKS ON FANCY PIGEONS.—The books that have been written on fancy pigeons have not been many. First, Moore's "Columbarium," published in 1735. This book, scarcely more than a pamphlet, is now very scarce and valuable; it is excellent, and the foundation of all our correct knowledge. Then followed the "Treatise on Domestic Pigeons," published in 1765. This is Moore's work enlarged, with illustrations of each bird. There is an edition of this work on larger paper and superior engravings, a copy of which I have seen. Next, in about 1800, came the "The Complete Pigeon Fancier," by Daniel Girton, in substance like the two former, but enlarged. This book has illustrations. It may sometimes be bought for 1s. at a bookstall, being much more common than the two former. In 1802 was published a "Treatise on the Almond Tumbler" only. This was the next book in value after Moore's. It has a picture of a standard Almond of that date. Dixon's "Dovecote and Aviary" saw the light in 1851. It is prettily written, but no authority on high fancy matters; it is now out of print; its substance, with illustrations by Harrison Weir, may be bought for 1s., under the name of "Pigeons and Rabbits," being one of Routledge's "Books for the Country." Eaton's "Treatise on the Almond Tumbler," came out in 1851. It is now incorporated in his "Treatise on Pigeons," and since the death of Mr. Eaton is to be bought of its able illustrator, Mr. Dean Wolstenholme, Elizabeth Cottage, Archway Road, Highgate, price 10s. The "Pigeon Book," by Brent, with many illustrations, published at the office of this journal, is a practical and able work. Tegemeier's "Pigeons," with colored illustrations, was sent out in 1868, price, I think, 10s. 6d. More recently the same author has published a shilling book on "The Homing or Carrier Pigeon."—*Wiltshire Rector.*

THE Zoological Garden at Fairmount Park in time will be an interesting place to visit. What are particularly needed there are native American animals. Lions, tigers, leopards, &c., are familiar to every child, but not more than one in a thousand of our population has ever seen a grizzly bear, panther, buffalo, silver fox, and many other native animals that could be obtained at a comparatively small expense. On Saturday last the first invoice was received in this city for the garden, and consisted of eighty-six specimens of wild animals and reptiles from the Rocky Mountains.

HORSES are a drug in Australia. In many of the old districts of New South Wales they run wild in thousands; they are not worth looking after, and are very difficult to collect in any way; they eat the food of other profitable stock, and are only a scourge upon the pastures. Hence they have to be exterminated like vermin. In many parts of the country they are shot by hired men, for so much per head, and are collected and destroyed systematically. They abound in wild mobs upon mountains of the most rugged and inaccessible character, as well as upon the wildest plains of the interior; always degenerating, becoming smaller, weaker, and wilder.

A HARTFORD gentleman recently communicated the following incident to a local paper: "A young dove, unable to fly but a short distance, dropped from its nest, which is in the eaves of a barn located just outside the city, and after several excursions of the parent bird from the nest to the ground, and *vice versa*, in which it showed by its actions that it desired the young one to follow, finally, seeing that the younger could not fly to the nest, walked along on the ground cooing to the younger to follow, until it reached the foot of a ladder which was standing against the barn, the upper end of which was but a short distance from the nest, and hopping from round to round actually succeeded in bringing the infant bird to its parent nest."

THE following incident is said to have occurred recently in Knoxville, Tenn. A lady had a false tooth which had become loose, and recently, while out in the yard feeding her chickens, she sneezed very hard, when the tooth fell out and was at once swallowed by one of the chickens. The lady kept her eye on that same chicken, and, as soon as possible, effected a capture, when she felt of the craw until she discovered a substance she took to be her tooth, and, taking a knife, the craw was opened at that place, the tooth taken out, and again closed with needle and thread, and the chicken released. The chicken is still living and well, though full of resolution never to again to swallow a tooth, while the lady sports a full set of teeth again.

THE Hartford Times tells a curious story of a flock of crows in that vicinity who recently lost their way in a fog. They lost their bearings at a point directly above the South Green, in Hartford. For a good while they hovered there, coming low down, circling and diving aimlessly about, like a blindfold person in "blind man's buff," and keeping up a hoarse cawing and general racket beyond description. It was plain enough that of the entire company each individual crow was not only puzzled and bothered, but highly indignant, and inclined to utter "cuss words" in his frantic attempts to be heard above the general din, and tell the others which way to go. Once or twice the whole flock swept down to a distance of not more than one hundred feet above the street. Finally, after going around for many times they sailed away in a southerly direction, evidently having got some clue to the way out of the fog, or desperately resolved to go *somewhere* till they could see daylight.

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DAVENPORT POULTRY CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Davenport Poultry Club, the other evening, the re-elected President, Rev. E. Miller, read the following paper on the History of Domestication of Fowls. It is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best, paper on the subject extant, and is filled with knowledge, humor, and good sense. It will interest everybody.

This is the age of organization. The great thinkers and doers that anciently stood in isolated grandeur above the low plane of the uneducated masses, did great things by means of *authority*. But since the masses have become more intelligent, equal and free, *organization*, instead of *authority*, holds the sceptre that concentrates the efforts of the people.

Organization, at once the exponent of equality and power, has also become a modern *propensity*. Two men can scarcely go fishing or hunting, nowadays, without articles of incorporation, and pigs are fattened and colts trained according to constitution and by-laws. Coal-miners wield the pick, and boot-blacks "put on the shine," under the auspices of State and national conventions. Literature, art, and science do duty for melons, potatoes, and onions. History and philosophy solemnize the nuptials of labor and capital; and the lay of the poet and the lay of the hen blend in the strains of modern classics.

The *propensity* to organize is justly gratified in the organization of "The Davenport Poultry Club," inasmuch as it seeks to give utility and taste to the recreations of its members. It is fitting, too, that the literature of this body should contain a *history of poultry domestication*.

The earliest valid point of such history is cotemporary with Plato and Aristotle, 350 years before the Christian era. There are, nevertheless, many allusions in sacred history, that, assisted by probable argumentation, lead us to think that poultry became domesticated at a much earlier date. The passage in Ecclesiastics (12:4) probably refers to cock-crowing as "the voice of the bird." And in 1 Kings (4:23) the phrase "fatted fowl" must refer to *domestic* fowl of some

kind. Job, who was probably cotemporary with Jacob, refers (38:36) to instinctive intelligence; and according to the Latin translation, instances gallinaceous fowl as its embodiment. ("Quis posuit in Visceribus sapientiam, vel quis didit galls intelligentiam.")

Passing backward along the course of emigration into Persia, to the "first families" of post-diluvian civilization, we find a man, the oldest son of Japhet, and first grandson of Noah, bearing the name "Gomer." This name, according to Hebrew scholars, is borrowed from the poultry-yard, and is the name of the veritable "cock that crew in the morn" during the dark and lonely wanderings of the ark.

But we may support this probability with a theory never before, to our knowledge, advanced, viz.: *That the divisions of time are based upon periodic phenomena of nature*; and as the seasons first indicated the year, the moon suggested months, the sun gave night and day, nothing could have suggested the watches and hours except the crowing of the cock. The apparently indiscriminate application of the term "hour" to watches of 180 minutes, and hours of 60 minutes, sometimes occurring in the New Testament, further evinces that the crowing was the basis of these time divisions, since this crowing takes place at intervals of 180 minutes from 6 o'clock until midnight, and of 60 minutes thence till dawn. Now if we inquire of the ancients as to how they came by these smaller time divisions, we get no reply, except that Heroditus says the Greeks obtained them from the Babylonians. And if we look into sacred history, we find the *first* mention of "hours" in the Book of Daniel, speaking of events in the city of Babylon. Daniel and other Jewish captives were the first Jews to use the term hour, and they doubtless learned this time division during the captivity.

But the first settlements of the sons of Noah were in the country of Babylon, and at an early date the families of Japhet emigrated to the Greek Archipelago. These built houses and cities; were men of manufacturing and commercial habits, and not only found great use for the minor time indicator, but in the stability of their dwellings, leisure for the domestication and care of fowls; while the roving life of the tribes of Shem and Ham precluded the society of poultry, though it utilized the camel, sheep, kine, &c. The presumption exists, that nearly all of our domestic animals and birds were in the domestic state during the life of Noah, if not much earlier.

Passing downward to the Greeks, Romans, and Jews, very common and familiar mention is made of domestic poultry. The peacock, guinea-fowl, goose, and hen were common among the Greeks. Four hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, cock-fighting, which had been a common pastime in Greece and India, was adopted by the Romans. Christ referred in the most familiar way to the "hen gathering her brood under her wings." And while the theologians "kept the key of knowledge," he taught the people the tenderness of his compassion by this well-understood illustration. And when he warned Peter of his fall, he designated the time by the ever reliable instinct of the feathered chronometer.

As the game-cock was both a source of amusement, for fighting, and a reliable indicator of the night watches, it is easy to believe he accompanied the Roman armies to France and England. The first record of cock-fighting in England is that under Henry II; it was practiced by school-boys on Shrove Tuesday, but afterwards it became a favorite amuse-

ment of English sovereigns and nobles. The practice was prohibited under Edward III, but became general again under subsequent rulers until again put down under the Protectorship. But as this barbarous pastime has a history of its own—more interesting to roughs—we will not pursue it here.

Columeli was the first whom we know to have devoted a work to the subject of poultry. And though he was nearly cotemporary with Christ, the markings and qualities of many varieties were about as definitely classified then as at present. He speaks of the Dorking with his "fifth toe," the Polish with his "top-knot," the game with his "black breast, red hackle, and fiery courage," and the black Spanish with his "white face."

Gallinaceous fowls are now to be found in nearly all portions of the habitable globe. The aborigines of America and the Greenlander have not possessed them, but the islands of the Southern Oceans are said to be "alive with them;" while Asia, North Africa, Europe, and civilized America, use them and their eggs in such profusion as to occupy many millions of money annually with incident commercial transactions.

The objects for which persons have given attention to poultry have been food, profit, fancy, and science. The first of these, namely, was, together with the time-keeping qualities of the crower, the great reason, no doubt, for their domestication and care in ancient times. And as this care was bestowed principally by woman, it is natural that it should, with herself, have been despised by men and neglected by ancient writers. But not caring that her devotion was unappreciated by her lord, she sedulously sought every means to "give food to her household." I suspect that to this feminized devotion, we owe the preservation of the race of poultry. But, as the world grows older and wiser, not only woman, but this charge of the housewife, grows in importance, till the products of the poultry-yard command hundreds of millions.

New York City alone consumes \$8,750,000 worth of eggs annually, while the annual consumption of eggs and chickens in the United States, is estimated at \$100,000,000. Over \$1,000,000 worth of eggs are annually exported from Ireland to the two ports of Bristol and Liverpool; and of poultry feathers Ireland sells to England \$2,500,000 worth yearly. Yet the importation of eggs and poultry by England from France are even greater, while France keeps \$80,000,000 worth for home consumption. Full statistics of the trade in eggs and poultry are not now in my possession, but they cannot fall short of \$2,000,000,000.

In view of these immense figures the question of profit presents itself. Careful accounts and experiments have settled the profits of poultry-keeping to be, on an average, one hundred and fifty per cent. upon the capital invested. These figures have led many into a hasty investment in poultry rearing as a business, without sufficient regard to the three great conditions of success, namely: 1. Experienced skill in the management; 2. Market facilities; 3. The practicability of keeping fowls on a large scale, so as to invest a considerable capital.

This last consideration was experimented upon by Mr. Geyelin, at Bromley, England. The failure was decided, and the consequence was to discourage all similiar attempts for many years.

A reconsideration of the subject has, of late, led to the belief that his failure was chiefly owing to fault in the first

above-mentioned condition. He proceeded upon mere theory, and that theory strangely defective. Parties in the United States are conducting the experiment with encouraging success.

In Egypt immense numbers of fowls are hatched by artificial means, but are not reared together in large numbers, but sold or parcelled out among other parties to be raised on shares. These incubating establishments have been carried on, it is believed, for centuries, but by a clan who possess a secret that accounts for their success. They receive eggs from the surrounding communities to supply their ovens, and pay in advance twenty-five per cent in chickens.

Fancy, however, has been the chief motive in the careful culture of fowls in Great Britain and the United States, where the finest and purest varieties are to be found. In England, this fancy directed chief attention to the game fowl, at a very early date, and developed clearly the best fighting strains. These had about monopolized the fancy until between the years 1840-50, when importations of the gigantic hens of China, Malacca, and the East India islands, began to be made in large numbers. Most of us may remember those days of the "hen fever," that as mysteriously and universally as the "epizootic" swept over our country. Games, Bantams, Dominiques, paled into insignificance in the estimation of those effected by this epidemic. Nothing but the rooster that could peck corn from the top of a flour barrel and bawl with the ambition of an ox could be the object of their fancy; and for such specimens fabulous sums were paid.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

(Continued from page 52, No. 4.)

It will hardly be asserted that there is any prospect of this number diminishing, nor will it be denied that it is most probable it will steadily increase, and during the year of the Centennial be more than quadrupled. It is reasonable to believe that few would resist the pleasure of driving, riding or walking through the zoological gardens so invitingly at hand. Saturdays should be cheap days, and the money that would be taken in on those days alone would dissolve any fears of their six per cent. in the minds of the stockholders. Apparent, however, as the result seems to those who have studied the question, or who have the subject at heart, the managers have had great difficulty in raising sufficient money, but they have struggled gallantly along, and have established the nucleus of a collection in the park which, with encouragement from the public, will assume magnificent proportions in a very few years. With some \$60,000 they have inclosed ten acres in the centre of the thirty-three shown in the plan, and have laid it out as there shown. The walks are vulcanized, the ground graded and ready for a lovely turf in the spring, the stream opened and widened into pools in places for fish and aquatic birds, rustic bridges have been thrown across, a handsome place for beavers has been built, an enclosure for prairie dogs, a monkey house, the finest to be seen anywhere, costing six thousand dollars, a buffalo enclosure, six deer parks and houses, three connecting pits for bears have been begun, a barn, or temporary winter house, and before spring an aviary, aquarium house, restaurant, eagles' cage, and other buildings will be completed. The list of members nearly reach four hundred, and means are being taken for increasing the num-

ber to a thousand before opening. It is most earnestly desired that \$150,000 at least will be subscribed, as with that to devote to improving the whole tract of ground and collecting animals, a collection and garden that would compare favorably with any in Europe can be obtained by the time of the Centennial.

The Society has had many animals donated, and has purchased a number very cheaply through means of its friends and agents in the West. Its superintendent is now in the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he will return by way of Australia and India, with a cargo of rare and curious beasts and birds. The Society has given him all the money it can possibly spare, and ten times the sum in this country would not purchase what it will there in the hands of a capable man.

It is proposed to open the garden about the first of May or June of this year, and the Society has no doubt that it will be in a condition to entertain and instruct visitors to its garden.

It may not be uninteresting to readers of this paper to know just what go to make up the Society's collection, as it indicates how much can be done with a very little money, and much interest is shown by citizens of this and other States in such a garden. In view of the Centennial, it must be again observed, a collection of American animals would be viewed with great pleasure by all foreigners, and it would be thoroughly new, and without a rival anywhere.

The animals marked thus * have been donated.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 pair ravens, very fine.* | 1 Blacktail deer doe, six months old. |
| 4 Alligators.* | 1 pair silver pheasants.* |
| 3 Turtles.* | 5 English pheasants.* |
| 3 North Carolina horned owls, very fine.* | 1 Peccary. |
| 5 English rabbits. | 1 Macaw. |
| 30 Prairie dogs.* | 5 Mink. |
| 1 Bittern.* | 3 Rocky Mountain eagles. |
| 3 Buffaloes. | 2 Golden eagles. |
| 1 pair Nicaragua green parrots, very fine.* | 2 Bald eagles.* |
| 3 Monkeys, 2 ringtail, 1 African.* | 1 pair German squirrels. |
| 2 Cayotes. | 1 black squirrel, very fine.* |
| 2 White wolves. | 3 Marmoset monkeys. |
| 3 Wolverines. | 1 pair wood ducks. |
| 6 Guinea pigs.* | 12 Rats, black and white. |
| Canaries, Goldfinch, Java sparrow.* | 1 Grizzly bear, 17 months old, weight 800 pounds. |
| Cardinal. | 2 Grizzly bear cubs, six months old. |
| 5 Otter. | 1 Black bear. |
| 3 Red foxes and 1 gray fox.* | 2 Cinnamon bears. |
| 2 Silver foxes. | 7 Antelopes.* |
| 1 very large raccoon, from Nebraska.* | 2 Elk, very fine. |
| 2 Raccoons.* | 1 Cross fox. |
| 1 Java cat.* | 10 Beavers. |
| 1 Santo Domingo dog.* | 1 Pink cockatoo.* |
| 1 Porcupine.* | 3 Wolverines. |
| 1 Virginia deer.* | 1 Badger. |
| 2 Blacktail deer. | 1 Lynx. |
| | 1 Wild cat. |
| | 1 pair English magpies. |
| | 1 English hedgehog. |

Mr. Theodore Harrison, of this city, whose collection of live birds is unrivalled in this country, has presented them to the Society, and as soon as a suitable aviary is prepared they will be removed to the garden. The aquarial department will be made a special feature, and lovers of that branch of natural history will have an opportunity for investigation and study never before presented in this country. A source of income to the Society will also be the sale of surplus or duplicate animals and birds. This could be made a large

item if properly managed. Pigeons, chickens, dogs, sheep, birds of various kinds, &c., &c., could be raised in great variety and purity.

In fact such a garden opens a thousand avenues of benefit and pleasure, and it is to be earnestly hoped that such a project shall at once receive the necessary financial encouragement to make it a great American success.

Correspondence.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

ON SELECTING FOWLS.

So much has been written in regard to the different and best plans for the successful rearing of poultry, and so many different ideas have been advanced by those whose long experience gives them a precedent over the more recent school of fanciers, that an amateur hardly knows whose advice to take, or what breed of fowls to commence with. For instance, a young man whose natural tendencies from early boyhood have leaned toward the feathered tribe generally, goes to an exhibition of poultry, pigeons, &c. When he enters the room, and finds himself surrounded by fowls and pigeons of every known variety, and hears the crowing of the knights of the barnyard portrayed in the deep bass of the gigantic Brahma, down to the squeaking alto of the diminutive Bantam, accompanied by the musical cackle of their fair mates (for to my ear there is no sweeter music than the cackle of a hen, especially about sunrise in the early spring mornings), he is at an utter loss as to what breed he shall select from. The first variety most likely to attract his notice will be the huge Brahma; and as he views their immense forms, and hears the laudations of their numerous admirers (for he will find many of them around the Brahma cages), his mind is almost made up to give them a trial. Well, they really do have their merits; they are without doubt the poor man's fowl; notwithstanding their ravenous appetites, they will subsist on the refuse of the table, and be satisfied with a cheaper and coarser article of diet than their smaller and more delicate relations. They are not of a roving disposition; they can be reared successfully in a small yard, provided they are kept clean. They are not as subject to disease as some of the smaller varieties. Lice being their greatest enemy where they are kept in a city; and for the benefit of those that have been troubled by the pesky varmints, I will add a cheap and sure remedy. Go to your grocer, and procure a mackerel keg filled with brine, which he will be glad to get out of the way; stand it in one corner of your coop, and with a sponge saturate the perches, nest, boxes, &c., every other day with the brine. It will also destroy pigeon lice effectually. From the Brahma department we will go to their cousins, the Cochins, and as our young friend gazes with admiration on the different varieties of that magnificent breed, his mind undergoes a complete change. What color shall he select? Before him are the buff, partridge, black, white, cinnamon, all handsome birds, and well worthy of all the praise that can be bestowed upon them. Like the Brahmas, they are content with a small range, and are also good winter layers when properly cared for. My experience with Brahmas and Cochins has not been very extensive, but I would suggest that where fowls are kept in cities, or large towns, no matter what breed, that the coops be cleaned every day; it can be easily done by covering the floor of the coop with straw or hay; I prefer the latter, as it destroys any bad smell. Shake it up every

morning thoroughly, so that the droppings are excluded, and your fowls will be kept warm, healthy, and comfortable.

In a future article we will treat on the game fowl.

THOMAS S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Wisconsin State Poultry Association, held at Milwaukee, January 7th, 1874, it was decided to hold an exhibition of poultry, pigeons, pet stock, &c., in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Feb. 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1874. Competition open to the world.

P. A. VAN VRANKEN.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., Jan. 8th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MATCHING AND MATING.

As I understand these words, Mr. Editor, there is in many cases a wide difference, and yet in many cases they are in a measure synonymous. Rather let me say, sometimes in matching for exhibition and matching for breeding, the same pair or trio of fowls may be used and sometimes not.

Now, is this a fault in the fowls or the breed, or is it a fault in the standard, which requires such matching in a pen as will destroy the same pen, so far as breeding is concerned? It seems to me to be in the latter.

To make the matter plainer let us take a case. I have a trio of Plymouth Rocks; they are ready matched for exhibition, dark pullets and dark cockerel. But I dare not breed from a trio mated like this. True, it will bring me nice cockerels, but more than one-half probably of my pullets will be pure black. In fact this is about the only way to produce the exhibition cockerel. Now to breed exhibition pullets, I must mate differently. Here I must put with my same hens a light cock or cockerel, and I will get fine pullets, but all the cocks will come light. Thus to insure success for exhibition, I am compelled to undergo double expense, and be burdened with double care and trouble, in breeding from two pens, because *matching* and proper *mating* do not agree.

This is true, not only of this variety, but also of many others. Philander Williams, of Massachusetts, whose experience as a breeder and character as a man are unquestioned, wrote me a year ago as follows: "Most of our experienced breeders of Partridge Cochins are of the opinion that *brown* in the breast and fluff of a Partridge Cochin cock is no objection to him as a breeder, such cocks producing the best marked pullets." My own limited experience in this matter would fully confirm, so far as it goes, the assertion of Mr. Williams. But what body of judges would for a moment think of looking on a pen of Partridge Cochins in an exhibition favorably, if the cock were mottled with brown on the breast.

The same is true of light Brahmas. There are very few exhibition trios, or pairs, and particularly premium birds, which an experienced breeder would care to breed from as matched for the show-room, simply because he knows that as the birds are matched a large percentage of the progeny would be not only imperfect but badly marked birds.

I urge no objection to the present plan and the present standard, because we are getting around and behind the defects by offering premiums for single birds, thus permitting

the stock breeder to mate for himself. But were we to adhere to the old plan of trios, it does seem to me that it would be well to extend the premium list, particularly in those cases where *matching* and *mating* do not agree, and offer premiums, say for best mated pairs or trios for breeding pullets, and for best mated pairs or trios for breeding cockerels. This plan would enlist in our ranks not only the present fanciers, but also many other scientific stock-breeders who are not properly embraced within what is known as "the fancy." It would of course somewhat increase the expenses of premium lists, &c., but its effect would be to bring in a new and interested class of breeders who do not now grace the show-room with their presence.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"PEA-COMB PARTRIDGE COCHINS."

In a recent number of a poultry journal, I saw an account of a breed of Asiatics, of the "Partridge cochin" variety, in possession of C. H. Edmonds, of Melrose, Mass., that it strikes me is *new*, if he has established this breed permanently.

It is stated that he has no fowls or eggs for sale at present, but the account given is interesting to fanciers of the large Chinese fowls; since, with the *Brahmas*, the "pea-comb," upon the dark or light varieties, is now a *sine qua non* among breeders, and single combed birds of those varieties are disqualified for competition in our exhibition-rooms. Has Mr. Edmonds originated the pea-combed *Partridge Cochins*?

In brief, it is stated that he obtained three years ago a few choice Partridge Cochins, which were chickens, the *first* remove from stock imported from England; two or three of which, upon maturing, showed the *pea-comb* distinctly developed.

He bred this trio together, set all the eggs, got a good lot of chicks (a majority of which were cocks, however), the first year, selected from these, all pea-combed, a fresh lot, bred them the second year with continued success, and last year went on again, breeding back with the original stock, until he now has a fine lot of birds for the coming year, all perfectly marked with the pea-comb in both sexes; whose size, form, color, and other characteristics of these at present coveted large fowls are described as very superior.

The *Partridge Cochin* has hitherto been bred only with the single upright seriated comb, within my knowledge; and the "standard of excellence" provides this mark as a qualification, if I remember rightly. How about the *pea-comb* upon this variety? If it be *established*, is it an improvement in this fowl? And what becomes of Wright's theory upon this subject, in his "Monograph of the Brahma Fowl?" Is this variety really new? If so, and if like will produce its like (as in the case of the *Brahmas* in this particular), why hasn't Mr. Edmonds got a "good thing" in his "*Pea-comb Partridge Cochins*?"

B. G.

NEW YORK, January, 1874.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

INSIDE TUMBLERS.

THESE beautiful birds have been my study for at least fifteen years past, and I think, without exaggerating, they are the most interesting of the whole pigeon family. The very fact of having birds that cannot reach a fence four feet

high, until at least a dozen attempts have been made, would seem to some people a matter of impossibility; nevertheless it is a fact. In 1868, I reared a Red Mottle hen that could not reach a water-tub nine inches from the floor; and one year later had two cocks (nest mates) that would make four revolutions coming from one of the upper boxes, in a room six feet high, to the floor; and from my present stock I can select twenty or thirty birds, place them on a grass-plot, take a cart-whip, make all the noise imaginable, and very few of them will get higher than the fence; but there are times when they will tumble much better than others, for instance, during the moulting season they seem to care very little for such amusement.

My plan for breeding these little pets (and in order that they may attain the art of tumbling to perfection), is to change the eggs from my inside birds to outside of flying tumblers; the young birds from the inside stock will begin to show their good qualities in from four to six weeks, when they can be removed to permanent quarters; they must be closely watched, however, in order that no strolling cat pounces upon them. When they once begin to tumble they improve very rapidly, and are apt to fall in the neighboring yards, and become the prey of their feline enemy before they can get up in the air again. They are good breeders, naturally healthy, and very handsome in plumage; they can be kept with other pigeons, but will do much better alone, as in tumbling they sometimes get hurt coming in contact with larger birds.

THOMAS S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

ARE MICE IN PIGEON-HOUSES INJURIOUS?

JOSEPH M. WADE, EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been greatly troubled with mice in my pigeon-house, and have found that their presence has tended to make the birds restless, especially those who are at present nesting. Will some of your correspondents kindly inform me whether they are troubled in the same manner, and if the presence of mice is injurious to the birds, and what are the best means to take for their removal. I have tried traps, poison, and a cat, but without any decided success.

Yours truly, B.

NEW YORK, January 8th, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

At the annual election held on Monday, January 12th, 1874, of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.—William Wister.

Vice-Presidents.—Wm. H. Churchman, Jesse N. Rooke, Charles L. Sharpless, John E. Diehl, Dr. Thomas B. Raynor.

Treasurer.—Henry Saunders.

Recording Secretary.—George C. Stroman, Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

Corresponding Secretary.—Johnson Hughes, 49 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee.—B. F. Lewis, R. M. Griffith, John C. Stone, Samuel J. Courtney, Samuel J. Sharpless, Jesse G. Darlington, A. P. Groves, Mark Schofield, Dr. Lussan, D. W. Herstine.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 26th to 31st.

Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February. Thos.

Walton, Secretary.

Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.

Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR SIXTY WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address

E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CHOICE POULTRY (of nearly all the leading varieties), will be exchanged for first-class FANCY PIGEONS—Tumblers, Pouters, and Carriers especially desired. Send description of stock to C. W. BOYCE, Albion, Mich. Or Brown Leghorn Cockerels will be exchanged for Pullets. Stock is first-class, white ear-lobes. Pullets must be the same.

WANTED, in exchange for Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Japan Bantams, White Guinea Fowls, &c., one pair Lop-eared Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Fancy Pigeons, &c. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

DARK BRAHMAS.—A pair of Dark Brahma chicks will be exchanged for either Silver Spangled Hamburgs, or Black-Red Game Bantams. Address A. GAINES, Castile, N. Y.

WANTED.—Golden Spangled Polands. THOMAS PARKER, Palsborough, Gloucester Co., N. J.

TWO FINE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.—"J. B. Smith's well-known strain," will exchange for a trio of ENGLISH GRAY DORKINGS, or CAYUGA, or ROUEN DUCKS, or for good PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn. Breeder of Light Brahmas, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White, and Dominique Leghorns. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 13. ORDER EARLY!

WANTED, in exchange for Black-Breasted Red Games, Houdans, Fancy Pigeons, or Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, &c., ONE PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS. Address

A. K. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1584, Binghamton.

CHOICE POULTRY AND FANCY PIGEONS.

I have an immense stock of the above, which I will exchange for GENERAL MERCHANDISE, at fair prices. Address, with stamp, EDWIN W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

A SUPERIOR PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK, well marked, weighs 12 lbs., will exchange for a TRIO of JAPANESE or other BANTAMS. G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED.—A LIGHT BRAHMA COCK (pea comb), in exchange for a W. F. B. SPANISH COCK, that took the first premium at Federalburg Fair of Four Counties. Please give weight. Address JNO. RUMBOLD, Fowling Creek, Maryland.

SEND STAMPS for Price List and description of my GAME FOWLS. Address L. B. RICHARDS, New Castle, West Chester Co., N. Y.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS from imported stock. Will exchange two or three trios for choice Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Address S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS.—MARBLE, 13 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md., having selected his Breeding Stock, will be glad to dispose of his surplus stock of Pigeons, all of which have been bred with the greatest care for purity of strain and markings, namely: pair Yellow Swallows, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto, \$25. Pair Red Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$15. Pair Black Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50. Pair Blue Swallows, black bars, \$15; pair ditto, without bars (very scarce), \$30; odd cocks and hens of above colors, \$4 to \$7.50 each. Pair Blue Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Black Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Yellow Magpies (capped), \$20. Also, Blue Cock, \$7.50; Black Cock, \$5; Red Hen, \$4. Pair Nuns (yellow cock, red hen), \$15. Yellow Nun Hen, \$5. Pair Red Turbits (Points), \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto (shellcrests), \$6; pair ditto, \$8. Pair Red Priests (well feather-footed), \$10*; pair ditto, \$15*; Red Cock, and Yellow Hen, \$10; pair Yellow ditto, \$20*. Red Chequer Cock, Golden Dun Hen Priests, \$8. Pair Spangled Priests, very pretty, \$15*. Pair Black Starling Priests, white heads, half-moon breasts and bars, good crests, \$15*; Pair Archangels, \$12*; pair ditto, \$15*; pair black mottled Trumpeters (imported), \$50*; pair blacks (imported), \$40*; Cock, light-mottled (imported), \$15; all have splendid crests, rose, and feathered feet, winners of many prizes in England. Forty Shortfaced Tumblers, Almonds, Red and Yellow Agate Mottles, Splashes, Kites, and Whole-feather, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; for head and beak properties, as well as carriage and style, there are none better. Three pairs Buff Tumblers, pleasant-faced birds, very pretty, at \$5 per pair. All the above are in health and warranted breeders. No extra charge for coops. A liberal discount to dealers. Express charges must be prepaid.

N.B.—Birds marked thus * are first-class exhibition birds, fit to win in good company.

FOR FOWLS, PIGEONS, &c.



PRICES:

2 gallons, each.....	\$1 40	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, each.....	\$0 70
1 " "	1 00	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	35

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:

Twenty-five pounds, and bag,.....	\$1 25
Fifty "	2 25
One Hundred "	4 25

ADVERTISEMENT.

GAME FOWLS! GAME FOWLS!!—Send for Price List to
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

YOUR NAME Displayed in large type, with list of fowls kept, inserted in *Poultry Breeder's Directory* for fifty cents, to be issued about January 1st, 1874. Price, 25c., post-paid.
H. S. BINGHAM, Sparta, Wis.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10.
E. C. Osborn, Box 165, Albany, N. Y.

"THE POULTRY RECORD."

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, edited by C. W. HEATON, Farmington, Ill. *One Dollar per year; single copies, Ten cents.* THE POULTRY RECORD contains each month fine illustrations of the popular breeds of fowls; also, plans of houses, yards, and necessary appliances, with contributions relating to all branches of the business of poultry-raising, from writers of experience and ability. The low price at which it is offered should induce you to subscribe for it at once. It has the unqualified indorsement of the leading Breeders and Fanciers of the country, and also of Farmers and Market Poultrymen who raise fowls for profit alone. Send for a copy before subscribing for any other paper.

Address

"POULTRY RECORD,"
Farmington, Ills.

BUFF COCHINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.

JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesburg, and Rouen Ducks.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS CREVE COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap, or would exchange for Pullets, either Creves, Golden Polands, or Light Brahmas. Address
J. HENRY SYMONDS,
Box 57, Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. LORD,

Kennebunk, Maine,

BREEDER OF SUPERIOR FANCY FOWLS

Of the Choicest Strains.

WANTED—HENNY or HEN Feathered GAMES of Good Pedigree.

JOHN ARCHER,

Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

EGGS PURE BRED PRIZE FOWLS. FOWLS.
BLACK HAMBURG!! BROWN LEGHORNS!

EGGS THREE DOLLARS PER SETTING!

These two Breeds will lay more eggs, and the chickens are easier raised and mature earlier than any other two breeds known!

FOWLS FOR SALE AT THREE TO TEN DOLLARS EACH!!

My Stock will be on exhibition at nearly all the leading Poultry Shows in AMERICA, when Persons desiring to purchase Fowls or order Eggs will have an opportunity to judge of the comparative merits of my stock. All eggs will be packed with care, in baskets or boxes, in cut hay, and in rotation as received. Address all orders to

ALFRED GRAY,

Trenton Falls, Oneida Co., New York.

Send for my new descriptive Catalogue of over 30 kinds of Fowls and Eggs, for hatching.

FOR SALE.—Two trios Dark Brahmas, \$13 each; one trio Light Brahmas, \$12; one pair Buff Cochins, \$8; one trio White Faced Black Spanish, \$9; also, three Buff Cochins Cockerels, from imported and first-premium stock, price, \$4 each. The above are all first-class stock and warranted to give satisfaction. For particulars, address
H. K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

4 Hens and 1 Cock, Dark Brahmas, Williams & Warner's Stock.....	\$12
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Cochins, Philander Williams' Stock.....	10
3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8

Address THOMAS PARKER, Johnstown, N. Y.

TEN CHOICE DARK BRAHMA HENS (some of them imported), for sale cheap to close out this variety. Address
A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARD AND RABBITRY.—Brown Leghorns, Crevecoeurs, and Silkies, as choice stock as can be found in America. **PIGEONS**—Antwerps from the best lofts in Belgium. Fantails, Turbits, Magpies, and Jacobines. **RABBITS**—Seven different varieties. The largest and finest collection in America. Send stamp for circular. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURG.—One trio of very fine birds for sale. Imported the past summer from the yards of Henry Beldon, Yorkshire, England. They are well matched and in fine condition for showing. Price \$30. Address
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2416 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Continental Poultry Powder will be on exhibition and for sale at Buffalo Poultry Show. For terms to retail merchants, druggists, and agents, address

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WHITE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORN, RED PILE GAME. I have some very fine White Cochins, equal to any in the country, with Chicks and Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Light Brahmas, White Leghorn, Red Pile Game. Address
GEO. A. MEACHAM,
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FOR SALE.—We have for sale, to close out stock, three trios, Dusty Miller Games, \$15.00; two trios, B. Breasted Red Games, \$12.00. Address, with stamp,
G. W. WARNE & CO.,
1211 Armstrong Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One trio of B. B. Red Games; one pair of Houdans, very fine. Address
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100 PARTRIDGE COCHIN CHICKENS.—For sale from my first premium stock, which took first prize at the Boston and New Hampshire poultry exhibitions. I have made them a specialty for the last three years and have bred no other fowls. My flock now is far superior to any I have ever raised. Address
EDMUND TUCKER, Canton, Mass.

N. J. CENTRAL STOCK FARM & POULTRY YARDS.

I have for sale pure-bred fowls of the following varieties;

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

BUFF, PARTRIDGE, AND WHITE COCHINS.

HOUDANS AND WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

AYLESBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS.

BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from gobblers weighing from 38 to 43 pounds, and hens from 19 to 23 pounds.

Also, for sale, ALDERNY CATTLE and POLAND CHINA PIGS. Satisfaction guaranteed in every sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AFTER MARCH 1, 1874.

Address

H. C. VAN DERVEER, Whitehouse, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp.
J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St.,
Baltimore, Md.

\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. *Best stock in the country!* SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BERKSHIRE PIGS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. SEND STAMP.

A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

POUTERS, 20 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair: very pretty birds.
CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

100 TUMBLER PIGEONS FOR SALE.—Every bird warranted to tumble. Black and Mottled a specialty. Address
H. BOWERS, 123 Philip St., Albany, N. Y.

INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS.—After an experience of fifteen years with these beautiful little birds, I can say without hesitation, that they are my choice of the dove cote. A few pairs to dispose of before breeding season sets in. Price per pair for birds that will tumble in a small room, \$15 to \$25, according to color. Also, Blue English Owls, Magpies, &c. My Silver-Spangled Hamburgs *can't be beat.* Light and Dark Brahmas. Duck-Wing Game Bantams. For further information send stamp. No goods sent C.O.D.
T. S. ARMSTRONG, Trenton, N. J.

EGGS FOR SALE.—I am now booking orders for Eggs, delivered any time after February 15th, from my first-prize pedigree stock of Light Brahmas (Cock *Recherche*, mated with P. Williams' and Felch Hens), at \$6 per dozen. Dominique Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Black African Bantam Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Aylesbury Duck Eggs, \$6 per dozen. All of which are first-class first Prize Stock. Eggs packed with care in patent boxes. Two fine Aylesbury Drakes for sale, direct from imported stock.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. P. GROVES, 34 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia, Pa., Breeder of Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, and Houdans. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GAME FOWLS, of all varieties, carefully bred in feather, station, and weight, all of which are bred from well-tested fowls. I have selected my stock from the most noted and reliable breeders in the country, who have not only bred for the show-pen, but with a cock-pit point of view, who seek for purity of blood, bone, and muscle, which is all that constitutes a genuine Game. And, as for color of plumage, or marks for the show room, I can produce fowl equal to any in this, or foreign countries, and having supplied the leading cock-pits for a number of years with my strains of Games, there has not been one reported as showing the white feather, or in other words, to run. And as I am not engaged in any other business than breeding of Game Fowls, I make my prices low so as to effect quick sales, while others who breed for pleasure ask enormous prices, caring little as to whether they effect a sale.

For Price List, address

JOHN ARCHER,
Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two Houdan Cocks, one Houdan Hen, one trio Black Cochins. Also, the finest pair of White Crested Black Polands in the country; have taken first premium wherever exhibited. Also, one pair fine B. B. Red Game Bantams. Address
LOCK BOX 30, Providence, R. I.

**MADAME DE LINAS'**

LIGHTNING
VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,
Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,
720 Broadway, N. Y.

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BREEDER OF CHOICE POULTRY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

HOUDANS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A pair of Pedigree Houdans, \$10. Also, Light Brahmas, and Houdans, Pure Stock of 1873, \$4 per pair. State where you saw this.

H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size, Steel Engravings, Hand-Colored, Fine, and very rare. One full set of Six Pictures, consisting of Black Carrier, Blue Pied Pouter, Almond Tumbler, Black Mottled Tumbler, Trumpeter, and Yellow Jacobine. Price, full set, \$10. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,

Allegheny Co., Pa.

GAME FOWLS.

BLACK BREASTED WILLOW-LEGS,

GAME FOWLS.

BROWN REDS, AND PILE.

FANCY PIGEONS—

TRUMPETERS.

HIGHFLYERS, OF ALL COLORS.

BARBS, TUMBLERS,

And many other varieties.

No Circular—write for what you want.

W. S. CONOVER,

P. O. Box 156, Bound Brook, N. J.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD,**HARTFORD, CONN.**

Having sold his entire stock of White Leghorns to Chas. A. Pitkins,

WILL BREED AMERICAN DOMINIQUE ONLY!

EGGS FOR HATCHING, WELL PACKED, EARLY IN THE SEASON,

FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

PAVONARIUS & MICHLE,

CAGE MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN SINGING BIRDS,

No. 1108 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Poultry and Pigeon Coops, for Exhibiting Fowls. Pigeons and other pets, wholesale and retail. Singing Canaries, and Cages, sent safely by Express.

Estimates for Exhibition Coops furnished to Poultry Societies, at short notice.

TEGETMEIR ON PIGEONS.—Two copies for sale at less than cost, in pamphlet form. Address W. W. BILLINGS,

New London, Conn.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address JAMES FISK,

Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada., Pa.

STANDARD FOWLS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.

BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
WHITE COCHINS. " "
PARTRIDGE COCHINS. " "
BLACK COCHINS. Selected Stock.
DOMINIQUE COCHINS. First Premium Stock.
PLYMOUTH ROCK. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
S. S. HAMBURGS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
HOUDANS. First Premium Stock.
SILVER POLISH. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Breeding Stock. Imported.
BROWN " " " " "
RED PILE GAME. Breeding Stock. Selected.
WHITE GAME. " " " "
GINGER RED GAME. " " " "
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SPANGLED GAME. " " " "
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Bantams. Breeding Stock. Imported. Cock, 16 ounces; Hens, 13½ ounces.
GOLDEN SEABRIGHT. Bantams.
Send stamp for Illustrated Circular and Price List. Address
G. W. DICKINSONS, Warren, Ohio.

RARE CHANCE.—For a wide-awake man with a capital of one thousand dollars, and who is fond of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., to buy out the store, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The best stand in Philadelphia. This would not be for sale, but I find that my entire time will be required on the Fanciers' Journal which will be published at the above establishment. Address JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once,
S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.
A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

PURE BRED!!—Two pairs Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, or Cocks single; ONE year old. One pair Gold-Laced Seabright Chicks. One pair White Bantam Chicks. Four Fine White Leghorn Cockerels, "J. B. Smith's Strain." One pair Aylesbury Ducks, "Clift's Strain." All splendid birds. Will exchange or sell low. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at very low prices: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS are well known to Breeders, Exhibitors, and judges of that variety of Asiatics, and have attained to a desirable reputation by their superior merits, and success as prize-winners. I prefer them to any other variety of Asiatics, and shall make them my specialty for 1874. A few Fowls and a fine lot of Chickens for sale at prices according to quality. Also, for sale, my entire stock of WHITE COCHINS, BLACK RUSSIANS, and JAPAN BANTAMS, to make room for PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Address

W. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address
JOSEPH M. WADE,
No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—For want of room I will sell one trio Bronze Turkeys, one year old. Hens from Fords, Cocks from Todd's premium strains. The Hens were part of premium coop at Union Fair, of Four Counties, this Fall. Price, \$25, in P. O. Order, or N. Y. Dft.
Address BEN. FAGAN, Hubbardston, Mich.

THE MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold its THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION at Music Hall, Feb'y 4th to 11th, inclusive, 1874. In addition to the regular premiums offered by the Association, OVER \$1000 ARE OFFERED IN SPECIALS.

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 28, 1874.

PREMIUM LISTS and ENTRY BLANKS can now be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, or at the rooms of the Association, No. 60 Devonshire Street (Room 15), on and after the 20th inst.

E. H. HARTSHORN, Corresponding Secretary,
P. O. Box 2725, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK, with slight objectionable markings. Address
DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. C. LONG, Jr., RAVENNA, OHIO,

Offers at low rates,

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, WHITE, AND

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

FANCY PIGEONS,

AND ANGORA RABBITS.

To gentlemen wishing to purchase

Good Stock at small figures,

This is a rare opportunity.



LIGHT BRAHMA

EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,

FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Completed in Twenty-five Parts.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY,

By L. WRIGHT.

AUTHOR OF "THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER," "BRAHMA FOWLS, &c., &c."

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY COLORED PLATES OF CELEBRATED PRIZE BIRDS

OF EVERY BREED, PAINTED FROM LIFE, EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

AND WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

**NOW READY, FROM ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE, INCLUSIVE, AT FIFTY CENTS EACH,
OR COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, \$15.00.**

Address

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WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE,

IS NOW BREEDING ONLY

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

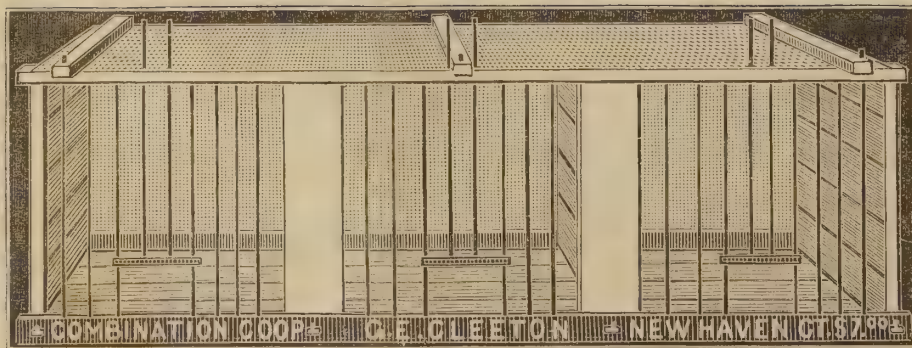
As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.

POULTRY BOOK AS A PRIZEGiven to those who purchase FOWLS of
J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland,
Oneida County, New York.

Price List free. Illustrated Catalogue ten cents.

FANCY PIGEONS.—I have on hand an immense quantity of
Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them
proper attention. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.**GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.**—A few pairs or trios for
sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the
order. AddressD. B. BROWN,
Peace Dale, Washington Co., R. I.FANCIERS' JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.

DARK BRAHMA

EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,

FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

No. 6.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS, 1874.

(Continued from No. 5.)

Report on White and Black Cochins read, accepted and adopted. Committee discharged.

Report of Committee on Silkies read and accepted. Adopted, and this committee not yet discharged.

Committee on General Shape of Cochins directed to furnish a report.

Report of Committee on Plymouth Rocks read, accepted, adopted, and committee discharged.

Report of Committee on Dominiques read, accepted, and adopted, and committee discharged.

Report of Committee on White Leghorns read and accepted.

Mr. Warren moves to reconsider.

Carried and postponed till to-morrow.

Report of Committee on Hamburgs read.

General shape accepted and adopted.

Names changed from "Penciled Golden," &c., to "Golden Penciled," &c.

Vote of thanks passed, on motion of Mr. Warren, to Messrs. Skinner, Wright and Butterfield, for their services during their attendance.

Mr. Sweet authorized to furnish the press with items from the proceedings of the Convention.

Reports read by J. M. Wade, Secretary.

The following Committee of six were appointed to revise the reports on the Standard, and prepare for publication and publish: J. M. Wade, W. H. Churchman, C. A. Sweet, A. B. Estes, W. H. Lockwood, and H. H. Stoddard.

Committee appointed to fix the salary of the Secretary.

The following committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws: Warren, Estes, Todd, Stoddard, Sweet, Felch, Hudson, Wade, and Griffith.

Adjourned to Saturday, 2 P.M.

JANUARY 17th, 2 P.M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

President Churchman in the chair.

Mr. C. A. Sweet made remarks in support of a motion to adjourn (made by I. K. Felch), until evening. Mr. A. S. Warren also made remarks in support of the motion, and, being seconded, was voted and carried, thus giving the time of the members to the Western N. Y. P. Society for the purpose of completing the judging.

A motion was made by Mr. Warren to *rescind* the motion to keep out local reporters.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report of the Committee to revise the Standard of the Silver, Golden, Black and White Hamburgs, on motion, it was accepted, adopted, and the committee discharged.

The report of Committee on White Leghorns was also received and read, and, on motion, it was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Dominique Leghorns was received and read, and, on motion of Mr. Stoddard, it was adopted, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on Black Leghorns was received and read, and, on motion of E. P. Howlett, it was adopted, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on Brown Leghorns was received and read, and, on motion of E. P. Howlett, the report as read was adopted, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on Andalusians was received and read, and, on motion of D. Allen, it was adopted, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on Russians was received and read, and, on motion of J. C. Long, Jr., it was adopted as read, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on General Shape of Cochins received, read, and, on motion of W. H. Lockwood, was adopted as read, and committee discharged.

The report of Committee on Dorkings was received, read and adopted (on motion of Rev. Wm. Atwood), and committee was discharged.

The report of the Committee on Plymouth Rocks was received, read, and, on motion, adopted, and committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Polish was received, read, and, on motion, it was adopted as read, and committee discharged.

Mr. P. Williams, from Committee on Bantams, reported, that owing to press of work on other committees, the committee were not ready to report.

Mr. A. D. Warren made remarks as to adopting a coop as a show coop (naming the Lawrence coop); also as to allowing local societies to join as societies (not as individuals), they to pay a stated sum, and to be governed by the rules and laws of this Association.

Mr. P. W. Hudson, from Committee on Game and Game Bantams, presented and read their report, but, on motion of C. A. Sweet, it was laid over to Monday.

Adjourned to Monday, 19th, at 10 A.M.

JANUARY 19th, 1874, 10 A.M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the President, W. H. Churchman, in the chair.

On motion of A. D. Warren, it was

Resolved, That in order to expedite business and to avoid the liability of any errors, that all resolutions to come before this Convention be reduced to writing.

The Committee on Revision of Standard on Turkeys presented report, which was adopted.

The Committee on Revision of Standard on Rumpless and Frizzled Fowls presented their report, and it was adopted as read.

P. W. Hudson, from Committee on Games and Game Bantams, read their report, and, after considerable discussion, it was adopted as read.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, a committee was appointed by the Chair, to make rules and regulations for the application of the Scale of Points in judging, &c., as far as this Association has jurisdiction. C. A. Sweet, J. K. Felch, P. Williams, H. H. Stoddard, and A. D. Warren, were appointed such committee.

On motion of I. K. Felch, it was

Resolved, That "symmetry" appear first on Scale of Points.

On motion, adjourned until 2 P.M.

2 P.M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, the Hon. Lewis F. Allen was nominated and elected an "honorary member" of this Association.

Mr. Allen was introduced and made some well-timed remarks, which were received with applause. He accepted the "honors," but desired to become a life member, and pay the usual fee. He was therefore elected a life member.

On motion, the Executive Committee were directed to procure a seal for the Society.

J. Y. Bicknell, from Committee on Revision of Standard of Ducks and Geese, read their report, which was adopted as read.

A. D. Warren, from Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws and Nomination of Officers, presented their report, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The designation of this organization shall be "The American Poultry Association."

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Association shall always be for the perfection of the American Standard of Excellence, which shall be exclusively the property of this Association; and to consider and discuss all matters of a national character regarding the poultry interest at large; shall also advise with and assist all poultry organizations, when so requested, in the selection of judges in good standing and ability; it shall also aim to secure the entire co-operation of the various local poultry organizations in controlling the time of the various local exhibitions, and all the rules pertaining to the appointment of judges and methods of judging, which shall be accomplished through the admission to this Association of delegates from such local societies as shall conform to the requirements of Article III, Section 2, of this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The members of this Association shall consist of such persons as are approved by the Executive Committee, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$3, and thereafter dues of \$2 per annum. Life membership, \$10.

Section 2. Local organizations will be entitled to membership upon the payment of an annual fee of \$10, and filing with the Secretary a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws, which shall, in all essential particulars, conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association; and may be represented at all the meetings of the Association by a regularly appointed or elected delegate from such society, and shall be governed by and entitled to all the privileges given by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, ten Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee. The latter to consist of all the officers above designated, and twenty additional members, and an Auditing Committee of three, selected from the members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

The annual meetings of this Association shall be held on the third Thursday of January, at such place as shall be decided upon by the Executive Committee. Thirty days notice of the same to be given to each member by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.

The annual dues shall be payable on the third Thursday in December, and any member who shall have neglected to pay his annual dues for a period of thirty days after that time, shall be deemed to have forfeited his membership. The Executive Committee shall have power to expel any member by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution, as well as the By-Laws of this Association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, at a regular meeting of the organization, they can only be repealed or amended by a like vote. Such repeal or amendment shall be offered in writing, and forwarded by the person proposing the same to both the President and Secretary; and the Secretary shall cause such repeal or amendment to be printed and mailed to every individual member of this Association, at least ninety days prior to the meeting at which said repeal or amendment is to be considered.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside at all meetings of this Association. He will appoint all Special Committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association. Shall call extra meetings at the request of five or more members of the Executive Committee. He shall also preside at the opening and closing of Fairs, and on all occasions where the Association is officially represented.

In case of the absence of the President, or of his inability to act, the Vice-President in attendance, who is next named on the ticket elected, shall act as presiding officer.

ARTICLE II.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association, and have custody of the same. He shall read at the meetings of the Association all important letters received, and the answers thereto, as copied in a book provided for that purpose. The Secretary shall annually prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association.


ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall keep the minutes of such meetings, and have charge of all the books and papers appertaining to his office. He will also keep a correct list of all the members of the Association, the date of their election, and their places of residence. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association, to be procured by the Executive Committee, which he


will only use under the direction of the Executive Committee or by a direct vote of the Association. He will also notify all members of their election, as well as promptly notify members who are in arrears for dues. He shall collect all moneys for members' initiation fees or dues, or any other moneys of the Association, except that received at the Annual Fair; all of which he shall keep a correct account of, and pay over to the Treasurer, taking the receipt of the latter for the same. He shall have his books, papers and accounts always open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or any one of its members.


(To be continued.)


Items Interesting and Amusing.


 Ancient Lays of Ireland. London eggs.


 Chickens are only ten cents a piece in Kansas.


 Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y., is said to have imported the first Dorkings ever brought to this country.


 L. F. Allen was elected an honorary member of the American Poultry Association during its late session, at Buffalo, N. Y.


 A dog with two tails was seen in New York the other day. One belonging to an ox, and was carried in the mouth of the canine.


 Hens won't work in Nevada without sufficient inducements, and hence travelers have to pay a dollar and a half for two eggs out there.


 A hen stopped a train on a Pennsylvania railroad, her body striking the trigger that put on the air brakes; but she will never stop another.


 "Yer can't stuff that down this chicken," from a young lady in Indiana, meant that she did not credit her teacher's statement that the sun is larger than the earth.


 DURATION OF INCUBATION.—Hens' eggs hatch in from 19 to 21 days. Turkeys, from 26 to 29 days. Guinea-fowls, from 25 to 27 days. Pea-fowls, from 28 to 30 days. Ducks, 28 days. Geese, 30 days.


 A gentleman of Bangor, on hearing that a friend in Houlton was possessed of a hen seventeen years old, sent for the venerable biddy, in order to exhibit her at the Maine Poultry Association's show at Portland, next week. So the aged bird was sent by express on Monday, but, though the agents and messengers treated her with great respect and the tenderest courtesy, the excitement of traveling through a foreign land, and the endeavor to comprehend the customs regulations at Vanborough, were too much for her enfeebled brain, and she expired soon after crossing the State line.


 The glorious songster of our Southern forests, the mocking-bird, is in danger of extirpation. Thousands are every year taken from the nests, only to die in their cages, like the inhabitants of some plague-stricken city. Many fall beneath the fire of miscalled sportsmen, who shoot each feathered thing, from a humming-bird to a crow, and this slaughter must be stopped. In one sense this noble warbler is the national bird of the South, the pride and glory of that land in which he is alone found. It would disgrace the whole of this Southern country if so excellent a singer were to perish without one arm being put forth for his preservation.

 The American Poultry Association Convention, at Buffalo, was one of the most enthusiastic on record. It was well attended every session until the closing hour.

 At La Salle, Illinois, a hunter recently killed a wild turkey that weighed 23 pounds. It is called enormous, but one which recently came from California weighed 34 pounds.

 PARIS PIGEONS.—A new thing in pigeons is being exhibited on the Paris streets. A Frenchman trundles about a pigeon-house on wheels. The flock—ten or twelve in number—are at full liberty to remain in or out. The locomotive dove-cot is planted on a corner. The Frenchman blows a trumpet, and off fly the whole flock a quarter of a mile or so, settling eventually on housetops and window sills. Another peculiar blast, and back they come. As they approach, the Frenchman holds up a small red flag. That red flag is for one particular bird, which knows its color, and settles upon the staff as the showman holds it horizontally. In like manner are blue, white, and parti-colored flags held up, each one of which seems the exclusive property or signal of a particular bird, and on which that especial bird, which, meantime, has been waiting on some window-ledge or house-top, settles.

 GALWAY PIGS.—The pigs of Galway, Ireland, seem to have an uncommon liking for children, according to the following story of a correspondent:—"About a fortnight ago a child in the village of Miner was attacked by one of these brutes, and its hands torn from its body and eaten. The poor creature lingered for a couple of weeks, but, of course, died. It was surely better so. But on Sunday, a worse scene happened on the bowling green of Galway itself. A poor woman went out for a few minutes, leaving her infant in the cradle. You may imagine her horror on returning, to find the child outside the house with a pig busily tearing its body, he throat and breast already terribly mangled. It was no easy work driving the pig away, and in a few minutes the infant's sufferings ended in death. Yet it seems that in Galway, it is still the habit of many poor people to keep pigs in their houses.

 TRAINING TUMBLERS TO FLY.—It is somewhat difficult to train tumblers to fly, the difficulty being to get them up. This is increased if there are high buildings near, on which they can sit and defy you. We have found the following plan answer best:—1st. Do not let your birds out until you want them to perform. If they are let out early, say six o'clock in summer, by a servant, they take a fly round, and do not care to move again. 2d. Choose a fine, clear morning, put the birds which you intend to fly in one place, say one side of the division in your loft, not letting the setting birds mix with them. 3d. Do not feed them; and at, say nine o'clock, open the trap, and frighten them up with a carriage-whip, which, being long and making a noise when cracked in the air, we have found answer well. If possible, do not let one idler rest on a building. In a few mornings it is wonderful how they learn to mount. When they come in they will rush to their food and enjoy their breakfast. We are sure that overfeeding is bad. Keep the flyers pretty sharp and anxious to pick up every stray grain. Feeding before flying is a most foolish plan.

If you want your birds to fly,
Tumble well, and mount up high,
Don't give them a single grain
Till they are in the loft again.

There is a rhyming rule for you to remember.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

By the pass of the Great St. Bernard travelers cross the Pennine Alps (Penn, a Celtic word, meaning height) along the mountain road which leads from Martigny, in Switzerland, to Aosta, in Piedmont. On the crest of the pass, 8200 feet above the sea level, stands the Hospice, tenanted by about a dozen monks. This is supposed to be the highest spot in Europe inhabited by human beings. The climate is necessarily rigorous, the thermometer in winter being often twenty-nine degrees below zero, whilst sixty-eight degrees Fahr. is about the highest range ever attained in summer. From the extreme difficulty of respiration, few of the monks ever survive the period of their vow, which is fifteen years, commencing at the age of eighteen. This hospice is said to have been first founded in the year 962, by Bernard, a Piedmontese nobleman. It will be remembered that it was over this pass Napoleon, in May, 1800, led an army of 30,000 men into Italy, having with them heavy artillery and cavalry.

For poor travelers and traders the hospice is really a place of refuge. During winter, crossing this pass is a very dangerous affair. The snow falls in small particles, and remains as dry as dust. Whirlwinds, called "tourmentes," catch up this light snow, and carrying it with blinding violence against the traveler, burying every landmark, at once put an end to knowledge of position. Avalanches, too, are of frequent occurrence.

After violent storms, or the fall of avalanches, or any other unusual severity of winter weather, the monks set out in search of travelers who may have been overwhelmed by the snow in their ascent of the pass. They are generally accompanied in their search by dogs of a peculiar breed, commonly known as the St. Bernard's Dog, on account of the celebrated monastery where these magnificent animals are taught to exercise their wondrous powers, which have gained for them and their teachers a world-wide fame. On their neck is a bell, to attract the attention of any belated wayfarer, and their deep and powerful bay quickly gives notice to the benevolent monks to hurry to the relief of any unfortunate traveler they may find. Some of the dogs carry, attached to their collars, a flask of spirits or other restorative. Their wonderfully acute sense of smell enables them to detect the bodies of persons buried deeply beneath the surface of the snow, and thus direct the searchers where to dig for them. The animal's instinct seems to teach it, too, where hidden chasms or clefts, filled with loose snow, are, for it carefully avoids them, and thus is an all-important guide to the monks themselves.

We have stories without number as to what these dogs accomplish on their own account, how they dig out travelers, and bring them sometimes, unaided by man, to the hospice. A few years ago, one of these faithful animals might be seen wearing a medal, and regarded with much affection by all. This noble dog had well deserved the distinction, for one stormy day he had saved twenty-two individuals buried in their snowy envelope. Unfortunately he met, at a subsequent period, the very fate from which he had rescued so many persons. At the worst season an Italian courier was crossing the pass, attended by two monks, each escorted by a dog (one being the wearer of the medal), when suddenly a vast avalanche shot down upon them with lightning speed, and they were all lost.

Another of these dogs, named "Barry," had served the St. Bernard convent during twelve years, and had saved the

lives of fifteen persons during that time. Whenever the pass was obscured by fogs and wintry snow-storms, he would go forth in search of lost travelers. It was his practice to run barking till he lost his breath, and he would venture into the most dangerous places. If, as sometimes happened, he did not succeed in drawing out from the snow some traveler stiffened with cold or overcome with exhaustion, he would run back to the convent and fetch some of the monks.

One day this brave dog found a little child in a half-frozen state. He began directly to lick him, and having succeeded first in restoring animation, and next in the complete resuscitation of the boy, he induced the child, by his caresses, to tie himself on his back. When this was effected, he transported the poor child, as if in triumph, to the hospice. When overtaken by old age, the glorious dog was pensioned off by way of reward, and after his death his body was stuffed and placed in the museum at Berne.

It is said that dogs of this variety inherit the faculty of tracking footsteps in snow. A gentleman once obtained a pup which had been produced in London by a female of the St. Bernard breed. The young animal was brought to Scotland, where it was never observed to have any particular tokens of a power of tracking footsteps until winter. Then, when the ground was covered with snow, it showed the utmost inclination to follow footsteps; and such was its power of doing so, that though its master might attempt to confuse it by walking in the most irregular fashion, and by inducing other persons to cross his path in all directions, yet it always followed his course with great precision.—*Cottager and Artisan.*

THE DOG OF ST. BERNARD'S.

THEY tell that on St. Bernard's mount,
Where holy monks abide,
Still mindful of misfortune's claim,
Though dead to all beside;

The weary, wayworn traveler
Oft sinks beneath the snow;
For, where his faltering steps to bend,
No track is left to show.

'Twas here, bewildered and alone,
A stranger roamed at night;
His heart was heavy as his tread,
His scrip alone was light.

Onward he pressed, yet many an hour
He had not tasted food;
And many an hour he had not known
Which way his footsteps trod;

And if the convent's bell had rung
To hail the pilgrim near,
It still had rung in vain for him—
He was too far to hear;

And should the morning light disclose
Its towers amid the snow,
To him 'twould be a mournful sight—
He had not strength to go.

Valor could arm no mortal man
That night to meet the storm—
No glow of pity could have kept
A human bosom warm.

But obedience to a master's will
Had taught the Dog to roam,
And through the terrors of the waste,
To fetch the wanderer home.

And if it be too much to say
That pity gave him speed,
'Tis sure he not unwillingly
Performed the generous deed.

For now he listens—and anon
He scents the distant breeze,
And casts a keen and anxious look
On every speck he sees.

And now deceived, he darts along,
As if he trod the air—
Then disappointed, droops his head
With more than human care.



A RESCUE ON THE ST. BERNARD.

He never loiters by the way,
Nor lays him down to rest,
Nor seeks a refuge from the shower
That pelts his generous breast.

And surely 'tis not less than joy
That makes it throb so fast,
When he sees, extended on the snow,
The wanderer found at last.

'Tis surely he—he saw him move,
And at the joyful sight
He tossed his head with a prouder air,
His fierce eye grew more bright;

Eager emotion swelled his breast
To tell his generous tale—
And he raised his voice to its loudest tone
To bid the wanderer hail.

The pilgrim heard—he raised his head,
And beheld the shaggy form—
With sudden fear he seized the gun
That rested on his arm:

"Ha! art thou come to rend alive
What dead thou mightst devour?
And dost thy savage fury grudge
My one remaining hour?"

Fear gave him back his wasted strength,
He took his aim too well—
The bullet bore the message home—
The injured mastiff fell.

His eye was dimmed, his voice was still,
And he tossed his head no more—
But his heart, though it ceased to throb with joy,
Was generous as before!

For round his willing neck he bore
A store of needful food,
That might support the traveller's strength
On the yet remaining road.

Enough of parting life remained,
His errand to fulfil—
One painful, dying effort more
Might save the murderer still.

So he heeded not his aching wound,
But crawled to the traveller's side,
Marked with a look the way he came,
Then shuddered, groaned, and died!

MISS FRY.

TEACHING A CANARY TO PIPE.

It may interest some of you canary fanciers to hear that a canary is capable of learning to pipe like a bullfinch. I had a pair of canaries from Malta, given to me by a soldier's wife four or five years ago, and by frequently playing a little German air ("Trab Trab") this was caught up and sung so perfectly, that persons in the garden could not always distinguish the song of the bird from the organ. He lost his mate last summer, and though there was another pair in the same cage (a large one), he moped and was silent for several months. I gave him another mate and the whole cage to himself a month ago; he very shortly recovered his spirits and his song. I have more than a dozen birds, of various kinds, in a different compartment, which, when singing all together, one would suppose would be rather confusing, but I distinguish his sweet pipe in the midst of them. By reminding him occasionally of the air, and giving him a few hempseeds for proficiency, he remembers it perfectly, and generally greets me with it the first thing in the morning, or if I go to him and invite him. On second thoughts, my first bird died after learning the song and helping to educate his first-born.—*South Wales.*

[The above communication is most interesting, but it ought not to surprise; for if a canary can be taught one description of song, which in its endless variety defies any but a carefully educated ear to detect its constituent parts, why should it not learn another in the shape of a simple air? But, more marvellous still, I know of two instances, each authenticated beyond a doubt, in which canaries have been taught to speak.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture.*]

BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW.

LIST OF AWARDS.

(Continued from No. 5, page 71.)

SILVER SPANGLED.

Cocks—1st special premium, Ongley, Worden & Talmadge, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

Hens—1st special premium, Ongley, Worden & Talmadge, Auburn, N. Y.

2d premium, Geo. E. Athole, New York.

3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.

Cockerels—1st special premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ontario.

2d premium, Ongley, Worden & Talmadge, Auburn, N. Y.

3d premium, W. R. Hills, Albany, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium, W. R. Hills, Albany, N. Y.

3d premium, E. A. Bell, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUDGES—R. M. Griffith, Del.; M. H. Cryer, Ohio; P. W. Hudson, Conn.

GOLDEN PENCILLED.

Cocks—1st special premium, A. J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H.

2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, A. J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H.

2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

3d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, L. D. Ely, Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ohio.

3d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

Pullets—1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

3d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

SILVER PENCILLED.

Cocks—1st special premium, S. B. Covert, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium, S. B. Covert, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium, S. B. Covert, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

2d premium—S. B. Covert, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

JUDGES—R. M. Griffith, Del.; P. W. Hudson, Conn.; M. H. Cryer, Ohio.

WHITE.

Cocks—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, Harry Thompson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

Hens—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, Harry Thompson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, Harry Thompson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, Harry Thompson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium, H. Thompson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium—L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

BLACK.

Cocks—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.

2d premium, Charles J. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium, C. J. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Pullets—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium, C. J. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 JUDGES—R. M. Griffith, Del.; M. H. Cryer, Ohio; P. W. Hudson, Conn.

CLASS 5—SPANISH.

BLACK, WHITE-FACED.

Cocks—1st special premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium, Geo. E. Barber, Auburn, N. Y.
 Hens—1st special premium, E. B. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Stephen Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 3d premium, G. E. Barber, Auburn, N. Y.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, F. Sturdy, Guelph, Ont.
 3d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 Pullets—1st special premium, Geo. E. Barber, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.

WHITE LEGHORN.

Cockerels—1st special premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
 Pullets—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Cocks—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 Hens—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 Cockerels—1st special premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 2d premium, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, N. Y.
 3d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 Pullets—1st special premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 2d premium, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.
 3d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.

ANDALUSIANS.

Cocks—1st special premium, S. S. Van Buren & Co., Hartford, Ct.
 2d premium—no award.
 Hens—1st special premium, S. S. Van Buren & Co., Hartford, Ct.
 2d premium—no award.
 JUDGES—W. H. Lockwood, Conn.; S. Butterfield, Ont.; William P. Atkinson, Penn.

CLASS 6—POLISH.

BLACK, WHITE CRESTS.

Cocks—1st special premium, G. Chapman & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
 Hens—1st special premium, G. Chapman & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.

WHITE, WHITE CRESTS.

Cocks—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, O. Howland, Owaseo, N. Y.
 3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.
 Hens—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.
 3d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

JUDGES—F. Sturdy, Ont.; E. S. Ongley, N. Y.

GOLDEN.

Cocks—1st special premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

2d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

2d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

3d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

2d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

3d premium—no award.

SILVER.

Cocks—1st special premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

2d premium, Julius Fuchs, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium, H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Ont.

Cockerels—1st special premium, C. J. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium, O. Howland, Owaseo, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, C. J. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

JUDGES—F. Sturdy, Ont.; E. P. Lawrence, Mass.

CLASS 7—FRENCH.

HOUDANS.

Cocks—1st special premium, Jas. H. Sherwood, Jr., Byron Centre, N. Y.

2d premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

3d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

Hens—1st special premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium, J. H. Sherwood, Byron Centre, N. Y.

3d premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cockerels—1st special premium, R. K. Noye, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.

3d premium, Geo. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

Pullets—1st special premium—no award.

2d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.

3d premium, R. K. Noye, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUDGES—W. H. Todd, Ohio; P. Williams, Mass.; S. Merry, N. Y.

CREVECŒUR.

Cocks—1st special premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.

Hens—1st special premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium—no award.

Pullets—1st special premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

2d premium—no award.

3d premium—no award.

LA FLECHE.

Cocks—1st special premium, H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Hens—1st special premium, H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

3d premium—no award.

Cockerels—1st special premium, H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d premium, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, N. Y.

BLACK GUELDRE.

- Cocks—1st special premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Hens—1st special premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
- JUDGES—W. H. Todd, Ohio; S. Merry, New York, Philander Williams, Mass.

CLASS 8—GAME BANTAMS.

BLACK-BREASTED RED.

- Cocks—1st special premium, P. J. Brummelkamp, Syracuse, N. Y.
 2d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 3d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
- Hens—1st premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, P. J. Brummelkamp, Syracuse, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y.
 4th premium, Donald C. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 4th premium, Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Pullets—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, H. M. Clay, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, J. H. Robinson, Cuba, N. Y.
 4th premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

DUCKWING.

- Cocks—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, Ohio.
 4th premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
- Hens—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4th premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 4th premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium—no award.
 4th premium—no award.

BROWN-BREASTED RED.

- Cocks—1st special premium, C. N. Brown, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
- Hens—1st special premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, C. N. Brown, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.
 3d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.

PILE BANTAM.

- Cocks—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 3d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hens—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium, Chidsey & White, Elmira, N. Y.

IRISH GRAY.

- Cockerels—1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.

WHITE.

- Cocks—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
- Hens—1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.

BLACK.

- Cocks—1st special premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
- Hens—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, Ohio.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, M. H. Cryer & Co., Massillon, O.
 2d premium, Smith & Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- JUDGES—P. W. Hudson, Connecticut; H. M. Thomas, Ontario; A. D. Warren, Massachusetts.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT.

- Cocks—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
- Hens—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
- Pullets—1st special premium, P. Williams.
 2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

SILVER SEBRIGHT.

- Hens—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 3d premium, S. W. Studley, Catskill, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.

BLACK AFRICAN.

- Cocks—1st special premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium—no award.
- Hens—1st special premium, Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
 2d premium, R. Worthington, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 3d premium—no award.
- Pullets—1st special premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
 2d premium, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.
 3d premium, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

WHITE FEATHER-LEGGED.

- Cockerels—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium, J. Beardsley, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Pullets—1st special premium—no award.
 2d premium—no award.
 3d premium, J. Beardsley, Buffalo, N. Y.
- JUDGES—E. P. Howlett, N. Y.; C. H. Crosby, Conn.; S. Butterfield, Ont.

(Continued in our next.)

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DAVENPORT POULTRY CLUB.

(Continued from page 73, No. 5.)

It is proper here to take a survey of the pure varieties of poultry, now recognized among us as worthy of fancy and propagation since the "hen fever" has subsided into a rational interest in these pets, and especially into rational prices for specimens. The specimens first brought from the Orient were called Shanghai, Chittagongs, Cochins, Chinas, Brahma Poortras, &c., according as they had been obtained at one or other seaport. But since, by inbreeding, they have been reduced to distinct types, they are known as Cochins, Brahmas, and Malays. Of the *Cochins* there are the buff, lemon, cinnamon, grouse, partridge, white and black. The last is sometimes erroneously called Black Java. Of the *Brahmas* there are the light and dark. The chief excellencies of these varieties are size (from 8 to 18 lbs.), docility that requires but little fencing to restrict them, hardiness, winter-laying, and early and constant sitting. Their defects are, capacity for much food, flesh not so delicate as in some others, and to fat and disease after passing the age of eighteen months. The *Malays* are so long and bony with so little flesh, and that of a poor quality, that they have been discarded by fanciers. The *Dorking* family, comprising the white-gray, silver-gray, and speckled, is an English product with whom as a table fowl they have held the first place for many years. Their excellencies are, abundance of the best of flesh with smallness of bone, docility, and superiority as sisters and mothers. Their defects are, great delicateness of constitution while chicks, and being the poorest of winter-layers, and the greatest of garden scratchers. The *Black Spanish* fowl is a native of Spain, and probably from Spain Columeli obtained his specimens 1800 years ago, from his relative, whom he says was a "sharp and ingenious man who engaged in breeding cattle and sheep in that country." When carefully bred the Black Spanish are very handsome, produces a great many eggs during summer, but spends a long time in moulting, lays but little during the winter, sits

occasionally and unreliably, and is very indifferent on the table. The *White Leghorn* fowl is nearly the exact counterpart of the Spanish, substituting white plumage for black, but is rather more noisy, quarrelsome and thieving in disposition, and equally indifferent as a table bird. The *Hamburghs*, spangled and pencilled golden, spangled and pencilled silver, and black are difficult to locate in their origin. My opinion is that the silver varieties are German, the pencilled golden, Paduan or perhaps Turkish, the spangled golden English, and the black a cross of spangled golden and Black Spanish. They are to my eye the most beautiful of gallinaceous fowls, are unsurpassed as summer layers, and the early pullets are good winter layers. The spangled golden is somewhat larger than the silver varieties, and their flesh is the best that grows on chicken bones, I think. The Hamburg, when startled, is a great flyer, but ordinarily is of a most quiet and gentle disposition. Close domestication destroys their disposition to sit, but reared with unlimited range they occasionally sit and make constant mothers. They are comparatively harmless in the garden and are almost proof against roost robbers by reason of their persistent squalling when handled. Their chief defects are, late maturity, smallness of size, and liability to "roup," though they rarely take the cholera, the scourge of the Asiatic varieties. The *Polish* fowl, black, white, silver and golden laced, is of Polish origin, perhaps Turkish, but most likely of East India. They are called "Polish" for their large crests; are very pretty, excellent summer layers, fair table fowls, but are delicate to rear, small of size, mature slowly, and scratch the garden exceedingly. *Bantams*, Black African, white-yellow, golden and silver-laced, are merely ornamental fowls. They are very handsome, proud of carriage, saucy, and quarrelsome. Their diminutiveness renders them useless as practical, but valuable as ornamental birds. The Bantam was first obtained in the kingdom of Bantam, in the East Indies. The gold and silver-laced Bantams, so called for the dark edging on each feather in their plumage, are claimed to have been produced as a composite variety by Lord Sebright, of England, professedly in pursuance of the theories of Dr. Darwin. But as Lord Sebright never divulged the "secret" of their production, and a repetition of the claimed phenomenon had never been effected, the whole claim seems very doubtful. *Game* Bantams are merely dwarf game fowls, produced by late and inbreeding, as dwarfs of any variety may be had. The *Dominiques* and *Plymouth Rocks* are varieties that seem to have been evolved from miscellaneous breeding of other varieties. The *game* fowl, whose origin has been already referred to, is of many varieties and subvarieties, but these are reducible to three original types, the red, gray, and black. Of these the red is best, being a better layer, sitter, and mother; and is less quarrelsome though equally courageous as compared with the others. The gray is larger, more quarrelsome, and of all games the poorest layer. Games are but moderately good winter layers as a class, but are unsurpassed as sensible, sedate, though courageous sitters and mothers. Among the many subvarieties of game, we may name the Earl Derby, Pile (a name corrupted from pied), blue, red and white pied. Also Seftons, Heathwoods, Stonefence, Clippers, Tartars, &c. I may be pardoned, perhaps, for mentioning here a subvariety or strain, I have, with encouraging success, endeavored to produce, with a view to combining the best qualities of the game fowl in the highest degree; i. e., excellence for the table, and as layers, sitters, and mothers, requiring size, stamina, and courage as essential

elements. Supposing I have reached a point where the type may be called a "strain," I acknowledge the bent of my recreations by naming it, "*The Parson's Blue Monday*." The *French* varieties, Houdan, Laflech, and Creveleur are products of France. They have excellent qualities, but except Houdans, are too delicate for this climate. The Houdan is like the Dorking in size, quality of flesh, and smallness of bone, but is much hardier, matures more rapidly than any other variety, and is said to be a good winter layer.

I must in this paper forego to notice geese, ducks, turkeys, peafowl, and guinea-fowl; not that they are undeserving, but that there is so much to be said in their behalf. Our tame turkey is a native of Mexico. The wild turkey of our own forests is a larger, finer, and more beautiful bird. The *Bronze Turkey* is a cross of the Buff Turkey of South America and our wild black variety. I have seen a bronze said to weigh forty-five pounds, though we read of some yet larger.

Time will not admit of a treatment of the *scientific* phase of poultry keeping here, although, to myself, this constitutes its chief interest. "Brute psychology in its relations to mental philosophy," "Selection of Species," with other curious scientific queries, find a field of investigation easy to observe, rapid in development, and full of pleasurable recreation in the phenomena presented among these feathered tribes.

LIGHT BRAHMA CLASS.

As judged at the Buffalo show, by I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass; E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y., and A. B. Estes, New York City.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS.

Entry No.	Owner.	Points.	Prize.
133	Wm. H. Todd,	92	First.
232	— Furness,	89	Second.
294	Philander Williams,	89	Third.
292	" "	89	Fourth.
1189	W. D. Cantillon,	87	Fifth.

LIGHT BRAHMA HENS.

428	S. Merry,	93	First.
293	Philander Williams,	88½	Second.
285	John W. Bush,	87	Third.
295	Philander Williams,	87	Fourth.
1099	Wm. Wright,	82½	Fifth.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS.

431	S. Merry,	90	First.
302	Philander Williams,	88	Second.
304	" "	87	Third.
298	" "	87	Fourth.
137	W. H. Todd,	87	Fifth.

LIGHT BRAHMA PULLETS.

138	W. H. Todd,	90	First.
299	Philander Williams,	88½	Second.
596	C. A. Sweet,	88	Third.
140	W. H. Todd,	87	Fourth.
432	S. Merry,	82½	Fifth.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I was informed on my return from the convention at Buffalo, that I was proprietor of a poultry paper, of which you are editor and publisher.

I desire you to say to all whom it may concern, that such is not the truth, as I do not own a dollar in "*any poultry paper*," yet I wish success to all, and hope all fanciers will give them a hearty support by subscriptions and as advertisers.

Yours truly, W. H. CHURCHMAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DO AS WE CONTRACT.

WE notice an article in the *Journal*, under date of January 1st, by Mr. Armstrong, of Trenton, N. J., in which he writes of the "foolish idea of amateurs in not selecting the best stock, and *seeing* what they get before paying for it."

That breeders should select the best stock to start and propagate their yards with, no one who is familiar with fancy poultry will question for one moment; but too *see* what they get before *paying* for it, is in most cases, with the purchaser, an impossibility.

For the buyer who wishes truly excellent stock, in nine cases out of ten, has to order it through the mail, sent by express, perhaps for hundreds or thousands of miles, and not unfrequently have it imported. If we wished a trio of choice Hamburgs from Mr. Armstrong's pens, our better way would be to order them sent, rather than take two or three days to go and *see* them before purchasing, and also pay our traveling expenses, with board and lodging.

Then, again, if a fancier starts a yard, *as we have done*, among a select lot of old foggy farmers, who never believe in any improvement among their domestic animals or poultry, and more especially if a fine-bred fowl cost ten cents more than the little "yellow hen," this fancier must expect to sell his fine birds to those who appreciate his labors and calling, hence, he must advertise, and send his poultry out of his immediate neighborhood. Now the point we wish to get at is this,—a fancier should not only breed first-class stock, but should, in his shipments, *send the poultry just as he represents them*, every feather true in color, and every pound in the bird as promised. A breeder can soon establish a reputation, but he can much quicker go under.

Situated as we are among a class of men who appreciate nothing that costs an extra penny, we are obliged to ship most of our poultry to other vicinities, and hence we feel the great necessity of doing just as we promised.

We, too, like Mr. Armstrong, have been "set up" by unscrupulous breeders.

Last March we wrote to a certain firm, asking them if they could furnish us with a bronze turkey hen that would scale 20 pounds and over; they replied they would for \$—, and we should remit immediately. We sent our check by return mail, expecting in a few days an extra-fine large bird to add to our flock; after a delay of two weeks, we began to inquire for our large turkey,—no answer came; they were not gentlemen enough to write us; why the delay even, when we sent them a return stamp. As it was about 200 miles to go search for our long-looked-for bird and seek out our victims, we did not feel like using more good money after what we expected lost; so after two months or more, after writing to the postmaster of their town, and inquiring of every one we were likely to receive any information from, in regard to this large advertising firm, we wrote them, if they did not return our money, or fulfil the contract, we would expose them in every leading stock and agricultural journal in the land, if it cost us five hundred dollars. Now for the result; instead of our 20-pound or over turkey hen, they sent us a miserable, mean little squamy gobbler, that just pulled down all of 14 pounds.

This firm not only gulled us, but swindled hundreds of others, and it got so hot for them, that the head monk, "the high cockalorum" had to get up and get out of the country, so the *New York Tribune* said.

Hence we feel the necessity of being strictly honest with our fellow-men, and when a breeder and shipper gulls his customers with inferior birds, he should not only be exposed, but held responsible by the high tribunals of the law for swindling; then the rascality of unprincipled parties will give way for the dealings of men who love truth and honor above lies and littleness.

H. C.

N. J. C. STOCK FARM.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

INCUBATION.

MR. EDITOR.

By your permission, I will pen a few thoughts which occurred during an investigation into some of the mysteries of producing animal life by heat alone, when properly applied to the fertile eggs of oviparous animals. It is wonderful to note from day to day the life-giving changes which take place in the egg, from the increased lines of blood which radiate over the yolk, to the end of incubation, when the young animals by expansion, and the aid of its horn-like mandible, bursts its way out of its life-giving prison, with all the lineaments of its parents. And how exactly it can be made to resemble its parents is now being understood by scientific breeders. But my object is not now to discant upon that phase of the subject, so I will propose a conjecture which was in my mind when I wrote the caption of this short article, viz.: suppose, as in gardening, we should construct a hotbed upon the very same principle as for sprouting vegetables, regulating its temperature by the knowledge of the degree of heat required for hatching eggs, which should be about 90° Fahrenheit, then place the eggs in the hotbed, slightly covering them with some feathery substance under the glass, with air enough for ventilation, not forgetting to turn the eggs once in every twenty-four hours.

I do not claim that this suggestion will prove successful, but I believe it will, and trust that some one better situated than myself will make the experiment, and report his or her success or failure as the case may be. Surely if it should succeed, and I cannot doubt that it will, it would be a means of obtaining March chickens in abundance, from our non-sitting breeds of poultry, which are now so fashionable.

V. M. F.

DUFFIELDS, WEST VA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

MR. EDITOR.

In No. 4 of the *Fancier's Journal*, which you had the kindness to send me, I discovered that the dream of my life's fancy is in process of realization in your *City Zoological Gardens*! Yes, verily. In the United States, after the expiration of its first century, by private enterprise, is to have what has been the charm of all the older nations, a collection of God's animate creatures. An enterprise so grand and so glorious (humanly speaking), ought to be the work of the Government; or at least to be fostered by a great municipality. New York City, in creating its Park, has and is progressing nobly in the proper direction; but I think it does not contemplate more than a collection of animals for exhibition. If I can collect from your first exposition of the contemplated enterprise in your city, it will aim to utilize the "beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air," which the Divine Master has distributed over the earth for man, by acclimating and domesticating the various species of natural history, which come forth and depart,

seemingly purposeless. We are informed by that eminent naturalist, Cuvier, that there yet exists four untamed members or species of the horse genera. Only two of the six known species having been domesticated, viz.: the horse and the ass. One of the species, the zebra, has been partially domesticated. Of the bovine genera a much larger number of species still roam over the vast areas of Asia and Africa, the cow being all of the genera fully appreciated by man, unless we include the buffalo, which some of the dutch colonists of Africa have partially domesticated. Of sheep and goats, one or two species each have been brought under dominion, whilst of deer not one species, and there are over forty, if I mistake not, many of whom would be great accessions if domesticated. Of the untamed beauties of the feather and plume, but very few have been brought under domestication. Bravo for Philadelphia. V. M. F.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ROUP TREATMENT.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Will you allow me space in your valuable paper for explanation of and experience with this dreaded disease called Roup. This disease makes its appearance in different characteristics, generally in the West. You can discern the appearance of this disease by the relaxed condition of your fowls. A watery substance first makes an appearance in the eyes of the fowls, and afterwards a hard mucus appears in the roof of the fowls' mouths. To cure this disease I find it very simple and easily accomplished. When you first see symptoms of roup, at once catch your fowls, remove the hard unmerciful-smelling mucus from their mouths, then take a small dish, one that will hold half a pint of water; into this put half a pint of rain-water and two tablespoonfuls of genuine cider vinegar. With this wash with a linen rag, mouth, and eyes, and nostrils, three times per day, for two or three days. Keep your fowls inclosed in a dry warm place. On the third or fourth day you will find your patient quite well. I find this treatment has saved more poultry for me than twenty other remedies I have used the past two years. Give it a trial.

JAS. M. WILLS.


(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACHMENT.

THERE are so many remarkable stories told of the attachment of cats, dogs, &c., that I feel inclined to tell one that is just as remarkable, and just as hard to be believed, although strictly true. It is of a small, white Bantam chicken, which had been given when a little chick to a little girl who was lame, and whose health compelled her to spend most of her time on a couch. Her family were poor, and the little chicken was her substitute for dolls and toys. It staid with her on the couch, followed her wherever she went, ate from her hands, made its nest and laid its eggs by her side on the couch. The little girl was taken suddenly ill and died. The chicken refused all food after she could not feed it, and in a few days was dead too; dying of grief, who can doubt. I had these facts from the child's mother, and know her to be truthful.

W. W. LEWIS.

LEXINGTON, VA., January 6th, 1874.

 Sportsmen who have returned from Virginia and North Carolina, state that game was never before in this generation so plentiful. Deer, ducks and wild turkeys abound.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY G. P. BURNHAM.

I AM an old man now!

When I was five-and-twenty, and that was over five-and-thirty years ago, I "loved pigs and chickens." In the long period that has elapsed since then, I have never parted with one jot of my early regard for the beautiful and useful among the Creator's goodly gifts to man.

In my time I have, in one way or another, been in possession of some of the choicest breeds and broods of domestic poultry ever seen in this or any other country. I have had my fun, paid its cost (roundly), enjoyed the pleasures and comforts of raising chickens, submitted to the abuse that success in *any* enterprise of this character entails, contended with sharp competitors, made a respectable fortune in the business; first and last, had "a good time," and am content.

I propose to write, for the *Fanciers' Journal*, an occasional reminiscence of former days, upon the topic of poultry and fowl-raising in America. And though the theme is not a little hackneyed, I shall submit, in this first paper, some account relating to the true history of what is nowadays known, the world over, as the *Brahma* fowl.

The "*Brahma*" is so good a variety—it has always been so good—and breeders everywhere, at home and abroad, are so unanimous in giving it the preference, par excellence, when well managed, over all others, as a single variety, that what I may have to say about this fowl, even at this late day, may prove readable to thousands who are now beginning the laudable undertaking of breeding poultry, on a large or a limited scale.

When, during the years 1848-9 to 1856-7, I bred this variety most extensively, I called them "Gray Shanghais," which, as I have often said before, I conceived the most appropriate cognomen for this breed, since the *first* birds of this tribe which I ever owned were light gray in color, which I purchased in Pennsylvania for \$25 the pair, and these came from *Shanghai*, China.

This cock and hen were identical in form, size, feathered leg, and all other characteristics, with the *Brahma* of to-day. Yet the party of whom I bought them, Dr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, denominated them "Chittagongs." I bred these one year, then obtained a few similar birds in New York, from on board a ship direct from Shanghai, through the late William T. Porter, of the old *Spirit of the Times*. This *last* lot were *lighter* colored, however. And fanciers who used to come to see my stock in Roxbury, and afterwards (twenty-five years ago, in Melrose), pronounced them too *white* to suit their then uncultivated tastes.

Dr. John C. Bennett, of Plymouth, Mass., in those days a shrewd and enthusiastic breeder of all kinds of fancy fowls, who originated the famous "Plymouth Rock" variety, made me a fabulous offer for my pair of "Gray Chittagongs" (the Philadelphia birds), and took them away. He bred them with a very light drab or buff Shanghai hen he had (I think of the Forbes' importation), and produced a clutch of fine showy chickens, which he exhibited at the second or third Boston fowl show, to which he desired to give a specific name.

In those long ago days of the "hen fever," a good name for fowls was "a big thing" towards success, among fanciers, in disposing of the stock they produced. The Doctor consulted me on this point, and in my own library, at Rox-

bury, he took down an atlas. Turning to the Eastern countries, he pored over China, Cochinchina, Hindostan, &c., and his eye lighted upon the Burrampooter River, in India. "*Eureka!*" cried the amiable Doctor, "I have found it! Here it is, and it's a stunner!"

And he pointed me to that unpronounceable word—Burrampooter—upon the map.

"What is it?" I quietly asked.

"The name for my birds. Do you see? Grand, expressive, stylish, capital!" he continued.

Thus it began. He shortly varied it to "Brahmah-pootra," the first portion of this term being the name of the chief deity of the Hindoos. But this compound was too lengthy. Then it was cut short to *Brahmah*, and finally, by universal approval, became *BRAHMA*. A very good name for a very good fowl, though I continued for years to call my stock—precisely like his, and bred originally from the same pair of "Chittagongs" with the lighter birds I got on shipboard in New York, from China—what they really were, to wit, "Gray Shanghais."

Under this name, in 1852, I sent to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the cage of mature birds, pronounced by the British press and fanciers there "the finest domestic fowls ever seen in England," and the first of their species sent from America. These were the *Light* Brahmas. A few months afterwards, I sent to John Bailey, of London, a trio of *Dark* Brahmas (or dark gray Shanghais), from this same stock, which he put into the Birmingham Poultry Show, alongside of my fowls sent previously to the Queen, and contributed by His Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Mr. Bailey's trio carried off the first prize, Her Majesty's the second, and a pair of my birds, sent to Bailey, were sold at that show to Mr. Taylor, of Shepard's Bush, for one hundred guineas (\$500)! Mr. Bailey paid me \$100 for this trio.

Mr. Tegetmeyer, in his splendidly illustrated work on Poultry, furnishes admirable portraits of both these consignments of Brahmas from my yards, and credits me with being the first to introduce these superb varieties into England, which is fact. Her Majesty sent me a beautifully-framed copy of her portrait, by Winterhalter, which now hangs in my parlor at Melrose, and, as may well be understood, I was not set back on the *Brahma* question much after this episode in my chicken experience.

This, in brief, is the *true* history of the original coining of the name "*Brahma*." The theory set up by one writer, that "the first pair of Brahmas were brought from Lucki-poor up the Brahmapoutra River, in a ship to New York, by a sailor," whose name has never been given, is sheer romance and nonsense. But this is simply "a part in the play" of the hen fever.

It is not my purpose now, however, to enter into any controversy upon this subject. I will occasionally write a reminiscence of the old days, but always good-naturedly and truthfully, hoping that these contributions, if you choose to use them in your columns, will serve as a pleasant variety in the contents of your very agreeable weekly, *Fanciers' Journal*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BEE-KEEPING.

I PRESUME it is true, that "every one has his fancy," although the fancies of some are very odd. We have a man out here in "Hoosierdom," who has a fancy for *lawsuits*. His name is seldom off the dockets of his county courts.

He claims that he has as much right to employ his time and spend his money in the enjoyment of his peculiar fancy, as others have in theirs. Of course, this claim cannot be questioned, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others.

I confess that I have my fancy, but it is not for lawsuits, nor for dogs nor rabbits, and not much for poultry, although I take considerable pleasure in feeding and admiring, and especially in *eating* my Light Brahmas. My fancy is for *bees*, and I suppose I am about as wild on this subject as others are on dogs, and rabbits, and pigeons, or even as my Hoosier friend is on lawsuits. I confess that I have "bee on the brain," and have had it for some years, and do not realize any strong symptoms of the abatement of the disease. As the *Fanciers' Journal* is projected as a medium for the interchange of the views of fanciers upon their favorite themes, I have consented to contribute an occasional article upon what I consider the most fascinating as well as the most profitable of all pastimes—*Bee-keeping*.

I may be a little too enthusiastic upon this subject; but after several years of study and practical experience in the apiary, I am convinced that the honey-bee, in its natural history, its habits and instincts, and, I may almost say, in its reasoning faculties, is the most wonderful and mysterious being below man.

When the bee was first domesticated is not known. We read of it away back in the early history of the Israelites, where their "promised land" was described as "flowing with milk and honey;" where its rich stores abounded in the rocks and caves of their mountains, and was even found within the carcasses of their wild beasts. It was known and prized by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and attracted the attention and furnished themes for the pens of their poets and philosophers.

But it was not until within the last quarter of a century, that apiculture was reduced to what might be called a science. The invention and introduction to the public of the *movable frame-hive*, forms the great epoch between ancient and modern bee-keeping. Before this the internal workings of the hive were wrapt in almost impenetrable mystery; but now the bee-keeper can and should be as familiar with the nature, and instincts, and habits of his bees, as with those of his most domesticated animals.


I presume that many of the readers of the *Journal* are proficient in apiculture; but, for the benefit of those who have not made it a study, I shall, in my proposed articles, endeavor to give such information as will enable the inexperienced to keep bees with pleasure and with profit.

HOOSIER B. LOVER.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: A friend of mine has a hen of the "common breed" that two days in each week lays a very large egg. One that I now have on exhibition at my store, laid this week, measures 8½ inches in circumference the long way, and 6¼ inches the short way. On the alternate days she sometimes lays an egg somewhat smaller—the *smallest* measuring 7¼ by 5¼ inches. Who beats?

Yours truly,
J. F. FERRIS.

 John A. Lord, Kennebunk, Maine, won two silver cups, three specials, and eight Society premiums at the late Maine State Poultry Show.

BUFFALO SHOW.

Churchman's \$100 Gold Prize for best D. B. Hen.

As it was generally expected by the Dark Brahma fanciers, that the clause in the Premium List would be enforced, requiring all fowls entered for this prize to be between the age of twenty and twenty-four months, only four entries were made: one by Wm. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.; one by Chas. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; and two by D. W. Herstine, of Philadelphia.

Entry No.	Points.	Judge.
725, owned by W. H. Churchman.	93	J. K. Felch.
	89	P. W. Hudson.
	94	P. Williams.
598, owned by Charles A. Sweet.	95½	J. K. Felch.
	97	P. W. Hudson.
	94	P. Williams.
1053, owned by D. W. Herstine.	91½	J. K. Felch.
	81	P. W. Hudson.
	74	P. Williams.
1054, owned by D. W. Herstine,	91	J. K. Felch.
	83	P. W. Hudson.
	74	P. Williams.

The decision was arrived at by adding the points together, as given by the three judges, and dividing by three, showing that the prize was taken by Chas. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y. We believe this to be the largest prize on record. Besides the \$100 in gold, Mr. Sweet also takes the other three hens which were entered for this prize, the poorest of which must be worth, at least, \$50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITIONS IN 1874.

1. Grand Show of Pigeons, by the members of the Peristeronic Society, Second Tuesday in January.
2. Cage Bird Show, February 14th to 19th.
3. Mule and Donkey Show, April 28th to 30th.
4. Spring Flower Show, May 16th.
5. Dog Show, June 9th to 12th.
6. Great Rose Show, June 20th.
7. Autumn Fruit and Flower Show, Sept. 8th to 10th.
8. Cat Show, Sept. 26th to 29th.
9. Poultry Show, November 16th to 19th.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting took place at the rooms of the Society on January 14th.

The reports of the officers show the Society to be in a very flourishing condition. The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers for 1874, which, on being balloted for, were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT,

WM. SIMPSON, JR., of West Farms, New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Maine,	JOHN W. HARRIS, . .	Eastport.
New Hampshire, .	V. G. GILMAN, . . .	Nashua.
Massachusetts, . .	PHILANDER WILLIAMS, .	Taunton.
Rhode Island, . . .	J. F. PECKHAM, . . .	Providence.
Connecticut,	E. P. TIFFANY, . . .	Hartford.
New York,	ANDREW SCHELD, . . .	Brooklyn.
Canada,	R. HEAP,	Lauzon.
Pennsylvania, . . .	JOS. R. CARPENTER, . .	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	WM. H. CHURCHMAN, . .	Wilmington.
Maryland,	THOS. S. GADDESS, . . .	Baltimore.
District Columbia, .	E. S. MILLER,	Washington.
Ohio,	J. C. LONG, JR., . . .	Ravenna.
Florida,	J. H. FRY,	Pilatka.
California,	T. E. FINLEY,	San Francisco.

SECRETARY.

A. B. ESTES, 14 Murray Street, New York City.

TREASURER.

BENJAMIN ABORN, 56 Exchange Place, New York City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts, . . .	WM. E. SHEDD, . . .	Waltham.
Rhode Island, . . .	E. B. WHITMARTH, . . .	Providence.
Connecticut, . . .	S. J. BESTOR, . . .	Hartford.
New York, . . .	J. Y. BICKNELL, . . .	Westmoreland.
New York, . . .	L. BURLINGAME, . . .	New York City.
Canada, . . .	F. F. POLE, . . .	Mitchell, Ont.
New York, . . .	P. C. BIEGEL, . . .	New York City.
Pennsylvania, . . .	A. N. RAUB, . . .	Lockhaven.
Delaware, . . .	R. M. GRIFFITH, . . .	Wilmington.
Maryland, . . .	J. E. KOONS, . . .	Baltimore.
Maryland, . . .	DR. W. P. MORGAN, . . .	Baltimore.
Mississippi, . . .	A. P. MILLER, . . .	Vicksburg.
Indiana, . . .	F. P. BECKER, . . .	Indianapolis.
Ohio, . . .	F. W. KUTZ, . . .	Cincinnati.
California, . . .	F. P. BECKER, . . .	San Francisco.

The committee on prize-list reported that they hoped to have the prize-list out next week. The first exhibition will take place at Republican Hall, 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third Street, in the city of New York, opening on Monday, February 23d, and closing February 28th.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED.—To Exchange a pair of Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, or Ginger Red Games of improved Stock, for a pair of pure bred Golden-Spangled Hamburg Pullets.

V. M. FIROR,
Duffields, West Virginia.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address

E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CHOICE POULTRY (of nearly all the leading varieties), will be exchanged for first-class FANCY PIGEONS—Tumblers, Pouters, and Carriers especially desired. Send description of stock to C. W. BOYCE, Albion, Mich. Or Brown Leghorn Cockerels will be exchanged for Pullets. Stock is first-class, white ear-lobes. Pullets must be the same.

DARK BRAHMAS.—A pair of Dark Brahma chicks will be exchanged for either Silver Spangled Hamburgs, or Black-Red Game Bantams. Address

A. GAINES, Castile, N. Y.

WANTED.—Golden Spangled Polands. Address

THOMAS PARKER,
Palsborough, Gloucester Co., N. J.

TWO FINE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.—"J. B. Smith's well-known strain," will exchange for a trio of ENGLISH GRAY DORKINGS, or CAYUGA, or ROUEN DUCKS, or for good PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS. Address

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.
Breeder of Light Brahmas, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White, and Dominique Leghorns. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 13. ORDER EARLY!

WANTED, in exchange for Black-Breasted Red Games, Houdans, Fancy Pigeons, or Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, &c., ONE PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS. Address

A. K. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1584, Binghamton.

CHOICE
POULTRY AND FANCY PIGEONS.

I have an immense stock of the above, which I will exchange for GENERAL MERCHANDISE, at fair prices. Address, with stamp,

EDWIN W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

WANTED.—A LIGHT BRAHMA COCK (pea comb), in exchange for a W. F. B. SPANISH COCK, that took the first premium at Federal Fair of Four Counties. Please give weight.

Address JNO. RUMBOLD, Fowling Creek, Maryland.

SEND STAMPS for Price List and description of my GAME FOWLS. Address

L. B. RICHARDS,
New Castle, West Chester Co., N. Y.

TWELVE S. G. DORKING HENS, \$4 each.

Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT LITHOGRAPHS OF POULTRY, from Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. Four lithographs in one frame, rosewood and gilt, price \$3.00 each, or \$37.50 per lot of thirteen frames, and fifty-two lithographs. EBEN. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address	
JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa	

H. K. PAYNE, Albany, New York, can furnish Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and Golden Sebright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly filled, or money refunded.

GAMES, GAMES FOR SALE.—One Pill Game Cock, price \$7. Also, a few head-hooded Game Stags for Sale. Address F. ANSTEAD, Box 34, Oneida, N. Y.

HAMBURGS AND BANTAMS.

EGGS from Imported

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS,

\$4 PER DOZEN.

A few trios Hamburgs at \$12 to \$20. A few pairs of G. S. Bantams at \$8 to 12.

FANCY PIGEONS.

GEORGE F. SEAVEY,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORNS

A SPECIALTY.

From J. B. Smith's Strains,

EGGS NOW READY AT

\$3 PER DOZEN.

W. F. BACON,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

GAME FOWLS.—I have a variety of GAME FOWLS and BANTAMS for sale or to exchange, on Golden Polands, Golden Hamburgs, Silver Hamburgs, Leghorns, and Fancy Pigeons.

J. L. BOW, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, to close out a surplus—30 fine young Light Brahmas, reliable stock. Also, Houdans, and Gold-Laced, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

For particulars, address

A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

WANTED.—One pair White Fantails, capped. One pair White Fantails, not capped. One pair Black Fantails. One pair Blue or Red Fantails. One pair Yellow Fantails. Address, with price per pair,

H. A. B., Box 180, N. Y. Post Office.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.—From one of the best strains in this country, at \$3.50 per setting of 13. "First come, first served."

Address JOS. H. HAMILL, Compton Hill, St. Louis, Mo.

CANADA.—DARK BRAHMAS, \$12 the trio. BLACK SPANISH (Biggar strain), \$5 each. Eggs for hatching early in the spring, \$4 per dozen. All birds from my yards are from best imported stock, and warranted pure.

A. F. BANKS,
Drawer 790, Toronto P. O.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At Show of Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6th to 10th, I was awarded the following premiums:

1st and 2d Premium on Dark Brahma Fowls and all the Specials.

1st " " " Chickens " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d and 3d " " " Buff Cochins Fowls. " " " " " " " " " " " "

3d "

1st " " " and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d and 3d " " " on Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs. " " " " " " " " " " " "

3d " " " Silver " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d and 3d " " " Houdans. " " " " " " " " " " " "

1st " " " Aylesbury Ducks, and Special. " " " " " " " " " " " "

1st and 2d " " " Rouen " " " " " " " " " " " "

1st " " " Cayuga " " " " " " " " " " " "

1st " " " Bremen Geese. " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d " " " Toulouse " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d " " " Bronze Turkeys. " " " " " " " " " " " "

2d " " " White " " " " " " " " " " " "

Society's Prize Best Collection Dark Brahmas.

" " " " " Asiatics.

Eggs from above varieties at \$5 per setting. Good Birds for sale. Three Dark Brahma Cocks, solid black breasts, at \$20 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, solid black breasts, well-feathered legs, at from \$6 to \$15 each.

Dark Brahma Cockerels, slightly mottled on breast, at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fine young Partridge Cochins, very low, to close out this breed.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

HAVING SOLD my entire stock of Dark Brahmas to A. A. Miller, of Oakdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., I will give my attention to Light Brahmas, Dominiques, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs from the above for sale. All first-prize birds. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Fancy Pigeons, First Premium Stock. Two pair of White Fantails, \$5 per pair; two pair of Black Antwerps, \$6 per pair; two pair of White African Owls, \$10. No Circulars. Address, with stamp, to insure reply, WALTER C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

GAME FOWLS.—I have spent many years and studied much to work up my strains of GAME FOWLS to their present standard; also, White Leghorns. I have not, however, "the ONLY WHITE EARLOBE STRAINS IN THE WORLD;" for there are, at present, other careful breeders. I am also selling Eggs and Fowls of nearly all varieties of land and water-fowls, all carefully bred. Price List FREE. J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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RAW CRUSHED BONE, for Poultry. A Specialty.

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PREPARED BONE MEAL, for young Chicks. A Splendid Article.

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\$1 per package of 20 lbs. Sent to any part of the country by express. No C. O. D. Cash to accompany order. Address

G. T. HOLLINGWORTH,
Utica, New York.

ONE BUFF COCHIN COCK and three Pullets (Dodge & Kelly strain), price \$10, and eight Partridge Cochins Cockerels (very fine), at \$2.50 each. Also, FERETS for Sale. Address H. C. NICK, West Millcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two Setter Pups, nine months old, partially yard broke. Or would exchange one for Fancy Pigeons. For further particulars, address E. G. STETSON, Farmer Village, Seneca County, N. Y.

FINE LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Two Cockerels, from Williams & Tee's Stock, for Sale, or will exchange one of them. T. J. WOOLDRIDGE, "French Hay," Va.

POUTERS FOR SALE.

IMPORTED POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair Blue Pied, Cock 20 inches long, good legs and well booted, plain on the wings, and fine breast-mark; Hen, 18½ inches long, good legs, nicely booted, and in marking is well suited to breed with the cock. The pair bred three good young ones in England the past summer. Price, the pair, \$120. Also, two trios of good AYLESBURY DUCKS at \$12 and \$15 per trio. Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair of Black Pied Pouters, Cock 18½ inches long, well marked on the wings, good blower, well booted, and a very showy bird. Hen 17½ inches long, quite well marked, well booted, and a good breeder. The pair have raised six fine young the past season. Price, \$30. Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL COLUMBARY.—Fancy Pigeons in great variety. Yellow, Black, and Blue Fantails, and Carriers, a specialty. I would call attention to my stock of IMPORTED TOYS ICE PIGEONS, FRILL BACKS, &c. There are few birds more beautiful or delicate in plumage than the two varieties named; an opportunity to procure them is rarely afforded. Send 6 cents for Circular. F. F. POLE, Mitchell, Ont., Canada.

FOWLS AND EGGS.—I can furnish now a few trios of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs of above in season. And White and Buff Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Silver-Spangled Polands, Gray and White Dorkings, B. B. Red Games, White Leghorns, Gold Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks, &c. Mode of transporting eggs is as good as the best. My Fowls and Chicks were awarded over \$500 in premiums the past FALL. Send me two 3 cent stamps for new Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry, worth dollars to a beginner. Will exchange NURSERY STOCK for standard pure bred Poultry. For information and Price List, address JAS. M. WILLS, Bloomington, Ills.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR can be seen in working order at 26 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass. Send for Circulars. JACOB GRAVES.

W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas, from the best strains. Also, Houdans from Cooper, Ireland.

GAME FOWLS! GAME FOWLS!—Send for Price List to J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, edited by C. W. HEATON, Farmington, Ill. One Dollar per year; single copies, Ten cents. THE POULTRY RECORD contains each month fine Illustrations of the popular breeds of fowls; also, plans of houses, yards, and necessary appliances, with contributions relating to all branches of the business of poultry-raising, from writers of experience and ability. The low price at which it is offered should induce you to subscribe for it at once. It has the unqualified indorsement of the leading Breeders and Fanciers of the country, and also of Farmers and Market Poultrymen who raise fowls for profit alone. Send for a copy before subscribing for any other paper.

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"POULTRY RECORD,"
Farmington, Ills.

YOUR NAME Displayed in large type, with list of fowls kept, inserted in *Poultry Breeder's Directory* for fifty cents, to be issued about January 1st, 1874. Price, 25c., post-paid. H. S. BINGHAM, Sparta, Wis.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10. E. C. Osborn, Box 165, Albany, N. Y.

BUFF COCHINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.

JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesburg, and Rouen Ducks. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS CREVE COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap, or would exchange for Pullets, either Creves, Golden Polands, or Light Brahmas. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, Box 57, Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. LORD,

Kennebunk, Maine,

BREEDER OF SUPERIOR FANCY FOWLS

Of the Choicest Strains.

WANTED—HENNY or HEN Feathered GAMES of Good Pedigree.

JOHN ARCHER,

Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two trios Dark Brahmas, \$13 each; one trio Light Brahmas, \$12; one pair Buff Cochins, \$8; one trio White Faced Black Spanish, \$9; also, three Buff Cochins Cockerels, from imported and first-premium stock, price, \$4 each. The above are all first-class stock and warranted to give satisfaction. For particulars, address H. K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

4 Hens and 1 Cock, Dark Brahmas, Williams & Warner's Stock.....	\$12
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Cochins, Philander Williams' Stock.....	10
3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8
Address	THOMAS PARKER, Johnstown, N. Y.

TEN CHOICE DARK BRAHMA HENS (some of them imported), for sale cheap to close out this variety. Address A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARD AND RABBITRY.—Brown Leghorns, Crevecoeurs, and Silkies, as choice stock as can be found in America. PIGEONS—Antwerps from the best lofts in Belgium. Fantails, Turbits, Magpies, and Jacobines. RABBITS—Seven different varieties. The largest and finest collection in America. Send stamp for circular. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURG.—One trio of very fine birds for sale. Imported the past summer from the yards of Henry Beldon, Yorkshire, England. They are well matched and in fine condition for showing. Price \$30. Address JOHN YEUDALL, 2416 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORN, RED PILE GAME. I have some very fine White Cochins, equal to any in the country, with Chicks and Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Light Brahmas, White Leghorn, Red Pile Game. Address GEO. A. MEACHAM, North Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale, to close out stock, three trios, Dusty Miller Games, \$15.00; two trios, B. Breasted Red Games, \$12.00. Address, with stamp, G. W. WARNE & CO., 1211 Armstrong Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One trio of B. B. Red Games; one pair of Houdans, very fine. Address CHAS. V. FOWLES, Ithaca, N. Y.

BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp, J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. Best stock in the country! SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BERKSHIRE PIGS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. SEND STAMP. A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

POUTERS, 30 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair: very pretty birds. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

100 TUMBLER PIGEONS FOR SALE.—Every bird warranted to tumble. Black and Mottled a specialty. Address H. BOWERS, 123 Philip St., Albany, N. Y.

EGGS FOR SALE.—I am now booking orders for Eggs, delivered any time after February 15th, from my first-prize pedigree stock of Light Brahmas (Cock *Recherche*, mated with P. Williams' and Felch Hens), at \$6 per dozen. Dominique Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Black African Bantam Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Aylesbury Duck Eggs, \$6 per dozen. All of which are first-class first Prize Stock. Eggs packed with care in patent boxes. Two fine Aylesbury Drakes for sale, direct from imported stock.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. P. GROVES, 34 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia, Pa., Breeder of Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, and Houdans. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GAME FOWLS, of all varieties, carefully bred in feather, station, and weight, all of which are bred from well-tested fowls. I have selected my stock from the most noted and reliable breeders in the country, who have not only bred for the show-pen, but with a cock-pit point of view, who seek for purity of blood, bone, and muscle, which is all that constitutes a genuine Game. And, as for color of plumage, or marks for the show room, I can produce fowl equal to any in this, or foreign countries, and having supplied the leading cock-pits for a number of years with my strains of Games, there has not been one reported as showing the white feather, or in other words, to run. And as I am not engaged in any other business than breeding of Game Fowls, I make my prices low so as to effect quick sales, while others who breed for pleasure ask enormous prices, caring little as to whether they effect a sale.

For Price List, address

JOHN ARCHER,

Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two Houdan Cocks, one Houdan Hen, one trio Black Cochins. Also, the finest pair of White Crested Black Polands in the country; have taken first premium wherever exhibited. Also, one pair fine B. B. Red Game Bantams. Address

LOCK BOX 30, Providence, R. I.



MADAME DE LINAS'

LIGHTNING

VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,

Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,

720 Broadway, N. Y.



HORACE K. OSBORN,

BREEDER OF CHOICE POULTRY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

HOUDANS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A pair of Pedigree Houdans, \$10. Also, Light Brahmas, and Houdans, Pure Stock of 1873, \$4 per pair. State where you saw this.

H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size, Steel Engravings, Hand-Colored, Fine, and very rare. One full set of Six Pictures, consisting of Black Carrier, Blue Pied Pouter, Almond Tumbler, Black Mottled Tumbler, Trumpeter, and Yellow Jacobine. Price, full set, \$10. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.

Address

JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,

Allegheny Co., Pa.

TEGETMEIR ON PIGEONS.—Two copies for sale at less than cost, in pamphlet form. Address

W. W. BILLINGS,

New London, Conn.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address

JAMES FISK,

Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada, Pa.

INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS.—After an experience of fifteen years with these beautiful little birds, I can say without hesitation, that they are my choice of the dove cote. A few pairs to dispose of before breeding season sets in. Price per pair for birds that will tumble in a small room, \$15 to \$25, according to color. Also, Blue English Owls, Magpies, &c. My Silver-Spangled Hamburgs can't be beat. Light and Dark Brahmas. Duck-Wing Game Bantams. For further information send stamp. No goods sent C.O.D.

T. S. ARMSTRONG, Trenton, N. J.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

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FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL

WM. H. LOCKWOOD,

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Having sold his entire stock of White Leghorns to Chas. A. Pitkins,

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JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once,

S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.

A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

PURE BRED!!—Two pairs Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, or Cocks single; one year old. One pair Gold-Laced Seabright Chicks. One pair White Bantam Chicks. Four Fine White Leghorn Cockerels, "J. B. Smith's Strain." One pair Aylesbury Ducks, "Clift's Strain." All splendid birds. Will exchange or sell low. Address

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at very low prices: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS are well known to Breeders, Exhibitors, and judges of that variety of Asiatics, and have attained to a desirable reputation by their superior merits, and success as prize-winners. I prefer them to any other variety of Asiatics, and shall make them my specialty for 1874. A few Fowls and a fine lot of Chickens for sale at prices according to quality. Also, for sale, my entire stock of WHITE COCHINS, BLACK RUSSIANS, and JAPAN BANTAMS, to make room for PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Address

W. H. BRACKETT,

Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address

JOSEPH M. WADE,

No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

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Address

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DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. C. LONG, Jr., RAVENNA, OHIO,

Offers at low rates,

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, WHITE, AND

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

FANCY PIGEONS,

AND ANGORA RABBITS.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

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By L. WRIGHT.

AUTHOR OF "THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER," "BRAHMA FOWL," &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY COLORED PLATES OF CELEBRATED PRIZE BIRDS

OF EVERY BREED, PAINTED FROM LIFE, EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

AND WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

**NOW READY, FROM ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE, INCLUSIVE, AT FIFTY CENTS EACH,
OR COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, \$15.00.**

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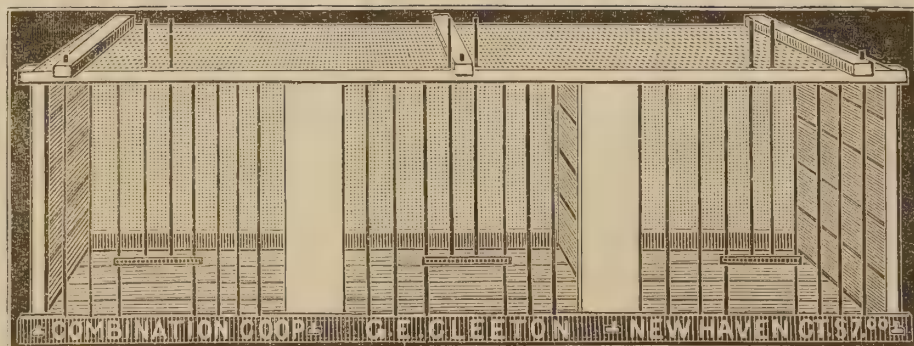
As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.

POULTRY BOOK AS A PRIZEGiven to those who purchase FOWLS of
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Oneida County, New York.

Price List free. Illustrated Catalogue ten cents.

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Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them
proper attention.
JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.**GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.**—A few pairs or trios for
sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the
order. AddressD. B. BROWN,
Peace Dale, Washington Co., R. I.FANCIERS' JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.

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EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,

FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

No. 7.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS, 1874.

(Continued from No. 6.)

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to the Association, from which he shall pay all bills of the Association, only when such bills have been audited by the Auditing Committee. The Treasurer will keep a book, in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him; such book to be at all times open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or either of its members. The Treasurer shall make general reports of the financial condition of the Association, at the regular meetings of the Association; and he shall give bonds, to be approved by the Executive Committee, for the faithful performance of his duties, to the amount of \$20,000.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of the Association will also be officers of the Executive Committee, which will hold its meetings at the call of five or more members, seven of whom are a quorum. It will have complete control and supervision of the affairs of the Association, and will be its official organ at all times and on all occasions.

Section 2. The Executive Committee of the Association shall designate the localities for holding its Annual Fairs, provide suitable accommodations for, give publicity to, and consummate the same.

Section 3. The Executive Committee will cause to be designed and executed suitable medals and diplomas, and procure such other awards as it may deem desirable and expedient. It will have entire control of the Annual Fairs, in all their various details.

Section 4. The Executive Committee will make report at each stated meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

Order of Business.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading Minutes of last meeting.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Discussions, &c.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of A. D. Warren, P. Williams, and C. A. Sweet, to devise and procure badges, which shall be always the property of the Association.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for officers for ensuing year, with following result:

President—William H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.

Vice-Presidents—Charles A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. D. Warren, Wilmington, Del.; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; E. C. Skinner, Detroit, Mich.; Duncan McR. Kay, Galt, Ont.; Albert Noyes, Maine; T. C. Luce, Iowa; William Bassett, Cal.; J. C. Long, Jr., Ohio; T. G. Holt, Ga.

Treasurer—Edward B. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary—Edmund S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

Executive Committee—P. W. Hudson, Conn.; W. H. Todd, Ohio; J. K. Felch, Mass.; S. H. Seamans, Wis.; Rev. Wm. Atwood, N. Y.; E. S. Ongley, N. Y.; George B. Bagley, Cal.; William T. Atkinson, Penn.; W. H. Lockwood, Conn.; C. B. Elbin, Penn.; A. J. Tuck, N. H.; H. S. Bace, Mass.; William Simpson, Jr., N. Y.; M. H. Cryer, Ohio; William Wright, Mich.; C. H. Turner, Mo.; E. P. Howlett, N. Y.; Daniel Allen, Ont.; J. T. Peckham, R. I.; H. T. Sperry, Conn.

7½ P.M.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on Bantams other than Game made report, which was adopted.

A. D. Warren, C. A. Sweet, P. W. Hudson, E. C. Skinner, W. H. Todd, P. Williams, and W. H. Churchman, were appointed a committee to report on the best method of judging at shows, to report to the Executive Committee.

On motion, a committee, consisting of W. H. Churchman, A. D. Warren, C. A. Sweet, I. K. Felch, and William Simpson, Jr., were appointed to take into consideration the plan for holding the "First National Show," and report the city giving the best inducements.

On motion of W. H. Churchman, the Executive Committee were instructed to hold a Show in Philadelphia in January, 1877.

I. K. Felch, from Committee on Manner of Judging, made report, which was accepted.

The Association then listened to the report of the Publishing Committee, which was as follows:

The Committee upon the Publication of the Standard report that they have placed the work in the hands of W. H. Lockwood, as printer. We deem this important, in order to get it before the public before the 15th of February. The committee have also decided that the retail price of the Standard will be one dollar, the usual discount being made to the trade.

It was voted that the report of the Publishing Committee be accepted.

The following is the list of members elected:

LIFE MEMBERS.

Taunton, Mass.,	Philander Williams.
West Farms, N. Y.,	William Simpson, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Joseph M. Wade.
Claymont, Del.,	William H. Churchman.
Nashua, N. H.,	Andrew J. Tuck.
Elmira, N. Y.,	G. M. Chidsey.

Black Rock, N. Y.,	L. F. Allen.
Waltham, Mass.,	H. A. Mansfield.
Worcester, Mass.,	Frank J. Kinney.
Massillon, Ohio,	M. H. Cryer.
Wauwatosa, Wis.,	S. H. Seamens.
Galt, Ont.,	Daniel Allen.
North Manchester, Conn.,	P. W. Hudson.
Hartford, Conn.,	H. H. Stoddard.
Detroit, Mich.,	E. C. Skinner.
Pittsburg, Pa.,	Edward Gregg.
" " "	R. F. Shannon.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	S. B. Covert.
" " "	E. S. Starr.
" " "	Charles A. Sweet.
" " "	George W. White.
" " "	George L. Williams.
" " "	Frederick Masten.
" " "	E. S. Ralph.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Auburn, N. Y.,	Warren A. Worden.
" " "	Charles N. Ross.
" " "	E. S. Ongley.
Big Flats, N. Y.,	William Atwood.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	George B. Hayes.
" " "	C. J. Hodge.
" " "	Henry C. Jewett.
" " "	F. A. Sears.
" " "	Ed. B. Smith.
" " "	A. P. Wright.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	D. R. Jerauld.
Port Jackson, N. Y.,	George VanDeveer.
Syracuse, N. Y.,	E. P. Howlett.
Troy, N. Y.,	Perry E. Toles.
Westmoreland, N. Y.,	J. Y. Bicknell.
Oakdale, Alleghany Co., Pa.,	A. A. Miller.
Detroit, Mich.,	J. C. Hatch.
Danbury, Conn.,	C. H. Crosby.
Hartford, Conn.,	S. J. Bestor.
Brooklyn, Ont.,	H. M. Thomas.
Galt, Ont.,	D. McR. Kay.
Oakville, Ont.,	L. Deane.
Sandwich, Ont.,	Thorp Butterfield.
Georgia,	T. G. Holt.
Providence, R. I.,	J. T. Peckman.
St. Louis, Mo.,	C. H. Turner.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	S. Curtis.
" " "	Jacob Beir, Jr.
" " "	C. W. Hall.
" " "	J. Hamilton.
" " "	C. G. Irish.
" " "	A. L. Lothridge.
" " "	B. D. Rogers.
" " "	Harry Thompson.
" " "	Frank Martin.
" " "	A. Nelson.
Angola, Erie Co., N. Y.,	J. M. Newton.
Illion, N. Y.,	Seward Merry.
Rye, N. Y.,	A. M. Halsted.
Silver Creek, N. Y.,	Leroy Andrus.
Tonawanda, N. Y.,	A. R. Trew.
New York City,	A. B. Estes.
" " "	George B. Willis.
Hartford, Conn.,	H. T. Sperry.
" " "	Samuel C. Colt.

Hartford, Conn.,	Charles R. Hart.
" " "	Charles A. Pitkin.
" " "	E. Palmer Tiffany.
" " "	Emory Carpenter.
" " "	B. S. Woodward.
" " "	Amos Whitney.
Windsor, Conn.,	Samuel L. Barker.
Hamden, Conn.,	George W. Bradley.
New Haven, Conn.,	Charles L. Mitchell.
Hartford, Conn.,	William H. Lockwood.
Erie, Pa.,	William P. Atkinson.
Meadville, Pa.,	H. S. Huidekoper.
Pittsburg, Pa.,	C. B. Elben.
Pittsburg,	Rev. F. R. Watering.
Tecumseh, Mich.,	David Jones.
Vermilion, Ohio,	William H. Todd.
Guelph, Canada,	Frederick Sturdy.
Wilmington, Del.,	R. M. Griffith.
Detroit, Mich.,	William Wright.
" " "	M. Butterfield.
Worcester, Mass.,	A. D. Warren.
" " "	E. P. Lawrence.
Norwood, Mass.,	M. I. Ellis.
Shrewsbury, Mass.,	H. S. Ball.
Natick, Mass.,	I. K. Felch.
Hudson, Ohio,	George W. Fox.
Bangor, Maine,	Albert Noyes.
San Francisco, Cal.,	G. B. Bayley.

JANUARY 20, 1874, 11 A.M.

SPECIAL MEETING.

W. H. Churchman in the chair.

On motion of C. A. Sweet,

Resolved, That as an Association we owe much to Joseph M. Wade, our former Secretary, and regret that the enterprise that he has embarked on (the *Fanciers' Journal*), seems to render it necessary for him to withdraw from the office which he is so competent for, and has so ably and acceptably filled during the past year.

Therefore Resolved, that we tender to him our heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy that has characterized all of his official relations with this body and its members.

Resolved, That one hundred dollars be paid him as a partial compensation for extra help employed by him during the past year.

Your committee report that for the year 1874 we think five hundred dollars a sufficient compensation to the Secretary of this Association, for extra help required.

W. H. CHURCHMAN,
P. WILLIAMS,
E. B. SMITH.

On motion, adjourned until 2 P.M.

2½ P.M.

The President, W. H. Churchman, in the chair.

On motion of P. W. Hudson,

Resolved, That we will not recognize in our List of Premiums any variety of a Class of Fowls when such class is recognized in our Standard, unless such variety is also recognized in our Standard of Excellence.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, adjourned to meet at 7 P.M.

7 P.M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, W. H. Churchman in the chair.

On motion, it was resolved that the following additional disqualifications be added to all of the Asiatic class: Cocks

not weighing 9 pounds; hens not weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cockerels not weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; pullets not weighing 6 pounds.

The Rev. William Atwood moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and members of this American Poultry Association express their heartfelt and sincere gratitude to the Western New York Poultry Society, for the excellent manner in which they have provided for our meeting, facilitated our labors, and encouraged our hearts, in the arduous work in which we have been engaged; that we appreciate the skill, wisdom, and energy with which the President and his staff of officers have conducted the affairs of the Exhibition, that has afforded each and all of us such unmeasured gratification; and that we now leave them at the earnest call of those higher duties which we owe our families, but shall ever cherish with warm affection the names of the noble and generous-minded gentlemen we have met in the officers of the Western New York Poultry Society and their cordial and numerous friends.

The report of the Committee on Instruction to Judges was received, read, and adopted, and P. Williams and I. K. Felch were directed to engross the same for publication.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, the Rev. Wm. Atwood, of Big Flatts, N. Y., offered an appropriate prayer in behalf of the Association, asking acknowledgment of the Divine supervision, in first giving us a being, sparing life, directing to high and noble ends, and crowning us Lords of Creation. Thanksgiving, enjoyments given, mercies bestowed, and the elevating of the creature to a high standard of moral excellence, transforming him by grace into the likeness of the world's Redeemer; supplication for future guidance, for more than human wisdom to lead into the way of all truth, sanctifying all relations, giving us to know in this world influence to act well our part, that humanity be exalted, the world be made better by our living in it, and the name of God glorified by us. Commending all our individual, domestic, social, and associated interest to the guidance of the all-wise, the ever-present and gracious God, who suffereth not even the sparrow to fall to the ground without the notice of our Heavenly Father.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, the Association adjourned to meet at Boston, Thursday, February 5, 1874, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.

THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

In October, 1361, there occurred a memorable fight between a man, who was known as the Chevalier Macaire, and a dog which has passed into tradition as the dog of Montargis. The contest took place on the Isle of Notre Dame, in Paris, in the presence of King John. The tradition formed the plot of a play which was presented at the Bowery Theatre a few years ago. The story goes that M. Aubry de Montdidier, a gentleman of Montargis, in passing through the forest of Bondy, was murdered and buried at the foot of a tree. His dog was with him at the time, and remained at the grave till driven away by hunger, and then found his way to Paris to the house of an old friend of his master. In Paris, he did nothing but howl, and, had Caleb Cushing lived at that time, it is probable that he would have had the dog of Montargis killed as a nuisance. At intervals he would catch the pantaloons of his dead master's friend, in his effort to drag him out to where poor Aubry was buried. For some time, the dog was not understood, but at

length, connecting Aubry's absence with the inseparable companionship of the man and dog, and the violent pertinacity of the animal in attempting to draw them after him, they followed, and after a time he led them to the foot of the tree in the forest of Bondy, where they dug the earth away and found the murdered man. There was no doubt that Aubry was murdered, but there was no evidence to convict any living being with the crime. The eyes of God had seen, and the dog had seen too, but dogs are dumb. A certain Chevalier Macaire had been the enemy of M. Aubry. Perhaps in consequence of the knowledge, somebody, the friend for instance, had his suspicions of the Chevalier, and confronted the dog with him, thinking, very likely, if the dog had reason enough to lead them to Aubry's grave, he would have enough to detect his murderer if he saw him. In these conclusions they were right. The dog, directly he saw Macaire, attacked him with an almost invincible ferocity. Wherever he saw the Chevalier he attacked him; and as the friends of Aubry took care, as may be supposed, to throw the dog as much as possible into the company of the now suspected man, the life of the Chevalier came to be diurnally uncomfortable. To have an unpleasant dog eternally flying at your cravat and anywhere else lying open to his fangs, may be seriously regarded as the reverse of cheerful. The Chevalier Macaire probably thought so. The conduct of the dog towards this particular man—he being notoriously of a gentle disposition and kind to every one else—quickly became the talk of certain circles in Paris. It was known to the court; it reached the ears of John, and then the king ordered the dog to be brought before him, and the Chevalier Macaire to be placed among the courtiers as one of them at the same time. Being at court, the dog conducted himself with perfect propriety for a short time, until he saw Macaire mixed up among the courtiers, and then, dashing at him furiously as usual, with an awful growl out of his great red throat, he pinned him against the wall. In those days the judicial arbitrament of battle was in full force; the popular belief being that the "judgment of God" would be manifested in favor of the innocent and against the guilty. The known enmity of the Chevalier to Aubry, the fact of Aubry's murder, the dreadful antagonism of the murdered man's dog—these settled the question with King John, and it was directed that the man must fight the dog, as the only way to justify himself in the eyes of Paris and purge himself of the suspicion of murder. It was the custom in the middle ages occasionally to try the lower animals for offences with much of the parade and ceremonial bestowed in the cases of their superiors, and from this we may understand that a combat between a man and a dog was not so strange an occurrence after all, away back in the fourteenth century. There was no cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, in 1361, and so the open space of the island served as a capital place in which to pitch a ring for the combatants. The Chevalier Macaire was armed with a strong heavy stick, and the dog of Montargis had his teeth and a tub. This last, which might more properly be called an empty cask, was an ark of refuge for the dog to retreat to and make his spring from. But the dog of Montargis had no use for the tub. He scorned it. He flew with astonishing activity and fury at his opposer, first on one side, then on the other, he dodged under the cudgel, and finely with a terrible bound, fastened his deadly grip on the murderer's throat, and there was an end of the Chevalier Macaire, who lived just long enough to confess his crime before King John and the court. Of course

every body in Paris cried, "Well done dog," and was more than ever satisfied of the truth and justice of "trial by battle." We can readily understand that the faithful dog, having nobly avenged the death of his master, took up his quarters with his master's friend, looked after the rats and was made comfortable the remainder of his days. This is for conjecture only, however, because he may have been put in the dog-pound for non-payment of the tax; but what is not conjecture is the fact that over a chimney in the great hall of the ancient chateau of Montargis, in France, there is a curiously carved representation of this memorable combat; and as long as the old chateau stands, and the wrought oak wainscoting is spared the inroads of the worm, that carving will stand as the monument of the fidelity of a dog.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

☛ Six black foxes have been caught in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, this fall. These animals are very rare, and their skins sell at fabulous prices.

☛ "Take a wing," inquired a pompous upstart of a sensible young lady at the close of a prayer meeting. "Not of a gander," she quickly replied, and walked home with her mother.

☛ Old Phin. Teeple, of Preston, Wayne County, Pa., is seventy years old, though remarkably vigorous, and looks hardly fifty. Since eleven years of age he has killed 2985 deer, and 438 bears. His favorite hunting ground is in Potter County.

☛ Seth Green now proposes frog culture for food. He says: "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in their present state, and believing that there is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experimenting." The hind quarters of the frog are a great delicacy. We have eaten them many a time.

☛ Among the attractive exhibitions in San Francisco, has been that of a bear boy. This ursine youth walks on all fours when he walks, and squats on his hind feet when he squats. Near the termination of the spine he has a scar, caused, as the keeper affirms, by the amputation of his tail. Formerly there was a ridge of hair down his back. This has been removed, and nothing but marks of glue are now visible to the naked eye.

☛ A suit was recently brought before the sheriff of the Dundee (Scotland) Small Debt Court, to obtain damages for injuries sustained from the bite of a dog. A man was about to enter the house of a neighbor to complain of the noise made by his dog, but being somewhat violent in his manner, the dog jumped upon the intruder and bit him in the face and hand. At the trial, the plaintiff having failed to prove the dog's previous bad character, the sheriff decided the case in favor of the defendant, saying that it was somewhat singular that, according to Scotch law, a dog was entitled to the first bite out of a man without attaching a penalty to the master, while the master was liable for the first bite taken out of a sheep, however good the previous character of the dog might have been.

☛ The following from the *Field* seems to prove that the eagle of the Tyrol has the power of carrying off full-grown chamois. It is taken from the journal of an English chamois hunter:—"June 27, 1871.—When taking out a young eagle from the Falknervaud, near Johanneslaus, I found in the nest (which was quite inaccessible except by means of a fifty fathom rope) the half-devoured carcass of a full grown chamois; three pairs of seven inch chamois horns, and the corresponding bones of the animals; one pair of goat horns; the remains of a mountain hare, and the head of a roedeer fawn."

☛ A letter from Russell, Kansas, dated January 9th, to *Forest and Stream* says:—"Game is not very plenty in this county at this season. Antelope were plenty in the fall, but I have not seen any lately. When seen they are very wild. Elk are scarce. I saw two last week, but as I had only a shot gun with me I could only look at them run. What leaps they did make in the snow! Buffalo keep farther west, although they sometimes wander through here. Deer scarce, 'Jack rabbits' plenty, coyotes and gray wolves plenty, quail are rather scarce, prairie chickens scarce, and generally crossed with the sharp-tailed grouse. Now and then a dusky grouse."

☛ Scattered about the prairies in Kansas are little ponds and puddles caused by the collecting of the surface water after rains, the occasional overflow of streams, and sometimes by springs at the bottom. These ponds average perhaps thirty yards in length by eight in width and three feet deep in the middle. To them all kinds of animals and wild fowl resort to quench their thirst and eat the varieties of food which always collect or grow in damp and marshy places. It is quite customary for sportsmen and travelers with depleted larders to build screens near by and lie in wait for the approach of game, which is sure to come and afford fine sport, and a bag can soon be filled.

☛ THE RATTLES OF THE RATTLESNAKE.—The formation of rattles upon the tail of a rattlesnake is a curious phenomenon. The notion that one is developed each year is incorrect. Young ones have been known to have six or more; sometimes two or three appear in a single year. The number seldom exceeds fifteen. The skin of one that was six feet long, now in the Museum of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, has fourteen rattles. De Kay cited, in 1842, the *Clarion* newspaper, published at Bolton, New York, which stated that two men killed, in three days, in the town of Bolton, at lake George, 1104 rattlesnakes, some of which carried fifteen to twenty rattles. They were killed for their oil. The same author states, on the authority of the *Columbian Magazine* for Nov., 1786, that a rattlesnake was killed, having 44 rattles, which seems an incredible number. The use of the rattles is a subject of discussion. They are evidently well developed—not rudimental merely—and the conclusion is irresistible that they are of service to the creature. We cannot suppose that organs which are constant in a class of animals, could have originated, if entirely useless and unserviceable to it. Professor Aughey suggests that the whirring rattle is a call-note by the animal to its mate. That it was thus used on one occasion he was an eye-witness. Again, it may be used to terrify its enemies; or to paralyze its victims with fright, or to call assistance in danger. He says: "I once witnessed an attack by seven hogs on a rattlesnake. Immediately the snake rattled, and three others appeared; but the hogs were victorious."—*Popular Science Monthly*.

BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW.**LIST OF AWARDS.**

(Continued from page 87, No. 6.)

CLASS 9—MISCELLANEOUS.**PLYMOUTH ROCK.**

- Cocks—1st special premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium, John Hunter, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hens—1st special premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium, E. R. Hayward, Easton, Mass.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
2d premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
3d premium, O. Howland, Owasco, N. Y.
- Pullets—1st special premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
2d premium, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.
3d premium, E. R. Hayward, Easton, Mass.

DOMINIQUE.

- Cocks—1st special premium, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium—no award.
- Hens—1st special premium, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.
2d premium, W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y.
3d premium, A. Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cockerels—1st special premium, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.
2d premium, John A. Davis, Auburn, N. Y.
3d premium, J. G. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.
- Pullets—1st special premium, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.
2d premium, J. G. Bucknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.
3d premium, J. A. Davis, Auburn, N. Y.

FRIZZLES.

- Trio, 1st special premium, G. P. Whitney, Rochester, N. Y.
2d premium—no award.

SILKIES.

- Trio, 1st special premium, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.
2d premium, S. B. Covert, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPONS.

- Trio, 1st special premium, R. B. Engle, Masonville, N. J.
JUDGES—P. Williams, Mass.; I. R. Felch, Mass.

CLASS 10—TURKEYS.**BRONZE.**

- Old—1st special premium, George Vanderveer, Port Jackson, N. Y.
2d premium, George Vanderveer, Port Jackson, N. Y.
3d premium, E. V. Barton, Waterloo, N. Y.
- Young—1st special premium, George Vanderveer, Port Jackson, N. Y.
2d premium, O. Howland, Owasco, N. Y.
3d premium—no award.

WHITE.

- 1st premium—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium—no award.

BUFF.

- 1st premium—W. J. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.
2d premium—John Horter, Buffalo, N. Y.
3d premium—no award.

NARRAGANSETT.

- 1st premium—H. Safford, East Otto, N. Y.
2d premium—H. Safford, East Otto, N. Y.
3d premium—no award.

- JUDGES—W. H. Todd, Ohio; R. M. Griffith, Del.; J. Y. Bicknell, N. Y.

CLASS 11—GEESE.**TOULOUSE.**

- 1st premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.
2d premium—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
3d premium—no award.

EGYPTIAN.

- 1st premium—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
2d premium—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
3d premium—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

WILD.

- 1st premium—Fred. Mather, Honeye Falls, N. Y.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium—no award.

WHITE CHINA.

- 1st premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
2d premium—Mrs. J. Williams, Grand Island, N. Y.
3d premium—no award.

BREMEN.

- 1st premium—Geo. Chapman & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
2d premium—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
3d premium—No award.

JUDGES—J. Y. Bicknell, N. Y.; P. Williams, Mass.

CLASS 12—DUCKS.**PEKIN.**

- 1st special premium—C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.
2d premium—no award.
3d premium—no award.

AYLESBURY.

- 1st premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
2d premium—Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.
3d premium—H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROUEN.

- 1st premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
2d premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
3d premium—Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.

CAYUGA.

- 1st premium—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
2d premium—Charles Lobb, Buffalo, N. Y.
3d premium—Geo. W. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUDGES—J. Y. Bicknell, N. Y.; P. Williams, Mass.

CLASS 13.

Pearl Guinea Fowls—1st premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Pearl Guinea Fowls—2d premium, S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Wood Duck—1st premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
Black East India Duck—1st premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.White Call Duck—1st premium, W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.
Golden Pheasants—1st premium, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.

California Mountain Quail—1st premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

California Mountain Quail—2d premium, F. C. Marvin, Buffalo, N. Y.

California Valley Quail—1st premium, F. C. Marvin, Buffalo, N. Y.

California Valley Quail—2d premium, P. W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Ct.

Gray Call Duck—1st premium, Miss L. Sharp, Salem, O.
Gray Call Duck—2d premium, Miss L. Sharp, Salem, O.Partridge—1st premium, Dr. H. C. Blanchard, Buffalo, N. Y.
JUDGES—P. Williams, Mass.; R. M. Griffith, Del.; Wm. Atwood, New York.**CLASS 14—CAGE BIRDS.**

- Goldfinch—1st premium, J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bluefinch—1st premium, J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cardinal—1st premium, J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gray Parrot—1st premium, J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Green Parrot—1st premium, J. Beier, Buffalo, N. Y.
Green Parrot—2d premium, J. Beier, Buffalo, N. Y.

CLASS 15—PIGEONS.**CARRIERS.**

Best collection of Carriers, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK CARRIERS.

- Cocks—1st premium, J. B. Trew, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
Hens—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
2d premium, J. B. Trew, Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUN CARRIERS.

- Cocks—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
Hens—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
2d premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

BLACK CARRIERS, 1873.

- Cocks—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
2d premium, J. B. Trew, Tonawanda, N. Y.

WHITE CARRIERS.

Cocks—1st premium, J. B. Trew, Tonawanda, N. Y.
 2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 Hens—1st premium, J. B. Trew, Tonawanda, N. Y.
 2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

POUTERS.

Best collection of Pouters, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

RED PIED POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 Hens—2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

WHITE POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
 Hens—1st premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

BLUE PIED POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
 Hens—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK PIED POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium, R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hens—2d premium, R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.

RED POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
 Hens—2d premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

YELLOW PIED POUTERS.

Cocks—2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 Hens—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

CHECKERED POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
 Hens—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

ISABEL POUTERS.

Cocks—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.
 Hens—1st premium, A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

YELLOW.

2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

YELLOW HUNGARIAN.

2d premium, A. Goebel Mitchell, Ont.

BLACK.

2d premium, A. Goebel Mitchell, Ont.

OWLS.

Best collection, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.

YELLOW.

1st premium, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.
 2d premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK.

1st premium, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.

BLUE.

1st premium, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.

WHITE.

1st premium, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.

SILVER.

1st premium, J. M. Wade, Philadelphia.

TARBITS.

Best collection, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

RED-WINGED.

1st premium, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium, C. A. A. Stoneway.

TUMBLERS.

Best collection Tumblers, R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

ALMOND TUMBLERS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEARD TUMBLERS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BALD TUMBLERS.

1st premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

1st premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK TUMBLERS.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.
 2d premium—G. W. Kress, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLUE TUMBLERS.

2d premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK MOTTLED TUMBLERS.

2d premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

RED AGATE TUMBLERS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

RED TUMBLERS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium—Geo W. Kress, Buffalo, N. Y.

YELLOW TUMBLERS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

YELLOW AGATE TUMBLERS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

KITE TUMBLERS.

2d premium—J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK MOTTLED GROUND TUMBLERS.

2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK TUMBLERS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE BARBS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.
 2d premium—R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK BARBS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.
 2d premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

RED BARBS.

1st premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

RED JACOBINS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
 2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

YELLOW JACOBINS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK JACOBINS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

WHITE JACOBINS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

RED MOTTLED JACOBINS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

FANTAILS.

Best collection Fantails—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS.

1st premium—R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

WHITE FANTAILS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK FANTAILS.

1st premium—R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2d premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

YELLOW FANTAILS.

1st premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

YELLOW-BREASTED FANTAILS.

2d premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

BLUE FANTAILS.

1st premium—A. Goebel, Mitchell, Ont.

2d premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

GRAY FANTAILS.

2d premium—R. J. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE TRUMPETERS.

2d premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

BLUE-WINGED TURBITS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

SILVER-WINGED TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK-WINGED TURBITS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

YELLOW-WINGED TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

YELLOW TURBITS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE TURBITS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLACK TURBITS.

1st premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

DUN TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

RED TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

WHITE BLACK-TAILED TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLUE TURBITS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

2d premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANTWERPS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

2d premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

RED SWALLOWS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

BLUE SWALLOWS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLACK SWALLOWS.

1st premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

NUNS.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

BLACK MAGPIES.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLUE MAGPIES.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

2d premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

GERMAN MAGPIES.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

BLUE-CAPPED MAGPIES.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

SNELLS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

ARCHANGELS.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

ICE PIGEONS.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

SNOW PIGEONS.

1st premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

HELMETS.

2d premium—C. A. A. Stoneway, Grand Island, N. Y.

DUCHESS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

2d premium—J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKERS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

RED MAHOMETS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

MOORE CAPS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

SUABIANS.

1st premium—R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.

2d premium—C. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUDGES—M. H. Cryer, Ohio; J. C. Long, Jr., Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH.

Best show of Trout—Fred. Mather, Honeyoye Falls, N. Y.

Best show of Gold Fish—Fred. Mather, Honeyoye Falls, N. Y.

Best show of Salmon—A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N. Y.

Best display of Fish—A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N. Y.

RABBITS.

Best pair Lop-Eared—W. S. Bills, Auburn, N. Y.

Best pair Angora—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Best pair Common—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

MINK.

Best display—Henry Resseque, Verona, N. Y.

FERRETS.

Best display—Fred. Mather, Honeyoye Falls, N. Y.

FOX SQUIRRELS.

Best specimen—Charles G. Irish, Buffalo, N. Y.

SILVER-GRAY SQUIRRELS.

Best specimen—Charles G. Irish, Buffalo, N. Y.

RED SQUIRRELS.

Best specimen—Charles G. Irish, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d best—Charles G. Irish, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Best display—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d best—B. D. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESSED TURKEYS.

Best display—B. D. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d best—O. F. Briggs, Smith's Mills, N. Y.

DRESSED DUCKS.

Best display—O. F. Briggs, Smith's Mills, N. Y.

2d best—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESSED GEESE.

Best display—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d best—O. F. Briggs, Smith's Mills, N. Y.

DRESSED CHICKENS.

Best display—A. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.

2d best—B. D. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.

COOPS, ETC.

Best exhibition coop—E. P. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.

Best coop for hen and chickens—S. Wood, Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Best egg tester—F. K. Plumley, Buffalo, N. Y.

Best feed cooker—Cloud & Timmerman, Grinnell, Iowa.

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(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CONVENTION AS I FOUND IT.

FRIEND WADE:

I confess to some misgiving on leaving my parish home to attend the meeting of the American Poultry Association, convened at Buffalo. Even admitting that my fears were like the ripples on the surface of the sea, yet they had some relation to the deeper water. For myself, I had seen enough of the poultry business to know that intelligence coupled with refinement could be profitably employed in the enterprise, the inevitable tendency of which would be to elevate, and not debase, the mind.

By the power of steam, generated from pure water, I reached the Queen City of the Lakes, breakfasted at the Bonney House, and soon after entered the Exhibition Hall of the Western New York Poultry Society, of which I would like to say much, for it is truly deserving of the highest commendation. Apart from their ample hall was a kind of Senate-chamber, where I was soon to meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*. In the meantime, mental curiosity was playing pranks; but I was not to decide prematurely upon character. Justice to my brother man demanded a more careful deliberation; for there were men there of journalistic fame, as editors, contributors, and advertisers, some of whom I had corresponded with; but how they would look and act I could not tell, although I could conceive a possibility of a person being genteel with the pen, but really swaggerish in manner. But when the character of the Convention opened out before me, like clustered photographs, I felt rebuked even for my mental cogitations.

Then came the formal introduction, the hearty handshaking, by gentlemen from the East, the West, the North, and the South, each seemingly striving to excel in cordiality to their newly-made acquaintances; and yet these men were competitors in business, rivaling each other in opinion, but with all so noble that, to all appearances, they would sooner lose a right arm than knowingly wound another's feelings.

Soon the especial business of the Convention, viz.: the Revision of the Standard, was entered upon; and, in view of the various and varied interests bearing upon that one transaction, it tested the merits and integrity of that body of men as but few assemblages are tried; and yet they rose superior to it all. The grand magnanimity of the presiding officer found a hearty response, or else infused itself into the minds and purposes of the members, until harmony, despite every contingency, was the crowning element of each session.

The moral type of the Convention—contrary to the opinion of some who know very little of the facts—the moral features of the body were of a high order, infused in no small degree with a Christian consciousness. I was present at all of the meetings of the Convention, and mingled freely with its members during each recess, and I heard not a vulgar word nor an unchaste expression; neither was there an utterance in my hearing verging upon profanity; and I venture the assertion that a nobler set of men were never convened in the interest of any secular enterprise. One landlord at a popular hotel in Buffalo, where was gathered the largest number of delegates, complimented his guests as men who drank no rum; and this one fact alone speaks volumes in honor of the men and the measures they labored to promote. Indeed, all selfishness seemed to be far removed from every mind. The public presentation of substantial tokens of regard and friendship to acquaintances so recently made, called forth personal congratulations to the recipients of such favors, and appeared to gladden the hearts of all.

Just here I would like to digress from my purpose, and speak of individuals as I met them; but I must not presume upon the columns of your most excellent journal. Suffice it for me to say that I found myself invariably associated with gentlemen of sterling worth—men tried and true—who were earnestly laboring to promote the public welfare; and in the good time coming the fact will be heartily acknowledged, and that ignorance and bigotry done away which would indiscriminately sweep the entire fraternity of poultry fanciers into the cock-pit, just as though they had no higher than a brutal, debasing purpose to subserve. I know that there are a large class of game fowls, but it must be admitted that they are creatures of beauty and most excellent in their way; and further be it said of those who are most familiar with the breeding of them, that, like true naturalists, they have studied their nature and propensity, and would repel with noble scorn the idea of testing their pugnacity, and calling it sport.

In fact, no man connected with the American Poultry Association need feel for a moment that he is required by any relation or rule to compromise a good moral standing. The day has passed when sneers and jeers are to doom an honorable business to disrepute, for, with the degree of enlightenment already possessed upon the subject of poultry raising, withering epithets, from any quarter, are only signs of ignorance, and exposes the weakness of those who condescend to use them.

If I mistake not, the populace, in their intelligence, do not claim that cattle-men who convene to promote the enterprise of stock-raising are necessarily masters of the arena for bull-fighting. And why not the public mind everywhere be disabused in reference to the purposes and intent of the American Poultry Association. For one, I can confidently assure them that the very character and

management of the Convention at Buffalo is itself a powerful argument that noble-minded men are making rapid progress in that direction.

In the Convention, as we were anticipating the closing evening session, a resolution was cordially and unanimously adopted that the final act should be the offering of prayer to Almighty God; and when that prayer was ended, the plain and responsive amen from many lips was full of feeling, and its power more than filled that hall, and immediately started out upon the avenues of human influence, to crown with lasting honor the Convention which, at the close of its secular labors, devoutly acknowledged the Divine Sovereign in whom we all live, and move, and have our being.

Then came the last good-bye at parting. Good wishes were lavished, not as common stock, as air and water, but were given as the tokens of the most cordial friendship. And even now, as I write, the frequent and hearty "God bless you," so often heard as I left, is working in me the determined purpose, if God in his wise providence permits, to meet those friends again.

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, January 29, 1874.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RATS.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: To the readers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, as well as to fanciers generally, the question of rats, their habits, instincts, and destructiveness, will ever be a matter of interest. To one who attempts to raise poultry or pigeons in the circumscribed limits of a city yard, or in the neighborhood of corn-cribs, or buildings with ground floors, they will prove an unceasing source of provocation, unless entirely excluded from the coop or cot. My own experience with them has not been of long standing, but most decided in its way. I propose to give a specimen or two.

While living in the country I had no cause of complaint, but having moved to the city, and bought some pigeons, I have, in the last two years, had many opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with the vermine. My dove-cot is a large one, and at that time a part of the flooring was not laid. I had thought that the birds would like to pick the lime and gravel on this dirt floor. Burrowing through this the rats obtained ready ingress and egress. For some time they contented themselves with the peas and corn that remained there over night, and did not molest my stock; but one morning a dead pigeon, left on the floor, was found nearly consumed. Then some sick ones—I had several of them—were helped out of existence. Thus they ascended the scale of depredation, until at last a fine pouter, an unusually strong bird, which was quite well the evening previous, was found half eaten on the ground. This convinced me that something must be done. I looked about for their holes, and stopped them; but next morning a beautiful tumbler hen, put up to mate with another, had disappeared; and only her breast-bone left to tell her fate. A vigorous search was instituted, and five rats, round and fat, were found hidden away in the pigeon-house. These were soon got rid of, and every hole fastened up. I hoped this was the end—it was not, but the beginning. Every night they cut in, but seemed to content themselves with the fact of being in for that night. If their hole was not discovered, or left unclosed,

the next night some bird or birds would suffer. I tried to trap or poison them. A trap was placed over a newly-cut hole, so as to prevent the rats reaching the cot except through the trap. While I was securing it, one of the tribe peeped through the hole into the trap. *No other rat came to that hole again.* But they cut in elsewhere as before, and killed a fan. I took the bird the next night, covered it with "sure-pop," placed it at the hole, and put a board over it so that the rats could not get into the house. Next morning the pigeon was gone, and I congratulated myself that it had been eaten. The rats, however, did not abate their attacks, so I bought a steel-trap, and placed it, bated, where I had put the poisoned pigeon. When I next examined it I found it buried in dirt. I cleared this away, and set it again. The next morning the *poisoned pigeon was found entire in the trap.*

I strewed bread, smeared with the poison, in their runs. The bread disappeared, and quite a number of *young*, half-grown rats were found dead or dying of the poison, but no trace was ever discovered of any old one having suffered.

Again they had cut in—this time directly through the flooring. I set my steel-trap temptingly beside the hole, and covered trap and hole with a large tight box. This I thought would take them, and so it did; but only *young* rats again. Three half-grown were caught in succession, and then, to my surprise, the hole was stopped up. As the flooring was only about two inches from the ground, this could easily be done. I opened it, and again set the trap. Next morning another young rat was caught, and not the *hole only*, but *even the run leading to it were thoroughly stopped.* All this while I had killed several in various ways, but not a single old one, either by trap or poison.

By this time, as I had stopped their holes with tin as they were cut, a considerable portion of the flooring, and one side of the cot, were tinned over. I now secured every weak point, and so arranged the nests so as to have no hiding places whatever inside the house. I also encouraged a terrier to remain under the dove-cot, and this, I think, materially assisted me in getting rid of them.

Now I breathe freely, and surely I deserve to. J. G.

GREENVILLE, N. J., January 16, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received the *Fanciers' Journal* just as I was preparing to go to Connecticut to judge on game fowls.

A weekly publication of this class is what I have always advocated. Our fraternity must have a quicker way of introducing their fowls to public notice than once a month. I am most anxious for its success, and I think that by your management it will be the leading paper of its kind.

I am also pleased that you give that noble and faithful animal, the dog, a place in your columns, and I hope that our poultry men will have a place set apart at the exhibition for competition in thoroughbred dogs. I have never lost a chicken by a thief, so well have my faithful guardians attended to their duty; and my cats save my young chicks from the rats. I have seen them set a whole day behind a coop of little ones watching a chance for Mr. Rat. Send me the *Journal* regularly, and when I return I will remit \$2.50.

Inclosed I send you my standard on game if you feel like publishing it; if not, please return it to me, as it is the only one I have.

Yours truly,

ISAAC VAN WINKE.

LOFT FOR PIGEONS.

MR. EDITOR.

R. J. H. wishes to know how many pigeons may be successfully kept in a loft 10 x 14, &c. Merely to keep pigeons requires but a small space, and he can keep twenty pairs, of different varieties, in such a place. But to satisfactorily breed the birds, and to enjoy their companionship, I think six pairs of one, or at most two varieties, will give him the greatest pleasure. Six pairs of old, properly attended to, will produce him about eighteen pairs of young during the breeding season, which, added to the first stock, will crowd his loft. Of course he will become attached to some of the young, and will undoubtedly have more on hand for the next (second) season than he will be able to attend to in that sized loft.

He had better confine himself to one variety. As men become experienced in the fancy, they naturally reduce their stock to nothing but fine birds, of few varieties. It is a sure sign of a good fancier to see that he has but few kinds, and fine birds of those kinds.

Nearly all the fancy birds bear confinement well; in fact, they have been bred so long in confinement that it has become their normal state. They are cage birds; but the loft must determine the size of the birds. It would be an unsatisfactory place for pouters or carriers, but will do well for the toys or small birds, such as turbits, owls, tumblers (not flying), &c.

White owls, I suspect, will be the most gratifying variety for him to handle. Let him study the points for which he has to breed, and produce first-class show birds by the third season, and he will have won his spurs. Advising him to stick to one kind, to buy the best birds of that kind to begin with (no matter what they cost), to keep his loft clean and the number of birds few, I predict and wish him the success and gratification he will obtain. W. P. M.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

Of all the woodland minstrels none can successfully compare with the mocking-bird. Its harmonious and varied song rings sweetly in budding spring, in the groves of mid-summer, and in the tinted bowers of autumn.

When the saddened heart is heavily pressed by the hand of affliction, or weighed down by the cares of life, then turn to the haunts of the mocking-bird, and listen to its thrilling music, its rich and melodious notes, calling from distant hills and adjacent tree-tops the various feathered tribes, selecting the choicest notes from this medley choir, imitating so completely the wild song of the thrush, the warbling nightingale, the crowing cock, the cackling hen, that they listen in silence, spell-bound at his masterly triumphs. Then he perches himself within a few feet of the planter's mansion, and there peals abroad delicious sound to delight and charm the ear with its fitful hymn. Oftimes it is heard to chant with sweetness in the drowsy watches of the night, when all nature is hushed, and through the crisp air its hollow dirge meets the ear in rapturous sounds as he lifts his anthem seemingly to no one except Him who ruleth on high.

This bird, unlike most others, courts civilization, often building within a few feet of the homestead, oftimes selecting a solitary holly, cedar, or thorn bush; many times a pear, quince, or apple tree. Their nest is usually placed from five to eight feet from the ground. No great care is exercised in secluding the nest from view, nor to place it be-

yond the reach of man. Its construction is neat and simple; the bottom layer consists of small dry sticks and twigs, upon which is placed fine hay, weeds, wood, or hair, and over this is interwoven, in compact form, fibrous roots of plants or moss.

In this nest she deposits from four to five eggs, deep-blue in color, dotted here and there with numerous blotches of brown. The period of incubation numbers fourteen days, which is accomplished solely by the hen, who usually rears two broods during the season.

When hatching, the mocking-bird displays great courage in defending its young against the attack of enemies, and evinces great love for its offspring; yet, should the nest be disturbed by man, they have been known to forsake their young, and leave them to perish. The black-snake is their inveterate enemy, and against this intruder they usually prove victorious in the contest, exhibiting great spirit and parental affection.

This bird is peculiar to the American continent. Its geographical range extends from Connecticut to Brazil. It luxuriates in the genial clime of the Southern States, and is abundantly found south of the Potomac, while but few extend their pilgrimage as far north as New York, though they have been known to breed in this latitude.

They prefer the warm region bordering the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, being more numerous here than west of the Alleghanies.

The mocking-bird is omnivorous, feeding on berries, insects, and fruit. If desired for cage purposes, their young should be taken at an early age, as they are then reared easily; but if left until nearly fledged, and ready to leave the nest, they frequently sullenly submit to starvation.

Like all soft-billed birds they thrive on mashed Irish potatoes, mixed with one-third its bulk of hard-boiled egg. Occasionally insects, or a little lean beef, should be given them, with a limited supply of fruit.

The young birds, when taken from the nest, should be fed very often, and not much at a time, to keep them growing thriftily. Fresh water should be abundantly supplied for drinking and bathing purposes, also gravel to aid digestion.

The great consideration in rearing them successfully is regularity in feeding, and cleanliness. They should be fed by hand long after they are able to eat without assistance; it renders them more gentle and confiding, and keeps them strong.

The writer well recollects a favorite bird, reared by hand, who used to range at will in the room with doors open, but when hungry would approach, with its intelligent eye glistening, and with mandible widely extended, to grasp a dainty bit from his master's hand. It would also fly for protection when disturbed by household pets, and warn him by its peculiar note of distress and alarm. One frosty morning Harry was discovered under his perch cold and almost lifeless, but quickly, and with affectionate hands, he was wrapped in warmed bats of cotton, and placed before the fire, and fed with stimulating bits of bread soaked in milk and black pepper, when he revived, and gladdened our hearts with his presence and cheerful and winning ways. Although at this season of the year the voice of the mocking-bird was seldom heard, Harry, after fully recovering from his chill, made us thrice happy by his melodious notes. An opportunity offered to send him as a present to a Northern friend. Upon his arrival he seemed quite at home, and was allowed the same freedom as at his Southern home. He roamed at will

throughout the house, picking here and there a spider or a fly. He would hop to an open door and take a cautious gaze at passers by, and if disturbed would fly back, out of the reach of harm. He was the joy and pet of the household, but as the vigorous Northern winter set in, he was observed to droop, and at length perished a victim to acclimation.

The mocking-bird should never be exposed to inclement weather, but should have the benefit of fresh air as much as possible, protected, however, from the scorching rays of the sun by a covering thrown over the cage.

The mocking-bird is clothed in plain but neat attire, yet its lively and graceful motions, together with its elegant form, are quite sufficient to render it attractive as a household pet.

The plumage of the male and female closely resemble each other. The following marks are considered sufficient to distinguish them:

"The male has the white on the wings extending over the whole nine primaries, or quill feathers, down to and well over the coverts; these are also white, though sometimes tipped with brown, the white of the primaries extending equally on both vanes of the feathers.

"In the female the white is not so clear, and extends only over seven or eight of the primaries, and more on the broad than on the narrow vane of the feathers; the black of the wing is also less deep, being of a brownish shade.

"The mocking-bird measures nine and a half inches in length; at an expanse of wings thirteen inches. The upper part of the head, neck, and back, dark brownish-ash. Wings and tail nearly black; primaries as described above; first and second row of coverts tipped with white. Tail cuneiform; the two outer feathers wholly white; the others, except the middle ones, tipped with white. Neck, breast, and whole under parts clouded white. Iris of a yellowish-cream color. Bill black; base of the lower mandible whitish. Legs and feet black, and stoutly formed."

The mocking-bird is subject to diseases peculiar to its variety, which may be described as follows:

DIARRHŒA, or looseness of the bowels, is often produced by improper diet, by allowing their food to sour in the cage. Meal-worms, spiders, grasshoppers, and dried currants will often relieve.

BLINDNESS.—For this there is no remedy. Whenever it occurs it must necessarily prove fatal; for with it is associated disease of the brain, through the medium of which the optic nerve is affected.

BALDNESS, or the dropping of the head feathers, usually commences around the eyes, and is generally fatal.


Symptoms.—Continued restlessness, and rubbing of the parts on the perch or cage.

Treatment.—Flowers of sulphur, rubbed up with a little water to the consistence of paste, and applied twice per day to the affected parts, will allay the itching, and may completely check the disease if early applied.

PIP.—If they refuse to eat, examine their tongue carefully, and you will discover a horny scale upon the end of the tongue, which should be removed; if allowed to remain it will be at the sacrifice of the life of the bird.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

Albany, N. Y.

 A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass., had, on exhibition at the Buffalo show, just closed, two coops of his recently imported Golden Chinese Pheasants. They were quite an attractive feature of the show.

EXHIBITION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE number of entries at this exhibition was not as large this year as last, but the fowls were better than at any previous show.

The largest contributors were A. A. Miller, who showed forty coops; C. B. Elben, twenty-three; S. H. Cook, twenty; and Joseph Bamford, fourteen. Mr. Miller took 34 society and special premiums; Mr. Elben, 19; Mr. Cook, 16; and Mr. Bamford, 14.

The show of Dark Brahmas, was much better than that of last year. The Dark Cock which took 2d this year, is the same one that took 1st and special last year.

D. J. Rogers, of Mansfield, Pa., exhibited eight beautiful pullets, which had been carefully selected from the H. H. G. Sharpless yards. Mr. Miller, of Oakdale, Pa., also exhibited three pullets and two hens from the same yards, which were very fine indeed. These two gentlemen also showed some very finely marked cockerels, but they were quite young, and not sufficiently developed to show to best advantage. A pair of hens shown by S. H. Cook, were well matched and finely penciled.

The display of

LIGHT BRAHMAS

was quite large and very good. C. B. Elben, exhibited a cock whose pedigree runs directly back to the yards of Mr. Felch. He is a very fine bird, combining large size with compact form, and with medium length of leg.

The 2d premium cock was lately purchased by Mr. Gregg, from P. Williams, and is a good sample of Mr. Williams' breeding stock. While both styles have their admirers, we confess to a decided preference for the former, as coming nearer to what the Brahma fowl ought to be.

While the show of chicks was very good, and some fine birds were exhibited, yet they were almost without exception, to our mind, too long in the legs, and lacking in compactness of form. In

BUFF COCHINS,

the number of entries was not large. The principal exhibitors in this class were Joseph Bamford and A. A. Miller. Two cocks exhibited by A. A. Miller, and recently purchased by him of Jos. M. Wade, Esq., were fine in form and carriage, even in color throughout, and of that shade of coloring most prized by Cochin fanciers.

A cock shown by Jos. Bamford, was also very fine, but was more loose in the feathering, and, to our fancy, inferior in color; and while appearing very much larger than either of the two above mentioned, was found to be of exactly the same weight as one of them. Both of these exhibitors showed some excellent hens and chicks of this variety.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

were pretty well represented as to number, and were fair in quality. Many of the birds were rather young for first-class exhibition birds. There was but one trio each of Black and White Cochins; these however were very fine.

THE DORKING CLASS

was not very largely represented, though the specimens were quite good.

C. B. Elben, J. Dyer, and others, made a good display of American Dominiques. This class is evidently growing in favor, and promises in the future to attract a larger share of attention than it has hitherto done.

The Plymouth Rocks exhibited by Hayward, of Mass., and Isom, of Cleveland, were very much admired. In

GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

The principal exhibitors were Jos. Bamford and A. A. Miller. Mr. Bamford seems to be particularly successful in breeding this class of fowls. Mr Miller also exhibited several coops of the same stock which competed sharply for prizes with the parent stock.

The other varieties of Hamburgs were not largely represented.

There were but few entries of Spanish and Leghorn. Of

FRENCH FOWLS

the Houdans were in greatest numbers, and were probably better in quality than at any previous exhibition.

GAMES

were as usual numerous, and, in the main, good.

POLISH,

fair in quantity and quality.

BANTAMS

were numerous and good, evincing an increasing interest in this class of pet stock.

The number of entries of turkeys was not large, but there were no inferior specimens on exhibition. The

AYLESBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS

were unusually fine, and the show in this department would compare favorably with that of any exhibition in the country. The show of

PIGEONS

was greatly in advance of last year. Altogether the Society have great reason for encouragement. There is a growing interest in the breeding of fine poultry in West Pennsylvania, which promises a still greater improvement in the exhibitions in the future. Below we give a

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society at their Third Annual Exhibition, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6th to 10th, inclusive, 1874.

Light Brahma Fowls.

- 1st premium, C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 2d premium, Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 3d premium, G. W. Evans, Allegheny City, Pa.

Light Brahma Chickens.

- 1st premium, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.
- 2d premium, John Morrow, Allegheny City, Pa.
- 3d premium, Charles Flodding, Sentionia, Ohio.

Dark Brahma Fowls.

- 1st premium, A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa.
- 2d premium, A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa.
- 3d premium, Robert Henderson, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dark Brahma Chickens.

- 1st premium, A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa.
- 2d premium, S. H. Cook, McDonald Station, Pa.
- 3d premium, D. J. Rodgers, Mansfield, Pa.

Buff Cochin Fowls.

- 1st premium, Jos. Bamford, Monongahela City, Pa.
- 2d premium, A. A. Miller.
- 3d premium, A. A. Miller.

Buff Cochin Chickens.

- 1st premium, Jos. Bamford.
- 2d premium, Jos. Bamford.
- 3d premium, A. Miller.

Partridge Cochin Fowls.

- 1st premium, G. W. Evans.
- 2d premium, Robert Henderson.

Partridge Cochin Chickens.

- 1st premium, G. W. Evans.
- 2d premium, H. S. Huidekoper, Meadeville, Pa.
- 3d premium, H. S. Huidekoper, Meadeville, Pa.

Grouse Cochin Fowls.

- 1st premium, Charles Flodding.

White Cochin Chickens.

- 1st premium, Charles Flodding.

Black Cochin Chickens.

- 1st premium, Philander Williams.

Colored Dorking Fowls.

- 1st premium, Robert Henderson.

Colored Dorking Chickens.

- 1st premium, Robert Henderson.

Silver Gray Dorking Fowls.

- 1st premium, R. H. Peck, Earlville, Ohio.

Dominique Fowls.

- 2d premium, John Dyer, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dominique Chickens.

- 1st premium, C. B. Elben.
- 2d premium, C. B. Elben.
- 3d premium, E. S. Isom, Cleveland, Ohio.

Plymouth Rock Fowls.

- 1st premium, E. R. Hayward, Easton, Mass.

Plymouth Rock Chickens.

- 1st premium, E. S. Isom.
- 2d premium, E. R. Hayward.
- 3d premium, C. B. Elben.

(To be continued.)

MR. EDITOR:

In No. 3 of the *Fanciers' Journal* A. E. B. asks information upon the following question: "Which plan would probably ultimate in the most profit—the purchase of a trio of the best fowls, or to lay out the amount of cost in eggs for hatching the same breed?" Now supposing A. E. B. desires to invest \$30. If he invests this amount in eggs he will get say six settings certainly—not more than that—if he buys from a good reliable breeder of good stock; this will give him seventy-eight eggs. Now then for the other side of the question. We will suppose he pays \$30 for a trio of good Light Brahmas. Now then, in looking over a back number of the *Poultry World*, I find the following letters: M. E. W., Houston, Texas, writes: "I have a Light Brahma hen that laid eighty-one eggs, hatched and raised a brood of fifteen chicks, and recommenced laying in one hundred and forty-two days." Another, H. N. S., Sacramento, Cal., writes: "I have a Light Brahma hen hatched April 21st, 1872, which commenced to lay about the middle of December, and has laid up to June 3d, 1873, one hundred and eighteen eggs of large size without wanting to set; after that she laid one more egg and quit." Now then admitting the above to be more than the average number that each hen would lay, suppose we take off one-third, this would leave one hundred or more eggs as the product of two hens, nearly three settings more than he would get for his \$30, and I think their chance of hatching would be much better. I am personally acquainted with a gentleman who raised over one hundred Light Brahma chickens from the eggs laid by two hens; of course he used other hens to hatch and rear them.

Yours, &c.,

W. E. FLOWER.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

READY SOON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, 5 pullets, 4½ months old, very nice; will exchange for ROUEN DUCKS, or SILVER DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS, or GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS, or DARK BRAHMAS. SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address
E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

DARK BRAHMAS.—A pair of Dark Brahma chicks will be exchanged for either Silver Spangled Hamburgs, or Black-Red Game Bantams. Address A. GAINES, Castile, N. Y.

WANTED.—Golden Spangled Polands. THOMAS PARKER,
Palsborough, Gloucester Co., N. J.

TWO FINE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.—"J. B. Smith's well-known strain," will exchange for a trio of ENGLISH GRAY DORKINGS, or CAYUGA, or ROVEN DUCKS, or for good PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Breeder of Light Brahuas, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White, and Dominque Leghorns. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 per 13. ORDER EARLY!

WANTED, in exchange for Black-Breasted Red Games, Houdans, Fancy Pigeons, or Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, &c., ONE PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS. Address
A. K. MARTIN, P O. Box 1584, Binghamton, N. Y.

I have an immense stock of the above, which I will exchange for
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, at fair prices. Address, with stamp,
EDWIN W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

WANTED.—A LIGHT BRAHMA COCK (pea comb), in exchange for a W. F. B. SPANISH COCK, that took the first premium at Federalsburg Fair of Four Counties. Please give weight.
Address _____ JNO. RUMBOLD, Fowling Creek, Maryland.

SEND STAMPS for Price List and description of my GAME FOWLS. Address L. B. RICHARDS, New Castle, West Chester Co., N. Y.

WANTED! WHITE POUTER HEN.—Must be first-class. Would exchange some *first-class Almond-Bred Tumblers* for same, if agreeable. Address
F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.—About 12 Short-Faced Almond-Bred Tumblers, Yellows, Reds, and Mottles, all from imported stock, and very fine. Prices from \$10 to \$20 dollars per pair, or at reduced rates to dealers if all are taken at once. Address F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ONE GOLDEN-PENCILED HAMBURG COCKEREL
very nice, and a number of Light Brahma Hens (Williams & Felch), *extra*
nice, for sale, or will exchange for BROWN or WHITE LEGHORNS, or
 G. P. HAMBURGS. Address
 C. J. TRYON,
 Batavia, Genesee, N. Y.

C. G. SANDFORD, 458 FRIENDSHIP STREET, Providence, R. I.
Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per doz.

TWELVE S. G. DORKING HENS, \$4 each.

Address

JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT LITHOGRAPHS OF POULTRY, from Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. Four lithographs in one frame, rosewood and gilt, price \$3.00 each, or \$37.50 per lot of thirteen frames, and fifty-two lithographs. EBEN. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	25 00
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	75 00
American Bird Fancier.....	30 00
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30 00
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50 00
American Standard of Excellence.....	50 00

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address J. S. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. K. PAYNE, Albany, New York, can furnish Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and Golden Sebright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly filled, or money refunded.

GAMES, GAMES FOR SALE.—One Pill Game Cock, price \$7. Also, a few head-hooded Game Stags for Sale. Address
F. ANSTEAD, Box 34, Oneida, N. Y.

EGGS from Imported

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS

GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

\$4 PER DOZEN.

A few trios Hamburgs at \$12 to \$20. A few pairs of G. S Bantams at \$8 to 12.

GEORGE F. SEAVEY,
Cambridgeport, Mass

A SPECIALTY.

From J. B. Smith's Strains.

EGGS NOW READY AT

\$3 PER DOZEN.

W. F. BACON,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

GAME FOWLS.—I have a variety of GAME FOWLS and BANTAMS for sale or to exchange, on Golden Polands, Golden Hamburgs, Silver Hamburgs, Leghorns, and Fancy Pigeons.
J. L. BOW, Mahanov City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, to close out a surplus—30 fine young Light Brahmas, reliable stock. Also, Houdans, and Gold-Laced, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.
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WANTED.—One pair White Fantails, capped. One pair White Fantails, not capped. One pair Black Fantails. One pair Blue or Red Fantails. One pair Yellow Fantails. Address, with price per pair,
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CANADA—DARK BRAHMAS, \$12 the trio. BLACK SPANISH (Biggar strain), \$5 each. Eggs for hatching early in the spring, \$4 per dozen. All birds from my yards are from best imported stock, and warranted pure.
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At Show of Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at Pittsburgh Pa., January 6th to 10th, I was awarded the following premiums:

1st and 2d Premium	on Dark Brahma Fowls and all the Specials.
1st	" " Chickens " " "
2d and 3d	" " Buff Cochin Fowls.
3d	" " Chicks.
1st	" and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.
2d and 3d	" on Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs.
3d	" Silver " "
2d and 3d	" Houdans.
1st	" Aylesbury Ducks, and Special.
1st and 2d	" Rouen " " "
1st	" Cayuga " "
1st	" Bremen Geese.
2d	" Toulouse " "
2d	" Bronze Turkeys.
2d	" White " "
Society's Prize Best Collection Dark Brahmas.	
" " "	" Asiatics.

Eggs from above varieties at \$5 per setting. Good Birds for sale. Three Dark Brahma Cocks, solid black breasts, at \$20 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, solid black breasts, well-feathered legs, at from \$6 to \$15 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, slightly mottled on breast, at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fine young Partridge Cochins, very low, to close out this breed.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

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3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8

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Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

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GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.—A few pairs or trios for
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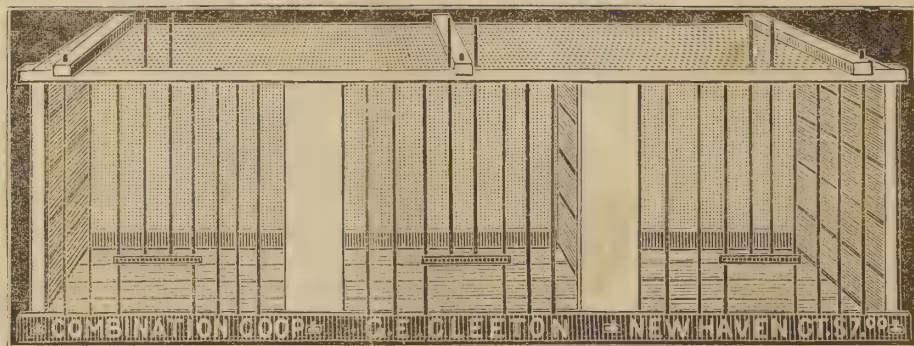


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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

No. 8.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SHOW.

MR. EDITOR:

We attended the Buffalo Show, and, although much hard labor was to be performed, we never spent a few days more pleasantly. We there came face to face with many of our old friends, whom we had long desired to see, but had never met before. A short season with the "Buffalo boys" and those who sojourned with them was enough in itself to fully compensate for all the sacrifices of the journey.

But the Show! It was splendid. Everything was in order. We realize our inability to do it justice. Exhibitors, as well as officers of the Society, may well feel proud of the contents of St. James' Hall. As we entered the door, a long row of pens, two deep, containing magnificent specimens of Buff Cochins, met our view. Partridges, White and Black Cochins were also a credit to their respective classes, yet the latter was not so great in numbers. Light and Dark Brahmas crowded hard in numbers and quality on the Cochins; but we could see more faulty birds in the latter variety than in the former. Two coops of Malays put in their appearance, and we stopped in front of them and admired their ungainliness and awkwardness. Bantams may be the extreme of beauty, but Malays are certainly the other extreme. We have had some experience with them, and believe they are really a profitable fowl, on account of their excellent laying and table qualities.

Two or three coops of Golden Polands and one of Black would cover all in the Poland class that were worthy specimens. A few good White Dorkings and a very slim display of Grays is all that could be said of the Dorking class; but when we come to Hamburgs, we require much time to look through the different coops of Golden and Silver varieties. We never saw a better display, nor better birds. A few coops of Black were also shown. With our experience, we consider the latter the best of all Hamburgs, and hope to see them share as prominent a place in the show-room as the others. There were some coops of White Hamburgs, but we did not admire them much. The Dominiques and Plymouth Rocks were very fairly represented, yet many of the former bore strong marks of having been crossed with the latter. We are sorry we are obliged to pass the French class without comment; we must go to Utica for them.

Of the Game class, we might throw out a few birds and then say we had a show of them worthy of any exhibition; and the same of Game Bantams. There were Black Red, Brown Red, Duckwing Pile, Black, and even Irish Gray Bantams; and we gazed on them in wonder and admiration, in view of the amount of care, study, and perseverance required to bring these pets to their present state of perfection. A few coops of African and a few of Sebright's made up the class in Bantams.

Although water fowls were shown in fair numbers, nearly every coop contained good birds, and the Ducks were, with

the exception of Cayugas, far ahead of those shown a few years since. We read that we "cannot make one hair white or black," but we noticed one exhibitor failed to agree with that sentence as regards feathers, for one coop of Cayugas, which had white patches on their breasts, had moulted before the judges had passed on them, and every feather was black. The judges, however, understood their business, and reported accordingly. One coop of Pekin Ducks and only one of Muscovys were shown. We admire the former, and think it will be a popular and useful variety.

Two coops of Geese could have been improved for breeding if they had been "slightly mixed" or changed, as one contained two "female geese" and the other two "male ganders." In all our experience we have never known birds mated in that way to be very productive.

We must not forget the turkeys, for, although there were not a great many, the specimens were noble and creditable. Bronze cocks weighing nearly forty pounds, and hens over twenty pounds each, some beautiful Buffs, Narragansets, Blacks, and Blues were to be seen.

The fine display of Fish and Minks attracted usual attention, and the Dressed Poultry was the finest we have ever seen. The Pigeons we will not attempt to describe. There were coops upon coops of very superior specimens, and they attracted many admirers. When our Buffalo friends have another Show, "May I be there to see."

J. Y. BICKNELL.

Westmoreland, N. Y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NOTES FROM THE EAST.

No. 4 of the *Fanciers' Journal* came promptly. We consider it just the thing—pleasant to the eye, and good for the mind. Short articles right to the point; results of experiments rather than guess-work; friendly advice, judicious counsel, and few advertisements, are some of its good qualities. Long may it live, and miles may it travel, until every bird fancier in the country has booked his name for a copy.

The "hen fever" that has raged in almost every city and village in the United States, attacked us early last spring. Prompt measures were resorted to, but were of no avail. It has continued to gain upon us, and at the present writing our quiet little village is all astir, and poultry-houses, sitting hens, pretty pullets, and heavy cocks, are the principal subjects of conversation. Hens are traded as are horses, and gentlemen of leisure ride from one town to another to examine, compare, and criticize poultry.

A Society has recently been formed, entitled the Merrimac Valley Poultry Association, with General Chas. A. Johnson as President, and measures are soon to be taken for a show. Medical men, ministers, and mechanics are alike interested.

There is nothing so well adapted to the wants of all classes, to drive dull care away, and rest a weary brain, as the care

of poultry. But little capital is needed in the beginning; faithful care is sure to bring good results, and much pleasure is gained, if no profit.

Poultry houses of all styles, from the two dollar pen to the five hundred dollar establishment, are going up. The man with small house and smaller means may produce a fowl that shall pay him a big bonus, and another season a larger house will grace his grounds. The present winter has, thus far, been very favorable for poultry business, and, as other business has been dull, it has kept the "blues" from many a brain. Man must have some employment—*some interest in something*—to be happy. Fanciers are now sitting hens, and, in a few weeks, little chicks will furnish new employment and create a new stock in trade. They will go hither and thither, like migrating birds. Hundreds will only live to "peep" disconsolately a few days, while the few are destined to become the pride of the fancier's heart.

S. B. S.

ESSEX CO., MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE OTTER.

MR. EDITOR:

The Otter is so seldom seen in the domesticated state that I suppose but few of the readers of the *Fancier* have ever seen one, and consequently must have a very indefinite, if not imperfect idea, of this truly wonderful creature. To such as are familiar with the appearance of the weasel, I would say that the otter is not unlike an overgrown weasel, both being long and slender, but the otter is of much larger and stronger proportions. The head of the otter is broad and flat, with small bright eyes; its legs are short, heavy, and strong, and its feet are broad and webbed; its limbs are so limber and elastic as to be capable of being used as are the fins of fish, and his long tail is used in water as a rudder in turning quickly.

Although this animal is covered with a beautiful thick fur, it is amphibious, inhabiting alike land and water, but when in water must now and then come to the surface to catch breath to prevent drowning. It is a very ready swimmer, as may be imagined when it is known that its food consists principally of fish, which it contrives to catch for itself. He is very cunning and is a close observer, and has learned that hungry fish always run with their heads against the current, so as to catch and devour anything suited to their taste that may float downward. The eyes of the fish are so arranged that they cannot see downward, while the otter's eyes are so placed as to see equally well in every direction; so in seizing his prey he resorts to a little strategy by swimming against a stream, and when a fish is observed above him, he quickly darts upward and seizes it, carrying the fish to his rendezvous for a comfortable meal. Being an adept at fishing, he remains in his habitation but little, spending most of his time in water, catching fish. His taste, too, is quite fastidious, as he only devours the most dainty parts, such as the flaky portions about the shoulders and along the back, leaving the remainder for birds and fish-loving creatures. There are times when he is not so dainty and cannot find fish to eat; then he perambulates dry land and searches for a farmyard, seizing such prey as he can make off with. When he cannot find fish or meat to satisfy his appetite, he is content to devour vegetables or gnaw the bark of roots of trees.

The otter is found in Europe, Asia, and in North and South America. His home is usually in a hole in the bank

of some stream, the entrance of which is always under water, with its course deviating upward in order to insure a dry sleeping place above the water's level.

Instances are recorded where otters have been caught, when quite young, and domesticated; they are said to be quite frolicsome, playing and gamboling like a kitten. They have also been trained to catch fish for their master, but writers agree that it is difficult to teach them to deliver the fish to their master, for, true to instinct, they prefer to take the first nibble themselves.

The process of training is as follows: Feed it on bread and milk or vegetables until a taste for such food is acquired; then permit it to play with a leather imitation of a fish, as a kitten plays with a spool or anything that will remind it of a mouse, then this imaginary fish may be thrown in the water, and by means of a string attached may be drawn quickly and the pupil encouraged to plunge into the stream and bring it ashore. After having done so it should be rewarded by a dainty morsel, which his instructor should be careful to provide beforehand. Having become proficient in the first lesson, a dead fish may be substituted, and the otter encouraged to seize and yield it at the command of its master. After a while a living fish is substituted and fastened to a string, and the otter is taught to pursue and capture the fish and yield it as before to his master. After this the remainder of the task is easily performed, and when the animal is taken to the water-side it is quite willing to chase the finny tribe and bring them ashore, and receive the praise and caress of its master; and last, but not least, receive the reward of food which the apt pupil so justly deserves.

Another important lesson is to teach him not to spoil the fish in seizing it. If so, a reprimand must be given, and perhaps, in order to make the lesson more impressive, a few taps with a switch may serve the purpose.

A friend once owned a tame otter that used to follow him like a dog, and when in the house would crawl up and nestle in his lap and go to sleep. He was a great pet, but would not allow strangers to handle him; in fact, in some cases, when strangers came around, he manifested so much temper that no one excepting his master cared to be too familiar with him. There was no stream of water in his vicinity, consequently no effort was made to teach him to fish, but a tub of water was provided for bathing purposes, which seemed to delight him much. One day he ventured too far from home, and his life was sacrificed by the shot of a sportsman, not knowing that the creature was domesticated. His beautiful skin was presented to the writer and, after being suitably dressed, was employed many years as a covering to a pair of medical saddle-bags. Its thick fur seemed entirely impervious to the most drenching rains.

The color of the otter is of a rich brown, which is lighter on the back and outside of the legs than on other parts of the body.

When attacked, the otter is a desperate fighter, never yielding as long as able to snap at its antagonist. Its mode of seizing and shaking renders its bite doubly severe. But few dogs not trained are able to cope with and conquer it in a fair fight.

The best dog for otter hunting is the otter-hound, which seems to be a cross between the deer-hound and some other variety, though some claim it to be a pure bred dog.

The entire length of the otter is about three feet; of this

the tail measures fourteen inches. It usually weighs between twenty and twenty-five pounds, though an instance of the otter weighing forty pounds is mentioned by Mr. Bell.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

HOW SHEPHERD DOGS ARE TRAINED.

You may go over the plains and hills of southern California for miles and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of, say, a thousand sheep, are half a dozen dogs, of a peculiar breed; dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep pastures of the Old World. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. They have inherited a talent for keeping sheep; but the shepherds do not depend wholly on that. They cultivate it in this way, so at least the old shepherds say: When a lamb is born it is taken away from the mother sheep before she has seen it, and a puppy put in its place. The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full, the dog gets hungry. At length, impatient to return, where it hopes to get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her toward home, the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep home too soon, or comes without them, he gets no supper, or is punished in some other way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see to it that none of his charge are left behind. These animals are trained by taking advantage of their instincts and appetites.

EXHIBITION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 108, No. 7.)

Black B. R. Game Fowls.

1st premium, John H. Flagler, McKeesport, Pa.

Black B. R. Game Chickens.

1st premium, John H. Flagler.

2d premium, John H. Flagler.

3d premium, John H. Flagler.

Houdan Chickens.

1st premium, B. M. Kelso.

2d premium, A. A. Miller.

3d premium, B. M. Kelso.

Golden-Spangled Hamburg Fowls.

2d premium, Robert Henderson.

Silver-Spangled Hamburg Fowls.

2d premium, J. S. Halverstadt, Lectoria, Ohio.

3d premium, Thomas McKee.

Silver-Spangled Hamburg Chicks.

1st premium, A. A. Miller.

3d premium, Charles Flodding.

Silver-Pencilled Hamburg Fowls.

2d premium, Robert Henderson.

Silver-Pencilled Hamburg Chicks.

3d premium, A. A. Miller.

Golden-Pencilled Hamburg Chicks.

1st premium, Jos. Bamford.

2d premium, Jos. Bamford.

3d premium, A. A. Miller.

Golden-Pencilled Hamburg Fowls.

1st premium, Jos. Bamford.

2d premium, A. A. Miller.

3d premium, C. A. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. B. R. Game Bantams.

1st premium, C. Reinhart.

2d premium, C. B. Elben.

3d premium, C. A. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gold-Laced Sebright Bantam Fowls.

1st premium, Robert Henderson.

Gold-Laced Sebright Bantam Chicks.

1st premium, George Will.

2d premium, G. W. Snaman.

Black African Bantam Chicks.

1st premium, C. B. Elben.

Duck Wing Games.

1st premium, Samuel Cameron.

Blue Games.

1st premium, James Winterbottom, Texas, Pa.

Baltimore Top-knot Games.

1st premiums, G. W. Evans.

White Pile Games.

1st premium, S. Cameron.

Heathwood Game Fowls.

1st premium, Peter Snyder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dominique Game Fowls.

1st premium, Samuel Cameron.

Cross Bred Games.

1st premium, Samuel Cameron.

Black Spanish.

1st premium, George Will.

White Leghorn Chickens.

1st premium, R. W. Shipman, Allegheny City, Pa.

Silver Polish Fowls.

1st premium, Charles Flodding.

2d premium, E. S. Isom.

Silver Polish Chickens.

1st premium, E. S. Isom.

2d premium, E. S. Isom.

Golden-Spangled Polish Fowls.

1st premium, Fred. Schackhardt, Oakdale, Pa.

Golden-Spangled Polish Chicks.

1st premium, Charles Flodding.

Crevecœur Fowls.

1st premium, Charles Flodding.

Houdan Fowls.

1st premium, Charles Flodding.

2d premium, B. M. Kelso, Noblestown, Pa.

3d premium, A. A. Miller.

White Bantam Fowls.

1st premium, Harry Teese.

2d premium, Harry Teese.

Bronze Turkeys.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

2d premium, A. A. Miller.

Wild Turkeys.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

White Turkeys.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

2d premium, A. A. Miller.

Toulouse Geese.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

2d premium, A. A. Miller.

Bremen Geese.

1st premium, A. A. Miller.
2d premium, S. H. Cook.

Wild Geese.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

African Geese.

1st premium, S. H. Cook.

Rouen Ducks.

1st premium, A. A. Miller.
2d premium, A. A. Miller.
3d premium, J. S. Halverstadt.

Aylesbury Ducks.

1st premium, A. A. Miller.
2d premium, C. B. Elben.
3d premium, C. B. Elben.

Cayuga Ducks.

1st premium, A. A. Miller.

Pigeons.

Black Pied Pouters, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Red Pied Pouters, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Red Carriers, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Dun Carriers, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
White Smooth Fans, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Yellow-Winged Turbits, 1st premium, Wm. Zugg, Birmingham, Pa.
White Jacobins, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Red Barbs, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Antwerps, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.
Archangels, 1st premium, J. C. Long, Jr., Ravenna, O.

Canaries.

1st premium, Robert Henderson.

Mocking Bird.

1st premium, Harry Gore.

Dogs.

Sheppard Pups, 1st premium, G. W. Evans.
Skye Terrier Dog, 1st premium, B. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Skye Terrier Bitch, 1st premium, C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh.
Black and Tan Dog and Bitch, 1st premium, C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2d premium, A. Shore, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pointer Dog, 1st premium, Patrick Hanlon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Setter Dog, 1st premium, T. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2d premium, T. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Best Setter Bitch, 1st premium, W. Lancashier, Pittsburgh.

Maltese Cats.

1st premium, Charles Eaton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2d premium, K. Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

President Prize, best collection Lt. Bs. owned out of Pennsylvania, Philander Williams, Mass.
Society's Prize, best collection Lt. B. Chicks, Philander Williams.
C. B. Elben Prize, Lt. B. Cock figuring most points, C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh Commercial Prize, Lt. B. Hen figuring most points, Edward Gregg.
Pittsburgh Commercial Prize, Lt. B. Pullet figuring most points, Philander Williams.
Secretary's Prize, best Buff Cock over one year old, Joseph Bamford.
John Morrow Prize, trio Lt. B. taking 2d premium, Edward Gregg.
Cole & Irwin Prize, best collection Asiatics, A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Allegheny County, Pa.
Evening Chronicle Prize, best trio Dk. B. Fowls, A. A. Miller.
Evening Chronicle Prize, best trio Dk. B. Chicks, A. A. Miller.
A. A. Miller Prize, best Dark B. Hen, A. A. Miller.

Society's Prize, best collection Dark Brahmas, A. A. Miller.
C. A. Stevens Prize, Dk. B. Cock figuring most points, A. A. Miller.
J. M. Wade Prize, best trio Dk. B. Fowls, A. A. Miller.
Society's Prize, trio Dk. Bs. taking 2d premium, A. A. Miller.
Society's Prize, Dk. B. Cock figuring second best in points, A. A. Miller.
Society's Prize, best pair Ducks, A. A. Miller.
Society's Prize, best trio Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, A. A. Miller.
A. A. Miller Prize, best pair Dk. B. Hens, A. A. Miller.
Mrs. F. H. Eaton's Prize, best pair Aylesbury Ducks, A. A. Miller.
Keil & Ritchart Prize, best trio Silver S. Hamburg Chicks, A. A. Miller.
Pittsburgh Post Prize, best Game Cock, to be shown separate, S. Cameron.
G. W. Evans Prize, largest Partridge Cochin Hen, G. W. Evans.
Secretary's Prize, best Buff Cochin Hen, Jos. Bamford.
Evening Leader Prize, largest Buff Cochin Cock, G. W. Dunn.
Evening Leader Prize, largest Buff Cochin Hen, Jos. Bamford.
Society's Prize, best pair Imported Dk. Brahmas, R. F. Shannon.
Society's Prize, best trio Buff Cochin Fowls, Jos. Bamford.
C. B. Elben Prize, best Buff Cock over one year old, Jos. Bamford.
G. W. Evans Prize, best B. B. R. Game Cock weighing over seven pounds, G. W. Evans.
J. M. Goehring Prize, best coop Game Pullets, J. H. Flagler.
R. F. Shannon Prize, best Game Hen, any feather, Samuel Cameron.
J. D. Bernd Prize, best collection Taxidermy, T. Gray.
Jos. Bamford Prize, best Golden Pen. Hamburg Cockerel, Jos. Bamford.
John Dyer Prize, best pair Maltese Cats, Kinder Blair.
J. R. Reed & Co. Prize, best pair Black African Bantams, C. B. Elben.
S. H. Cook Prize, best pair Wild Turkeys, S. H. Cook.
Society's Prize, best collection Games, John H. Flagler.
W. E. Tustin Prize, best pair Toulouse Geese, S. H. Cook.
Paul Hacke Prize, best collection B. B. R. Games, J. H. Flagler.
Society's Prize, best Houdan Cock, B. M. Kelso.
Society's Prize, best collection Houdans, B. M. Kelso.
J. M. Wade Prize, smallest Bantam Hen, G. W. Evans.
Society's Prize, best collection Pigeons, John Dyer.
Society's Prize, best collection Bantams, Harry Teese.
Jos. J. Speer Prize, smallest Dog, A. Shore.
Society's Prize, best Pointer Dog, Patrick Hanlon.
Paul Hugus Hacke Prize, best Skye Terrier Dog, B. L. H. Dabbs.
J. W. Knox Prize, best Skye Terrier Bitch, C. B. Elben.
A. C. Whitehead Prize, best Dominique Cock, C. B. Elben.
W. Simpson, Jr., Prize, best collection Pigeons, J. C. Long, Jr.
W. W. Wattles Prize, best trio Dominiques, C. B. Elben.
Society's Prize, best collection Dominiques, C. B. Elben.
C. A. Stevens Prize, best pair Dominiques, C. B. Elben.
A. McMurnay Prize, best Bronze Turkey, S. H. Cook.
S. H. Cook Prize, best pair Wild Geese, S. H. Cook.
Allegheny Mail Prize, best pair Golden P. Hamburgs, Jos. Bamford.
Society's Prize, best Bronze Turkey Cock, S. H. Cook.
Monongahela House Prize, largest Turkey, S. H. Cook.
Kinder Blair Prize, best pair Houdan Chicks, B. M. Kelso.
Jos. Bamford Prize, best collection Golden Hamburgs, Jos. Bamford.
C. H. Love Prize, best pair Partridge Cochin Hens, G. W. Evans.
Columbus Coleman Prize, best pair Wild Geese, S. H. Cook.
Gazette Prize, best trio White Leghorns, R. W. Shifman.
Gazette Prize, best White Leghorn Cock, R. W. Shifman.
Society's Prize, best Black and Tan Dog and Bitch, C. B. Elben.

Citizens' P. R. R. Prize, Best Setter Dog, Edw. Seegar.
 Citizens' P. R. R. Prize, best Pointer Dog, Patrick Hanlon.
 P. A. and M. R. R. Prize, best Maltese Cat, Chas. Eaton.
 Fayette Farmers' Club Prize, best pair Toulouse Geese, S. H. Cook.
 R. S. Cook Prize, largest Lt. B. Hen, R. S. Cook.
 Mrs. F. H. Eaton Prize, best pair Aylesbury Ducks, A. A. Miller.
 C. B. Elben Prize, best pair Black African Bantams, C. B. Elben.
 Wm. Means Prize, best Partridge Cochins, G. W. Evans.
 Robert Henderson Prize, best trio Dorking Fowls, Robert Henderson.
 Robert Henderson Prize, best trio Seabright Bantams, Robert Henderson.
 Robert Henderson Prize, best pair Ferrets, Robt. Henderson.
 A. Fulton's Sons' Prize, best trio Plymouth Rocks, E. S. Isom.

THE WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A DOG FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.

ONE day Dan and I visited the Security Bank, on Randolph street. We did not go to see the bank simply, but to take a look at the safety vaults connected with the bank, which are probably as thoroughly fire and burglar proof, as anything can be.

We entered quite a large office, where a solemn-looking police officer was guarding the entrance to the vault. The ponderous steel doors with their ingenious combination locks were swung back, and nothing but an iron grating was before the entrance, so that although we might not enter, he could see within. Doors, entrances to little safes, lined each side of the vault. These safes, which are made of heavy steel plates, can be hired for a reasonable sum. The lessee holds the only key, so that he has absolute control of his own safe; but he is never allowed to enter, except in the presence of an officer. The vaults, themselves, are of solid masonry, with a lining made of six half inch steel plates, firmly bolted together. Up stairs is a vault for diamonds, but no visitor is ever allowed there. We descended the basement, where the vaults are used for the reception of valuables or trunks. The officer followed us. We viewed the massive stone-work. It appeared firm enough to withstand the force of an avalanche.

"Where is the place where that dog was?" asked Dan.

"In there," replied the officer, pointing through an open door.

I looked in but saw nothing except the bare stone cell.

"What dog?" I inquired.

So Dan told me the story:

"Fidelity is a large Newfoundland dog, who helps guard the bank at night. You know that all this part of the city was burned in the great fire. The Sherman House was the next building to this. The bank did not have as many vaults then as now, but these down here were just the same. The fire swept on, destroying everything in its way. Of course, as none who valued his life would stay here, the building was deserted by all human beings. In that terrible hour, when the madness of the flame seemed beyond human control, it was not strange that Fidelity should have been forgotten.

"The building fell, and received the additional weight of the prostrate Sherman House. For two days the mass of burning ruins was untouched. The proprietors of the bank scarcely dared hope for the safety even of their property. When the ruins had cooled sufficiently to admit of an exam-

ination, they were gradually removed. And, strange as it may seem, not only were the valuables found in a perfect condition, but in the remotest corner of that vault, was discovered, alive and well, the dog Fidelity. When he began to feel the heat of the fire, he crept into an unoccupied vault whose door was fortunately open, and lived there without food or drink, under tons of red hot matter, for the whole time. He was not hurt in the least, with the exception of his feet being slightly scorched.

"You may believe that the officers of the bank rewarded him, as best they could. He is at home now, but if it were evening, you might see him at his usual post, wearing a silver collar, bearing the name 'Fidelity,' and the date of his remarkable escape."

This is no fancy sketch, but a veritable fact, and you may learn the proof of it any day, by stepping into the Security Bank, on Randolph street, Chicago.—*Everett Monthly*.



SOME NOTES ON PIGEONS.

PREVIOUS to my settlement in good Old England, I had the pleasure of visiting a portion of Asia Minor, European Turkey, Spain, Italy, Austria, Egypt, Belgium, France, and the United States. In every town one of my first inquiries was, "Are there any pigeon dealers here?" And whether there were or not, I made out what sort of interesting specimens there were, and now from my observations give my conclusions.

In every one of the named countries existed once, and in most yet exist, the common sorts of half-bred pigeons, of several colors. In the warmest countries, as in the case of the wild birds also, the pigeons are most improved; for example, there are in Africa specimens of all sorts, and of all the distinct varieties exhibited in England. I observed, in general, that wherever cultivation or importation introduced the moderate and short-beaked varieties, the long-beaked sorts have disappeared gradually, and I believe I am correct in saying that the same is the case in this country. So far as I am informed, once the principal breed was the worthy Carrier, in its several degrees, and the most beautiful Almond Tumbler, and nearly every fancier kept some form of the Carrier race. The introduction of the several short-beaked varieties has limited the Carrier fancy considerably, which I am very sorry to see, as I consider the English Carrier ought always to be preserved, as a contrast to the modern introduction. The principal reason of this apparent transformation I believe to be public opinion, and this is also the conclusion from my inquiries in other countries. I say

public opinion, because the general public, including modern fanciers, at sight appreciate a compact, short-beaked pigeon, rather than a long-beaked one, and any one can be convinced of this by a little attention to the remarks of the non-amateur visitors to the large pigeon shows.

The only long-beaked varieties some of the general public appreciate, are the Pouters, the Fantails, the double-capped Trumpeters, &c., possessing some remarkable and pleasing attraction; and is not the Carrier most remarkable? I say decidedly it is; but we cannot prevent the general public, and especially the ladies, from saying, "Oh! what unsightly, deformed beaks and sore eyes these birds have. Are they well, poor creatures?" Although there is something remarkable and pleasant in the Pouter, Fantail, Trumpeter, &c., they do not approach the short-beaked varieties in public estimation even in England, where the latter are of comparatively modern introduction; but in countries where there are plenty, and such specimens as England has not seen yet, the long-beaked varieties have disappeared, or if any, are in the loft of some old lady or gentleman, like my uncle, who kept Runts, and large Trumpeters, whose progeny he had cooked by passing through them a long iron rod. They had to be turned by this rod over a charcoal fire, saturating them constantly with butter, and powdering them with ground biscuit till ready for the table, and I assure you they were infinitely superior to any which had been made into a pie.

The Carriers, Pouters, Fantails, Trumpeters, Runts, &c., are, of course, well known, and of great perfection in this country, so they need no comment from me. I pass, therefore, to the moderate-sized and short-beaked varieties. There are in this country Archangels, Nuns, Magpies, Swallows, Jacobins, &c., perfection, also of the short-beaked kinds there are perfect specimens of Almonds, of course, Owls and Barbs, but unfortunately not of Turbits, I must say that I have not yet seen a well-formed and good-colored Turbit, such as I met with on the continent, where the black is as good as a good black Barb's, the red a deep warm red, and the yellow a fine deep orange yellow, all shining naturally, as if they were varnished, instead of the generally faded dead-looking colors I see on their feathers in England. To my surprise, instead of persevering to improve this most important property, breeders have given their attention to breeding clear-thighed birds, which should be quite a secondary consideration. The eye, also, of the Turbits in this country is quite insignificant; the good continental Turbits have the lash around the eye of a most remarkable buff color, contrasting most beautifully with the black eye, and increasing its apparent size.

In looking at the most interesting "new variety" class in our large shows, I always think of the answer I received from a great German new-variety breeder for the English market. I asked what is the origin of the Ice Pigeon, the Fairy, the Satin Swallow, and the like? The answer—"I mingle together in my loft a dozen of each of the following breeds: Hyacinths, Swallows, and Spots, of different colors, and Archangels; cocks of the two breeds, and hens of the other two, so that I may be sure of having crosses, and I obtain more new varieties than I can find names for!" And who can deny that nearly all the different new varieties have one and the same character? Certainly there are some with beautiful plumage, such as the Satin Swallow, but the variety from which it has taken half of its name, the Satinette is admitted to be the new variety which has revolutionized the fancy. The Satinettes have done what no other variety ever

did; in fact, they have tired the judges awarding them prizes, to such an extent that one judge said he must give the turn to others for encouragement. I never yet heard any fancier or observer say that he had seen anything prettier in the pigeon tribe, and I never expected meeting with anything approaching them anywhere till I saw this breed, which is a production of Africa, and my opinion most decidedly has been verified in England. The Satinettes possess as great perfection of plumage as any of the known new varieties, if not a superiority in that respect, with as exquisite and compact a form of head as the owl, including the frill. They are grouse-muffed, and the most remarkable of their properties are the tail feathers, which are of similar color to those of the blue Owls, only darker, and at the extremity of each feather there is a white spot as large as a shilling, which is the admiration and puzzle of every fancier, as they are the only known variety possessing this beautiful peculiarity.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

PEKIN (CHINA) DUCKS.

Mr. James E. Palmer, of Stonington, whilst on a visit to China, in 1873, procured a large number of China Ducks, all of which, except one drake and three ducks, died on the passage. Those he succeeded in getting to his farm alive, but dwarfed by the long voyage. Before he suspected them of laying, he found a lot of their eggs in a small branch running through the pasture, where they were confined. They laid constantly until the last of July, something over one hundred eggs each. Fifty birds in all were raised. The eggs hatch in twenty-five days, and the young birds are about one-third larger than the Rouens when they first come out of the shell, and grow more rapidly through the season.

Mr. Palmer exhibited some of these ducks at the late Exhibition of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, and the largest pair, only five months old, weighed fifteen pounds, without any fattening or special preparation. They are clear white, with a yellowish tinge to the under part of the feathers, which are very thick and downy. The wing primaries and all of the flight feathers are remarkably short, showing that they have long been domesticated, and are not disposed to fly much. They are very hardy, not minding snow or rain; are easily kept in small inclosures; and only are given a little clean water and regular feeding to raise them successfully. When they have a good run, they are excellent foragers, and will take care of themselves as readily as any other breed of ducks. They have large yellow bills and reddish eyes. Their long, graceful necks, their white plumage, and remarkable size, make them pleasing objects upon the water or about the farm-yard and lawn, and have excited a great deal of interest among all poultry fanciers who have seen them.


PET SPARROWS.


There is an indescribable charm in the law of kindness. Few living things resist its power. Force is grinding, stirring up rebellious thoughts. Gentle treatment overcomes, by magic as it were, and holds the subject a willing captive. Here is a little story from *Land and Water*, showing the effect of a fair-browed girl's love for the sparrow. A correspondent writes:


"In the Summer of 1870 my little sister got two young sparrows quite small from a nest, which she succeeded in


rearing; one of them turned out to be a cock, the other a hen—the latter, which I am now going to give you an account of. She kept them in a cage, amongst other lots of birds, in the school-room, where they were frequently allowed to fly about. In April, 1871, the cock disappeared during her absence from home. After that my sister did not care about keeping the hen, so she let it out purposely into the garden; but so accustomed had it got to the room and the society of the other birds, that it had no intention of finally taking its departure, as it continually used to come into the room whenever the window was opened. Last summer this sparrow paired to a wild cock, and built a nest in the ivy about twenty yards from the house, within reach of the ground, with material taken out of the room. During the time it was sitting, it would fly off its nest on being called, and take a caterpillar from her hand. At length it hatched its young, when it came backwards and forwards to the room for food, but my sister, wishing to give it some caterpillars, went to look for them amongst the flowers, and the sparrow used to follow her, and when she found one it would fly to her to take it out of her hand, and continued to do so wherever she was. After the young had got a little older, my sister used to take food to the nest, and when she held some close to it, the sparrow would take it out of her hand when sitting on the nest. The young sparrows soon left the nest and sat about the trees, my sister feeding the mother with her young sitting close to her; but the young soon went away and left the old sparrow, which still remains in our garden, and comes to be fed every day, and stays in the room all night very often, which it is doing to-night. The cock which disappeared was tamer than the hen, and it used to nestle about my sister's hair."


Items Interesting and Amusing.


 A PROFESSOR in Montreal recently introduced two tame skunks, to illustrate a lecture on the diffusion of odors.


 J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., has sold his entire stock of White Leghorns to C. H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn., for Rollo Nichols, Esq., of the same place.


 THERE was a room with eight corners. In each corner sat a cat; before each cat sat seven other cats; and on each cat's tail sat a cat. How many cats in all? *Answer*—Eight cats.


 FROG HUNTING for the Boston market is said to be a profitable employment in Newburyport. The frogs are kept in tubs and fattened with meal, and afterwards shipped to order.


 STATISTICS show that those who love pets rarely become criminals. Out of two thousand convicts, of whom inquiry was made, only twelve admitted that they left pets at home. This offers a valuable suggestion to parents. Children should be encouraged in a spirit of tenderness and a love of the beautiful.

 WOMAN'S LOGIC.—Ladies' logic is not always of the clearest. A married lady with a family, who lived in a villa, was asked why she was at the expense of keeping a cow, seeing that it would be surely cheaper to buy milk for the household. "Well," said she, in reply, "we keep the cow because we have a field quite at hand, which answers very nicely." "But," was the rejoinder, "why do you rent the field?" The answer was: "Because, you know, we have got the cow."

 RARE ANIMALS.—The Paris Jardin d'Acclimation has just received a large consignment of rare animals from the Coromandel coast, Polynesia, and South America. Among them are four young Patagonian Hares, which grow to the size of a fawn; some curious Ducks, from the Daillia Spinicandi (never before brought to Europe) to the Melopiona paposaca of Micronesia; a Swan, which looks like a floating log, thence called *Dendrocyenal arcuatu*; some Tufted Partridges; a *Cryptonyx Cristalus*, whose eyes are half covered with a red eyelid; Quails from Coromandel; the *Cathurnix Coromandelica*, &c.—*American Sportsman*.

 WE OVERHEARD a dialogue the other day between a couple of elderly ladies, both parties seeming to take a lively interest in the poultry business, discussing the merits of their favorite breeds. The first lady said she once had a stock of hens that used to lay two eggs per day the year round—she had forgot "the name on 'um." The second lady replied that when she was first married her mother gave her a hen that done that the first year, and she and her man used to brag on her, and it made the old hen mighty proud. So, one time the old hen thought she would see how well she could do; so on Monday she only laid one egg, and the next day two, and doubled every day until Saturday, when she laid a goose egg, and busted. The other lady heaved a sigh and said, "I must go."—*Exchange*.

 ULCERATED FEET OF BIRDS.—In your *Journal* of November 3d (page 362) I observe a question about a Bullfinch's feet being swollen, and Mr. Blakston says it arises from the cage, &c., not being kept clean. Now, this cannot be, as I knew several kept in a room, afflicted with bad feet. I have observed that Bullfinches seem more subject to this complaint than other birds, but I have known Canaries affected with it. It comes on with a sort of swelling, and goes on, if not stopped, till the foot suppurates, and off drop the claws, and sometimes the foot. I found out a cure for it in one-fourth of the solution of chloride of soda, and three parts of boiled rain-water with just the chill off, put into a little galley-pot, and the bird's feet put in twice or thrice a day. The same water will do for a day or so, but it must be kept corked up, as this solution is a solution of soda impregnated with chlorine gas, and not as many of the chemists will tell you, common salt. I have known this cure birds after one or two of the claws have dropped off, and it may be of use to many of your readers.—*A. Y., in Journal of Horticulture*.

 A BEE RAISER in New England is said to have patented an invention for the protection of bees from the attacks of the honey-moth, which enters the hives at night and rifles the stores. The idea arose out of his familiarity with the daily routine, not of bees only, but of hens. Hens, he observed, retire to rest early; bees seek repose earlier still; no sooner are they sunk in slumber than the moth steals into their abode and devours the produce of their toil. He has now built a stand of hives with a hen house above it. The bees first betake themselves to their dwelling and settle themselves for the night. The hens then come home to roost on their perch, and, as they take their place upon it, their weight sets some simple mechanism to work, which at once shuts down the doors of all the hives. When the day dawns, however, the hens leave their roost, and the removal of their weight from the perch raises the hive doors and gives egress to the bees in time for their morning's work.

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

WE have received from the publisher, Wm. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa., an elegantly printed descriptive catalogue, handsomely illustrated with eighteen cuts, representing the best breeds. Great care and pains have evidently been taken in presenting to the public this really elegant and useful work on poultry. The descriptions are taken from the new American standard, as revised at the late Buffalo convention, and may be relied upon as being correct in every particular. The size of the page is a large octavo, and is printed on toned paper. The mechanical execution is excellent, the illustrations and letter-press being very clear, and an illuminated cover adds considerably to its appearance ; but the subject matter is really of the most importance, containing—besides the descriptions and illustrations alluded to—valuable hints relative to the care of poultry, together with a list of many of the diseases of fowl and their remedies. It is a work which we can cordially recommend to all breeders of poultry. Sent postpaid on receipt of fifteen cents. See advertisement.

FOWLS FOR FARMERS.

FARMERS have their fancies like the rest of us, but they have an eye at the same time to the profits which an enterprise will yield them. There are, probably, few ardent fanciers, who breed fowls for pleasure alone, that would care to show up the profit and loss account. Fanciers in general make pleasure and a love for the beautiful the first elements in the breeding of pets, but with farmers this is not the case. The first question is, *Will it pay?* and the second, *In what respect is your fancy stock any better than our common dunghill fowls?*

To answer intelligently the question, What stock of fowls

is best for the farmer? we have first to take note of the fact that the farmer's treatment of stock and the fancier's treatment are two vastly different things. Your fancier looks out for beauty, and takes but little account of expense of feed ; but the farmer has the same problem to solve here that he has in the feeding of sheep or cattle: How much marketable meat, or butter, or eggs, will every bushel of corn produce? If less than the value of the corn, then he argues it is useless and unwise to keep stock. But if, on the other hand, the beef, and butter, and eggs will yield more revenue than the corn, besides paying for the extra labor and attention to stock, then keeping and feeding stock for market purposes is the best.

That fowls do pay, we believe no man that ever tried the experiment doubts. On an average every hen on the farm, with ordinary attention, will yield an annual profit of one dollar at least. This is true of almost any good ordinary breed of fowls ; with better breeds, and better attention, the profit will be greater, of course.

Farmers's fowls in general receive but little care and attention except during the winter, and even then only in the matter of feed. It would be safe to say that not more than one farmer in ten ever seems to think of feeding his fowls in summer ; they are expected to find their own living. This, of course, is not true of those living near our large cities, where the matter of poultry breeding forms one of the industries of the farmer, but it is true of the rural districts. Not only is this true, but it is true, too, that the fowls have no permanent roosting-place—sometimes in the wagon-shed, sometimes over the pig-sty, but oftener on the trees and fences.

Our Asiatics are valuable, but with care like this where are the Asiatics that would thrive? I am a warm admirer of Brahmas and Cochins, but with the kind of care here indicated—and it is the care which most farmers give—I would not advise any farmer to try these. Light Brahmas—among the most valuable—might get through, but it would be a battle for life and existence. The average farmer wants a fowl that will in a great degree support itself. There are many, of course, that will do this, and among the best are the Hamburgs and Leghorns. Of the former I cannot speak from experience, but I know, from the experience of others, that they are excellent. I find the Leghorns extra good ; and among the best of them for the farmer is the Brown Leghorn, particularly where foxes are numerous. White Leghorns, in foxy districts, are too conspicuous. Only one objection can be urged on behalf of the farmer against the Leghorns, and that is want of size ; but, as egg producers, they are hard to beat. Think of taking to market from twelve to eighteen dozen of eggs every year from each hen on your farm—say an average of fifteen dozen, at thirty cents a dozen—and tell us poultry does not pay. Your wife knows better than that.

One more variety, which we cannot now refrain from naming as being an excellent farmer's fowl, is the Plymouth Rock. The chicks are easily reared. The fowls are good self-supporters and good in size, ranging from fourteen to eighteen pounds to the pair ; sometimes going beyond this. They are active, have a nice yellow skin, lay good-sized eggs and plenty of them, and, in fact, have more good points and fewer objections, from the farmer's point of view, than any other breed we know of. But, more on this subject at another time.

A. N. RAUB.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I read with interest Mr. I. K. Felch's article on the Light Brahma Standard, in No. 2 of the *Journal*, but I beg leave to differ with him on one or two points at least. He says: "If the Standard is revised or altered at all, I suggest that in the department I refer to especially, size should read weight, and that five points be taken off and added to legs and feathering thereof, excepting the feathering of the middle toe, to which I most emphatically object."

Now, Mr. Editor, as a Light Brahma fancier, I most emphatically object to the substitution of the word weight for size, simply for this reason: the exhibitor whose fowls are gorged and fatted so as to attain the greatest weight, must, of necessity, receive the highest award. For example: A and B are two rival breeders, their fowls being nearly equal. A, being desirous of preserving the vigor and stamina of his stock, pursues a judicious course of feeding. B, on the other hand, does not care for his fowls, but is bound to have the premium, cost what it will, stuffs and gorges his birds, so as to make them weigh more than A's, to their utter ruin, and bears off the palm.

With regard to leg-feathering, I say, let the Light Brahmas be heavily feathered on the outside and middle toes; and I insist they can be so bred without vulture-locks, to which I object as strongly as Mr. Felch does. Profuse leg and toe-feathering, I think, is one of the chief beauties of the Light Brahma; and I see no reason why they should not have it, as well as the Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or any of their Asiatic brethren. If five points extra are given to legs and feathering thereof, give it to the bird with feathers on its middle toes, be it hen or cock.

In his description of the body, Mr. Felch says: "Body round, carrying the breast well forward." Now, as far as carrying the breast is concerned, I agree with him; but about the body being round, I do not. For example: on page 69, chapter iii, of *The Brahma Fowl*, Wright says: "The breast-bone or keel should be deep and well down between the thighs." This would give the bird a broad and deep appearance. I think it should read, "Body wide and deep." This, I think, is the true shape of a Brahma, which every true fancier of Light Brahmas will insist on maintaining.

Hoping that Mr. Felch will not be offended at me for thus criticizing his article, I am

Your obedient servant,

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, December 30, 1873.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

I have to thank you for the two first numbers of your excellent *Journal*, and take pleasure in contributing my mite towards its support.

Dr. Morgan's articles are of the right strain, and well calculated to encourage the amateur fancier; and the photographs of Mr. Chandler will doubtless prove as attractive to the columns of the *Journal* as have the illustrations of Nast to *Harper's Weekly*.

I am pleased to see such a variety of articles from different pens. This is as it should be. Fanciers must contribute brains, as well as money, in order to make the *Journal* a success; and an exchange of experiences and ideas are highly conducive to the healthy action of the former.

I have been thinking of Allen Carter's article upon Rumpless Fowls, and hope they will not be noticed in the American Standard. A few weeks since I had a pair of rumpless Light Brahmas, and consequently a chance to propagate a new variety, but sensibly concluded to do no such thing; so I killed the cock, and, upon examination, found the os coccygens entirely wanting, and in its place had grown a fibrous tumor the size of a chestnut, which, I presume, in this case, had something to do with the non-development of the terminal bones of the vertebral column. Now, either some such pathological occurrence has presented in the progenitors of all rumpless fowl, or it has resulted from the same cause as hare-lip, cleft-palate, or bifid spine in human beings, namely, an insufficiency of vital power in procreation, or a lack of vital power in the embryo or mother to develop it into a perfect being. Why, then, should we seek to fix this worthless characteristic upon any variety? for it will be but a sub-variety at best. Certainly not for its beauty, nor utility. My opinion is that we had better cultivate the valuable traits we have in so many of our present breeds, and of which we have variety enough, even for a person of vitiated taste.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. GOODWIN, M.D.

MORO, MADISON CO., ILL., February 5, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Can you, through the *Journal*, give a novice some information? My hens have lately shown signs of distress in a peculiar way—new at least to me. I first noticed a favorite Leghorn Hen on the perch in the morning, staggering along, occasionally kicking backward, precisely as if there was an invisible string holding the foot. After taking her off the perch, I found her ready to eat and drink, but could not walk three steps without sitting down; she, however, laid her usual egg during the day, and now seems all right again. Since, several of my pullets have been affected the same way. None of the cocks have suffered. What can it be? H.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EAR-LOBES OF WHITE LEGHORNS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have not heard whether any change was made at the Buffalo Convention to revise the "Standard of Excellence" in respect to White Leghorn fowls, and I do not know that any special change was necessary, except that it should be decided, one way or the other, whether a *white* ear-lobe is to be the standard, or a *cream* or *straw*-color. I breed both kinds, and find invariably that those with the cream-colored lobes are the hardest. I think it is noticeable in our exhibitions that those with *pure white* lobes are most liable to disease.

Mr. I. K. Felch, well known to the poultry fraternity, and who bred White Leghorns for fifteen years, in an article to the *Poultry World*, Vol. II, No. 10, says: "But when we go back and claim that the pure white ear-lobe is hereditary, I do know, and here affirm, that the ear-lobes of the

earlier birds were of a *creamy* white; so much so as to be almost, if not quite, straw color."

Again, in No. 11, same volume of *World*, J. B. Smith, a noted Leghorn breeder, says: "I believe the standard on the ear-lobe should be changed, and instead of reading 'pure *opaque* white,' it should read 'pure white or straw-color;' for some of the best specimens I have ever seen had straw-colored ear-lobes. They were common, years ago."

But I differ with Mr. Smith. I think the *standard* should be either the one thing or the other. Instead of "pure *opaque* white," I would substitute "pale straw-color."

The editor of the *World* says, in same number referred to: "White ear-lobes upon White Leghorns are not as beautiful or as novel as cream-colored ones, and they are at war with the yellow skin and legs. It was a mistake that cream or straw-color was not adopted as standard in the first place."

If the *standard*, as now revised, allows both white and straw-colored lobes, I hope it will be considered a disqualification where the ear-lobes do not match in the pen.

In the late Pennsylvania Show, the cock in the first premium coop of White Leghorns had straw-colored lobes, and the hen in the same had pure white lobes.

I would like to hear the opinion of other Leghorn breeders on this subject.

A. R. TATNALL.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

AMONG the very rarest novelties exhibited in the Boulevard Fair, is the "elephant rat," alleged to be alive. The science of medicine has of late established the possibility of transplanting flesh from one part of the body to replace it in another; even bone has taken root. An admirer of nature had the bright idea suggested commercially by the numerous phenomena at present exhibited in the city and reaping a golden harvest, to engraft a portion of a rat's tail on a rat's nose, the thick end uppermost. Darwin never dreamed of such an intermediary race. The exhibitor succeeded in twenty grafts, the process being effected in the course of a month. The fact is asserted as true, and though I specially visited the part of the Boulevard where the darlings were to be seen, they were invisible, but persons affirmed their existence was true. In addition, there are exhibited, not only gambling birds that will find a required card in a pack, but "table turners" of an unexpected kind, consisting of birds which will upset tables and chairs in a tiny drawing-room.

THE ROBIN.—A Robin came in the severity of the winter to the window of a pious countryman, as if he would like to come in. The countryman opened his window and kindly took the confiding little creature into his dwelling, and it picked up the crumbs and scraps which fell from his table. The children of the countryman were very much attached to the bird, but when spring reappeared in the country, and the leaves put forth, the countryman opened his window, and the little guest flew into the neighboring woods and built its nest and sung its cheerful song.

Behold, when winter returned, the robin came again into the countryman's house, bringing with him his mate. The countryman and his children were very glad when they saw how trustingly the bright eyes of both the little creatures looked about, and the children said: "The bird slook at us as if they would like to say something!"

Their father answered: "If they could speak they would say, 'friendly confidence awakens confidence, and love begets a return of love!'"

YOUNG FISH-HAWKS.

THE young Fish-Hawks are the funniest things you ever saw, awkward and mis-shaped and yet with such a wise, dignified expression! I watched for several hours a couple learning to fly. They sat balanced uneasily on the edge of the nest, solemn and grave as judges, and looked as if they had come out of the shell knowing everything. The old birds were coaxing, and going through various exercises, which, I suppose, were the first principles of flying, and the young ones tilted about and rolled over, and finally got fastened between the sharp branches of the tree. The mother and father fussed and scolded, "Bill-ee, Bill-ee, Stu-pid-i-ty." The young are very slow in learning to fly; and I have heard that they often linger in the nest long after they are well able to help themselves, to be fed and waited upon, till driven away by the parents, who beat them out with their wings and pick them with their sharp beaks. I don't like to think this, but it may be so, for one day we found a young bird drooping on the fence. He allowed us to come very close to him, and we discovered that his wing was broken. It was not shot, so he must have fallen in his effort to fly. No birds were near him; he had evidently been deserted. He looked forlorn and pitiful, so we took him home and put him in the wagon-house. The children were very attentive to him; they cut up fish for him—pounds of it—and tried to amuse him as if he were a lamed child. But it was of no use; he drooped still more and then died, and was buried with martial noise and pomp. He would not have been a successful pet, for these birds have a lonely, isolated nature. They seem to have bred in them the wild, untamable spirit of the wind and wave, and if deprived of their free, soaring flight, and their sportings in air and water, they will languish and die.—*St. Nicholas*.

ANECDOTE OF LANDSEER.

It is now some twenty years ago that a large party were assembled at one of the ducal ancestral homes of England, and among the guests expected was Sir Edwin. During the day the question turned upon which was the handsomest of two dogs—one, a King Charles spaniel, called Dash, belonging to the lady of the mansion, and a terrier, the property of a gallant officer in the navy, now an admiral. After describing the merits of the two dogs, an Englishman's argument—a wager—was resorted to: the Duchess, if the winner, to receive a certain number of Houbigant's best gloves from Paris; the Captain to receive a beautiful hunt-waistcoat of buff silk, ornamented with gold frogs, should his terrier (Tyke) carry off the prize. An understanding was then come to that Landseer should be the judge, but that not a hint or remark was to be given or made to him. For an hour before dinner, and during the entire evening, Dash was moving about the room or stretching himself upon the rug before a blazing fire. Next morning, a visit to the stable was made by all the guests, headed by the host and hostess. While admiring one of the Duke's hunters, "Tyke" made his appearance. "What a beauty!" said Sir Edwin. The Captain gave a look at the hostess, who immediately replied, "Fairly won;" and within a week he appeared at table in the hunt-waistcoat. During the visit a sketch was made of Tyke, who afterward appeared as "Impudence" in that splendid work of art, "Dignity and Impudence." Fifteen years elapsed, when one day the Captain


found himself in a railway carriage, bound for Chatham, to join his ship, when who should enter the compartment but Landseer. For some time he looked at the gallant sailor, and appeared anxious and perplexed; at last, as if in despair in not remembering the name of his companion, he blurted out, "Tyke." A recognition followed, and a talk about old times whiled away the time until they reached Chatham, where they parted. Poor Tyke met with a sad end: he was bitten by a mad dog and destroyed.—*Land and Water.*

CAT vs. RABBIT.

A LITTLE old man in blouse and felt hat, says a Paris letter writer, was pointed out to me by the policeman as one who, in addition to rag picking, deals in questionable rabbits. He is known as the Pere Jacques, and is regarded as a person of some importance in the rag fraternity. I approach Pere Jacques and engage him in conversation. He has become expansive over his wine, and makes indiscreet revelations touching the rabbit business. Twenty years ago he skinned and dressed his rabbits, and people bought them without asking any questions. That was the *bon temps*, and if it had continued he would be to-day a man of independent fortune. But the journals and inquisitive people got to talking so much about cats in connection with rabbits that a long season of dullness followed as a consequence. The newspapers went so far as to figure up how many rabbits were brought into Paris each year, and how many were consumed, and they made it out that twice as many were consumed as were brought in. He felt for a time as if the business was ruined, for thereafter the rabbit purchasers demanded the head of the rabbit as a guarantee of the genuineness of the animal. But he was equal to the emergency. He gave an extension to his commerce by making an arrangement with all the cooks on his rag beat to buy their rabbit skins on condition that the heads should be delivered with them. Thereafter he was enabled to furnish to skeptical buyers the rabbit head with the dressed cat, and everybody was satisfied. He sold the animals to the small out-of-the-way restaurants, as a rule, where they were made into *gibeolottes*. The cat entire yielded him one franc, and they to whom he sold the flesh usually got about two and a half francs out of the animal when turned into *gibeolottes*. The business was fair, but there was more competition—especially since the Commune, under which some people had learned to eat the cat with pleasure, knowing him to be cat.

THE BLACK MARTIN.—The writer in *Our Dumb Animals* says:—"We often wondered, when reading the history of birds, why so little is said about the black martin, the most beautiful, and most interesting of the swallow family. We would like to ask for information in relation to providing houses for them—how they should be built, and how many rooms in one house. If others were like us in their love of birds, there would be few birds killed, and much more attention would be given to the building of houses, and in many other ways providing comfortable places where they can build their nests and rear their young. Two years ago we erected a martin-house, with five rooms, on a cedar pole twenty-five feet high, in the yard, near the house, for the accommodation of any birds that might choose to occupy it. Bluebirds were the first to take possession, and were not disturbed in their new home that year. Last year the blue-

birds came again, but had been there but a few days when four pairs of black martins put in an appearance, and remained several days. They examined every martin-house in the village, but finally made war on our poor bluebirds, drove them off, and took possession, remaining till about the last of August, and taking with them quite a large family. Last spring one pair of common swallows occupied one room in the house, and in a few days six pairs of black martins arrived, and wished to take possession of their home of last year. But the swallows were not to be driven off, and they held possession of the tenement they had taken, leaving but four tenements for the martins; consequently but four pairs remained. In due time our house was filled with martins; and they attracted the attention of the whole community by their music, which could be heard for half a mile, from morning until night. Other parties in the village erected large, elegant martin-houses; but no birds came. Next season, probably, the whole flock will be back; and we want to provide the best accommodations for them, that they may all stay with us; so we write for the above information. We have many different kinds of birds about our premises, and do not allow any one to frighten them; and they are always very tame. They are so musical that we want to do all we can to encourage them to stay with us. Our home, without the company and music of birds in summer, would be a lonely, unpleasant home, indeed."

 AN eccentric cow in St. Paul, having a wish for something better than the cold, bare barn, cautiously stole up the front stoop and stairs of a dwelling-house and surprised its mistress by poking a pair of horns through the second floor front door. The lady with the characteristic presence of mind of her sex, attempted to drive the now belligerent foe out with the broomstick. Failing in this, she called in the "tyrant" man, who disposed of the cow, and a great part of the furniture, stair-carpet and matting, not to mention suffering a few broken fingers and a scraped nose. This excursion of "Bessy" to the boudoir of its mistress cost the family a little less than "Bessy" was worth. But the children think more of her now than ever.

THE ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.) POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Has been organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—George B. Loring, Salem.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. William Sutton, Peabody; Francis H. Appleton, West Peabody; George W. Boynton, Georgetown; Francis Dane, Hamilton; George R. Harris, Salem.

Corresponding Secretary—N. B. Perkins, Jr., Salem.

Recording Secretary—C. A. Beckford, Salem.

Treasurer—H. B. Griffin, Salem.

Executive Committee—Aaron Low, Essex; Mark Pitman, North Beverly; Ira J. Patch, Lynn; John Swinerton, Danvers; John C. Ropes, Salem; William B. Atkinson, Newburyport; Bennett Griffin, Gloucester; H. G. Herrick, Lawrence; Winsor M. Ward, Peabody; Solomon Cummings, Rowley; A. L. Dorr, Haverhill; T. O. Wardwell, North Andover.

The Association proposes to hold an Exhibition at an early day, at some convenient point in the county.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1874.

MR. WADE, Editor of "Fancier's Journal."

DEAR SIR: Please to say in your paper that the forthcoming Exhibition of the "*National Columbarian Society*" will open at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-Third Street, New York, on the 21st day of February, and close on the 29th of the same month.

A. B. ESTES,
Secretary.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TELESCOPE—ASTRONOMICAL AND TERRESTRIAL; a splendid imported instrument, on brass tripod and claws; extra lenses for night and eclipse, in box with lock and key. Will show the moon as seen in *Scientific American*, Feb. 7th. Exchange for Exhibition Poultry.
Dr. MUNROE, Newark, N. York.

RACING JOCKEY JACKET AND CAP, new, cost \$5.5 in England. Maroon Satin body, Green Satin sleeves—cap same; fit man or boy. Exchange for Partridge Cochins Pullets; must be first-class.
Address W. C. MUNROE, Newark, N. York.

DARK BRAHMAS and PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Will exchange for White Polish, or Leghorns.
G. M. TUXBURY, West Amesbury, Mass.

ENGRAVINGS.—Two splendid lithographs of the "Fox too Clever by half," and "Caught at Last," 24 x 30 in. Also, "Death of the Fox," artist's proofs imported, 22 x 28; will exchange for good poultry fit for competition. Address
Dr. MUNROE, Newark, N. York.

DARK BRAHMAS to EXCHANGE for PARTRIDGE COCHINS.
Address C. L. CROSBY, Box 288, Erie, Pa.

INDIAN DELHI SCARE SHAWL.—A magnificent specimen of this wonderfully embroidered work, purchased in Calcutta, 6ft. x 2ft. cost 50 guineas; will exchange for first-class poultry, fit for exhibition.
Address Dr. MUNROE, Newark, N. York.

INCUBATOR WANTED.—(Second-hand), one that has worked successfully. Parties having one for sale or EXCHANGE, address
W. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

TWO DARK BRAHMA COCKS, and 16 very fine HENS and PULLETS, of P. Williams and J. Y. Bicknell's Strains; will exchange for Partridge Cochins, as I desire to make Partridge Cochins a specialty.
C. L. CROSBY, Erie, Pa.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs.
JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, 5 pullets, 4½ months old, very nice; will exchange for ROUEN DUCKS, or SILVER DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS, or GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS, or DARK BRAHMAS.
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

WANTED.—To Exchange a pair of Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, or Ginger Red Games of improved Stock, for a pair of pure bred Golden-Spangled Hamburg Pullets.
V. M. FIROR,
Duffields, West Virginia.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmans of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address
E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CHOICE POULTRY (of nearly all the leading varieties), will be exchanged for first-class FANCY PIGEONS—Tumblers, Pouters, and Carriers especially desired. Send description of stock to C. W. BOYCE, Albion, Mich. Or Brown Leghorn Cockerels will be exchanged for Pullets. Stock is first-class, *white* ear-lobes. Pullets must be the same.

WANTED.—A LIGHT BRAHMA COCK (pea comb), in exchange for a W. F. B. SPANISH COCK, that took the first premium at Federalburg Fair of Four Counties. Please give weight.
Address JNO. RUMBOLD, Fowling Creek, Maryland.

"BRAHMA FOWL".—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.
JOS. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED, in exchange for Black-Breasted Red Games, Houdans, Fancy Pigeons, or Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, &c., ONE PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS. Address
A. K. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1584, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHOICE POULTRY AND FANCY PIGEONS.

I have an immense stock of the above, which I will exchange for GENERAL MERCHANDISE, at fair prices. Address, with stamp,
EDWIN W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Wisconsin State Poultry Association, Milwaukee, Wis., February 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society, Providence, R. I., March 4, 5, and 6. W. L. Toby, Secretary, Valley Falls, R. I.

National Columbarian Society, New York City, February, 1874. A. B. Estes, Secretary, 14 Murray Street, N. Y. Entree closes February 21st.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

AS REVISED BY THE

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE

CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

NOW IN PRESS.

Price, \$1.00.

READY SOON.

Address

JOSEPH M. WADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.



I took 1st, 2d, 3d and SPECIAL ON BROWN LEGHORNS,
AT THE BUFFALO SHOW, JUST CLOSED.
Send stamp for Circular.
F. J. KINNEY, Worcester, Mass.

C. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Breeder of Light Brahmans (Felch and Autocrat Strains), Partridge Cochins, and Brown Leghorns, carefully selected from the best strains in the country. Black B. R. Game Bantams from Crosby's first premium stock. Can spare a few eggs from the above varieties, from same pens I breed from for myself, at \$5 per setting of 13, carefully packed and delivered to Express Co. All cash orders promptly filled in rotation, or money returned. Two trios Partridge Cochins for sale, large fine birds; price, \$15 per trio.
Address as above, Lock Box, No. 241.

E. A. WENDELL, OF ALBANY, N. Y.,

RECEIVED 111 PREMIUMS AT THREE FAIRS, last Fall, 1873. New York State Fair, held in this city, 26 first premiums, 14 second do. Western New York, at Rochester, 24 first premiums, 14 second premiums. Schenectady (County), 26 first premiums, 7 second premiums.

White-Face Black Spanish, White Leghorns, per trio.....	\$12 to \$15
White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, per trio.....	15
Light and Dark Brahmans, per trio.....	15
White, and Grey Dorkings, per trio.....	15
Black, Red, and Brown-Red Game, bred for the pit, per trio.....	15
Houdans, Dominiques, and Silver Hamburgs, per trio.....	12 to 15
Black Red-Game, Grey Game, Gold-Lace, Nankin, and White Java Bantams, per trio.....	8 to 15
Bronze Turkeys, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.....	10 to 25
Fancy Rabbits, or Guinea Pigs, \$3 per pair, 2 pair \$5.	
Fifty varieties of choice mated PIGEONS, \$3 to \$10 per pair.	

Pure bred fresh Eggs for hatching (except Turkeys), \$4 per dozen, 2 dozen \$7; 5 dozen \$15; Turkey Eggs, \$6 per dozen; 2 doz. \$10, carefully packed. 6 varieties of DOGS, at reasonable prices. Birds, Cages, Wire for Coops, Fountains, &c. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

E. A. WENDELL, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Send \$1 for the plan of my Poultry House for six varieties, the cheapest, handiest, healthiest, and handsomest house ever built.

Excelsior Poultry Yard in the Washington Park.

PREMIUM.—I offer to the person who first procures 120 new subscriptions to the "POULTRY WORLD," a **DARK BRAHMA HEN**, valued at \$40, and a **DARK BRAHMA PULLET**, valued at \$25. The names of subscribers to be forwarded to the publishers of the magazine as fast as procured; each name or list of names to be accompanied by the statement: "These names are for the Dark Brahma Premium."

The winner of the birds will receive them with the privilege of returning them to me and receiving \$65 in cash, instead, if, in his judgment, they are not worth that amount.

Competitors are informed that no one has had an opportunity to begin a list of names for this prize, until it appeared in a public advertisement, so that all may have a fair start.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, Wilmington, Del.

EGGS. **EGGS** may be obtained from the following varieties, for hatching: Dark Brahmas, from imported stock; Light Brahmas, from William's and Felch stock; Buff Cochins, from choice fowls, and pure bred White Leghorns. Price, \$2 per 13 eggs. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

LOOK FOR CASH!—You can get any leading Journal or Paper, weekly or monthly, at club rates, with choice family groceries at T. D. ADAMS, AGENT.

Store between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa. Eggs from any named fowl, from \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

FANCY PIGEONS.—JOHN SPEALLER, 1415 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Breeder, Importer, and Dealer in all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. A large lot on hand always. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WHITE POUTERS.—One pair good blowers, very stylish, well booted on good long legs. Price \$40. Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

NORTHWESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL.

Every poultry breeder or fancier should send ten cents for a specimen copy of this new illustrated 16 page poultry monthly, before subscribing for any other. Address C. P. CARPENTER, Editor Poultry Journal. Minneapolis, Minn.

PIGEONS.—Choice imported and premium birds. W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—Ped. Houdans, 1 Cock, 4 Hens, \$25; can prove pedigree. Eggs of Light Brahmas, that took premiums, William's strain, and of Ped. Houdans, \$3 per doz., each kind; cash must accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa.

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA.

Importer and Breeder of

IMPROVED BLOODED LIVE STOCK,

Horses, Cattle, Cotswold, and Southdown Sheep, Chester, Berkshire, and Yorkshire Pigs.

Toulouse, Bremen, and Hong Kong Geese, Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury, and Musk Ducks, Bronze, and White Turkeys.

Dorkings, Brahma, Cochins, Guinea, and all other Fowl, Deer, Wild Geese, Swans, Pea Fowls, &c., Also, EGGS, at low prices. Best breeds of Dogs, Maltese Cats, Rabbits, &c.

A FEW TRIOS or single birds of GOLDEN SPANGLED and GOLDEN and SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGs and eggs for sale by F. TAYLOR, OAKDALE, Delaware Co., Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$2.50 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp I. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY Street, NEW HAVEN, Conn.

WALNUT HILL POULTRY YARD.—All orders received for Eggs from my fine Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmas, at the following price, \$3 per dozen. "I use the Cushion Bottom Packing Box." Address P. NEATHER, No. 9 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGs.—Pairs, trios, or Cockereels, of my well-known strain, for sale at moderate prices. All of my birds have white ear-lobes, good wing-bars and tails, and their markings are round "moons," or spangles, not crescents or pencillings. None will be shipped save of my own breeding.

WM. R. HILLS, Albany, N. Y.

TRUMPETERS of all colors, and markings, from \$3 to \$40 per pair. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGs.—One or two good trios at reasonable prices. Address J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE COCHIN COCKERELS and PULLETS.—Berry and William's cross. Singly, in pairs or trios. GEO. W. WHITE, 83 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PHEASANTS.—GOLDEN and SILVER CHINESE PHEASANTS.—A choice lot just received, in fine condition, which we can sell at the low price of \$35 per pair. Carefully boxed to go any distance.

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RED JACOBINS.—One pair, \$3; three pair, \$4; two pair, \$5; one pair, \$6; one pair, \$8. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
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Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WING TURBITS.—I have Red, Yellow, Black, Dun, Blue, and Silver, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 per pair. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

THE BEST OUT.—A large, handsomely illustrated, containing 18 illustrations of the best breeds, with descriptions from the New American Standard, will be sent postpaid on receipt of 15 cents. The work contains 16 pages (7 x 10 in. each), and is printed in excellent style, on tinted paper, with an illuminated cover. It also contains many valuable hints relative to the care of poultry, together with a description of the symptoms of many of the diseases of fowls, and their remedies.

Address

WM. P. ATKINSON, Proprietor Excelsior Poultry Yards, Erie, Pa.

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BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
 WHITE COCHINS. " "
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 GOLDEN SEABRIGHT. Bantams.
 Send stamp for Illustrated Circular and Price List. Address G. W. DICKINSONs, Warren, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Continental Poultry Powder will be on exhibition and for sale at Buffalo Poultry Show. For terms to retail merchants, druggists, and agents, address

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Portland, Penna.

WANTED.—Golden Spangled Polands. THOMAS PARKER, Palsborough, Gloucester Co., N. J.

SEND STAMPS for Price List and description of my GAME FOWLS. Address L. B. RICHARDS, New Castle, West Chester Co., N. Y.

WANTED! WHITE POUTER HEN.—Must be first-class. Would exchange some first-class Almond-Bred Tumblers for same, if agreeable. Address F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.—About 12 Short-Faced Almond-Bred Tumblers, Yellows, Reds, and Mottles, all from imported stock, and very fine. Price, from \$10 to \$20 dollars per pair, or at reduced rates to dealers if all are taken at once. Address F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ONE GOLDEN-PENCILED HAMBURG COCKEREL, very nice, and a number of Light Brahma Hens (Williams & Felch), extra nice, for sale, or will exchange for BROWN or WHITE LEGHORNs, or G. P. HAMBURGs. Address C. J. TRYON, Batavia, Genesee, N. Y.

HELMETS.—Red, black, and yellow at \$2 per pair. They are the prettiest and cheapest of all the fancy stock. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

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H. K. PAYNE, Albany, New York, can furnish Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and Golden Seabright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly filled, or money refunded.

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EGGS from Imported

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS,

\$4 PER DOZEN.

A few trios Hamburgs at \$12 to \$20. A few pairs of G. S Bantams at \$8 to 12.

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GEORGE F. SEAVEY,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORNS

A SPECIALTY.

From J. B. Smith's Strains,

EGGS NOW READY AT

\$3 PER DOZEN.

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GAME FOWLS.—I have a variety of GAME FOWLS and BANTAMS for sale or to exchange, on Golden Polands, Golden Hamburgs, Silver Hamburgs, Leghorns, and Fancy Pigeons.

J. L. BOW, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY LOW. to close out a surplus—30 fine young Light Brahmas, reliable stock. Also, Houdans, and Gold-Laced, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

For particulars, address

A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

WANTED.—One pair White Fantails, capped. One pair White Fantails, not capped. One pair Black Fantails. One pair Blue or Red Fantails. One pair Yellow Fantails. Address, with price per pair,

H. A. B., Box 180, N. Y. Post Office.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.—From one of the best strains in this country, at \$3.50 per setting of 13. "First come, first served."

Address

JOS. H. HAMILL, Compton Hill, St. Louis, Mo.

CANADA—DARK BRAHMAS, \$12 the trio. BLACK SPANISH (Biggar strain), \$5 each. Eggs for hatching early in the spring, \$4 per dozen. All birds from my yards are from best imported stock, and warranted pure.

A. F. BANKS,

Drawer 790, Toronto P. O.

OAKDALE POULTRY GOODS.

At Show of Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6th to 10th, I was awarded the following premiums:

1st and 2d Premium on Dark Brahma Fowls and all the Specials.

1st " " Chickens " " " "

2d and 3d " " Buff Cochins Fowls.

3d " " " " Chicks.

1st " " and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

2d and 3d " " on Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs.

3d " " Silver " " "

2d and 3d " " Houdans.

1st " " Aylesbury Ducks, and Special.

1st and 2d " " Rouen " " "

1st " " Cayuga " " "

1st " " Bremen Geese.

2d " " Toulouse " " "

2d " " Bronze Turkeys.

2d " " White " " "

Society's Prize Best Collection Dark Brahmas.

" " Asiatics.

Eggs from above varieties at \$5 per setting. Good Birds for sale. Three Dark Brahma Cocks, solid black breasts, at \$20 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, solid black breasts, well-feathered legs, at from \$6 to \$15 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, slightly mottled on breast, at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fine young Partridge Cochins, very low, to close out this breed.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

HAVING SOLD my entire stock of Dark Brahmas to A. A. Miller, of Oakdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., I will give my attention to Light Brahmas, Dominiques, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs from the above for sale. All first-prize birds.

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FOR SALE.—Fancy Pigeons, First Premium Stock. Two pair of White Fantails, \$5 per pair; two pair of Black Antwerps, \$6 per pair; two pair of White African Owls, \$10. No Circulars. Address, with stamp, to insure reply,

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GAME FOWLS.—I have spent many years and studied much to work up my strains of GAME FOWLS to their present standard; also, White Leghorns. I have not, however, "the ONLY WHITE EARLOBE STRAINS IN THE WORLD;" for there are, at present, other careful breeders. I am also selling Eggs and Fowls of nearly all varieties of land and water-fowls, all carefully bred. Price List FREE.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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RAW CRUSHED BONE, for Poultry. A Specialty.

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PREPARED BONE MEAL, for young Chicks. A Splendid Article.

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PREPARED BONE MEAL, for Cattle, Horses, and Swine.

\$1 per package of 20 lbs. Sent to any part of the country by express. No C. O. D. Cash to accompany order. Address

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Utica, New York.

ONE BUFF COCHIN COCK and three Pullets (Dodge & Kelly strain), price \$10, and eight Partridge Cochins Cockerels (very fine), at \$2.50 each. Also, FERRETS for Sale. Address

H. C. NICK, West Millcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two Setter Pups, nine months old, partially yard broke. Or would exchange one for Fancy Pigeons. For further particulars, address

E. G. STETSON,

Farmer Village, Seneca County, N. Y.

FINE LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Two Cockerels, from Williams & Tee's Stock, for Sale, or will exchange one of them.

T. J. WOOLDRIDGE, "French Hay," Va.

POUTERS FOR SALE.

IMPORTED POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair Blue Pied, Cock 20 inches long, good legs and well booted, plain on the wings, and fine breast-mark; Hen, 18½ inches long, good legs, nicely booted, and in marking is well suited to breed with the cock. The pair bred three good young ones in England the past summer. Price, the pair, \$120. Also, two trios of good AYLESBURY DUCKS at \$12 and \$15 per trio.

Address

POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair of Black Pied Pouters, Cock 18½ inches long, well marked on the wings, good blower, well booted, and a very showy bird. Hen 17½ inches long, quite well marked, well booted, and a good breeder. The pair have raised six fine young the past season. Price, \$30. Address

POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL COLUMBARY.—Fancy Pigeons in great variety. Yellow, Black, and Blue Fantails, and Carriers, a specialty. I would call attention to my stock of IMPORTED TOYS ICE PIGEONS, FRILL BACKS, &c. There are few birds more beautiful or delicate in plumage than the two varieties named; an opportunity to procure them is rarely afforded. Send 6 cents for Circular.

F. F. POLE,

Mitchell, Ont., Canada.

FOWLS AND EGGS.—I can furnish now a few trios of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs of above in season. And White and Buff Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Silver-Spangled Polands, Gray and White Dorkings, B. B. Red Games, White Leghorns, Gold Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks, &c. Mode of transporting eggs is as good as the best. My Fowls and Chicks were awarded over \$500 in premiums the past FALL. Send me two 3 cent stamps for new Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry, worth dollars to a beginner. Will exchange NURSERY STOCK for standard pure bred Poultry. For information and PRICE LIST, address

JAS. M. WILLS,

Bloomington, Ills.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR can be seen in working order at 26 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass. Send for Circulars.

JACOB GRAVES.

W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas, from the best strains. Also, Houdans from Cooper, Ireland.**GAME FOWLS! GAME FOWLS!!**—Send for Price List to J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.**YOUR NAME** Displayed in large type, with list of fowls kept, inserted in *Poultry Breeder's Directory* for fifty cents, to be issued about January 1st, 1874. Price, 25c., post-paid.

H. S. BINGHAM, Sparta, Wis.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10. E. C. Osborn, Box 165, Albany, N. Y.**BUFF COCHINS.**

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Bufts, old and young stock of this year, is received.

JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesbury, and Rouen Ducks.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—HENNY or HEN Feathered GAMES of Good Pedigree.

JOHN ARCHER,

Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

4 Hens and 1 Cock, Dark Brahmas, Williams & Warner's Stock.....	\$12
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Cochins, Philander Williams' Stock.....	10
3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8

Address

THOMAS PARKER, Johnstown, N. Y.

Bronze Turkeys.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.**GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.**—One trio of very fine birds for sale. Imported the past summer from the yards of Henry Beldon, Yorkshire, England. They are well matched and in fine condition for showing. Price \$30. Address

JOHN YEUDALL,

2416 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORN, RED PILE GAME. I have some very fine White Cochins, equal to any in the country, with Chicks and Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Light Brahmas, White Leghorn, Red Pile Game.

Address

GEO. A. MEACHAM,

North Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale, to close out stock, three trios, Dusty Miller Games, \$15.00; two trios, B. Breasted Red Games, \$12.00.

Address, with stamp, G. W. WARNE & CO.,
1211 Armstrong Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One trio of B. B. Red Games; one pair of Houdans, very fine. Address CHAS. V. FOWLES, Ithaca, N. Y.

BAND PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp, J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St.,
Baltimore, Md.

\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. *Best stock in the country!* SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BERKSHIRE PIGS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. SEND STAMP.

A. H. HOWARD, Oniro, Wis.

POUTERS, 30 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair: very pretty birds. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

100 TUMBLER PIGEONS FOR SALE.—Every bird warranted to tumble. Black and Mottled a specialty. Address H. BOWERS, 123 Philip St., Albany, N. Y.

EGGS FOR SALE.—I am now booking orders for Eggs, delivered any time after February 15th, from my first-prize pedigree stock of Light Brahmas (Cock *Recherche*, mated with P. Williams' and Feleh Hens), at \$6 per dozen. Dominique Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Black African Bantam Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Aylesbury Duck Eggs, \$6 per dozen. All of which are first-class first Prize Stock. Eggs packed with care in patent boxes. Two fine Aylesbury Drakes for sale, direct from imported stock.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. P. GROVES, 34 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia, Pa., Breeder of Buff, and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, and Houdans. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GAME FOWLS, of all varieties, carefully bred in feather, station, and weight, all of which are bred from well-tested fowls. I have selected my stock from the most noted and reliable breeders in the country, who have not only bred for the show-pen, but with a cock-pit point of view, who seek for purity of blood, bone, and muscle, which is all that constitutes a genuine Game. And, as for color of plumage, or marks for the show room, I can produce fowl equal to any in this, or foreign countries, and having supplied the leading cock-pits for a number of years with my strains of Games, there has not been one reported as showing the white feather, or in other words, to run. And as I am not engaged in any other business than breeding of Game Fowls, I make my prices low so as to effect quick sales, while others who breed for pleasure ask enormous prices, caring little as to whether they effect a sale.

For Price List, address JOHN ARCHER,
Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two Houdan Cocks, one Houdan Hen, one trio Black Cochins. Also, the finest pair of White Crested Black Polands in the country; have taken first premium wherever exhibited. Also, one pair fine B. B. Red Game Bantams. Address

LOCK BOX 30, Providence, R. I.



MADAME DE LINAS'

LIGHTNING

VERMIN ERADICATOR.



It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,
Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,
720 Broadway, N. Y.

HORACE K. OSBORN,

BREEDER OF CHOICE POULTRY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size, Steel Engravings, Hand-Colored, Fine, and very rare. One full set of Six Pictures, consisting of Black Carrier, Blue Pied Pouter, Almond Tumbler, Black Mottled Tumbler, Trumpeter, and Yellow Jacobine. Price, full set, \$10. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,

Allegheny Co., Pa.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address JAMES FISK,
Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada., Pa.

INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS. INSIDE TUMBLERS.—After an experience of fifteen years with these beautiful little birds, I can say without hesitation, that they are my choice of the dove cote. A few pairs to dispose of before breeding season sets in. Price per pair for birds that will tumble in a small room, \$15 to \$25, according to color. Also, Blue English Owls, Magpies, &c. My Silver-Spangled Hamburgs *can't be beat*. Light and Dark Brahmas. Duck-Wing Game Bantams. For further information send stamp. No goods sent C.O.D.

T. S. ARMSTRONG, Trenton, N. J.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

PAVONARIUS & MIGHTLE,

CAGE MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN SINGING BIRDS,

No. 1108 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Poultry and Pigeon Coops, for Exhibiting Fowls. Pigeons and other pets, wholesale and retail. Singing Canaries, and Cages, sent safely by Express.

Estimates for Exhibition Coops furnished to Poultry Societies, at short notice.

RARE CHANCE.—For a wide-awake man with a capital of one thousand dollars, and who is fond of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., to buy out the store, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The best stand in Philadelphia. This would not be for sale, but I find that my entire time will be required on the Fanciers' Journal which will be published at the above establishment. Address JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once, S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description. A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

PURE BRED!!—Two pairs Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, or Cocks single; one year old. One pair Gold-Laced Seabright Chicks. One pair White Bantam Chicks. Four Fine White Leghorn Cockerels "J. B. Smith's Strain." One pair Aylesbury Ducks, "Clift's Strain." All splendid birds. Will exchange or sell low. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at *very low prices*: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address JOSEPH M. WADE,
No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—For want of room I will sell one trio Bronze Turkeys, one year old. Hens from Fords, Cocks from Todd's premium strains. The Hens were part of premium coop at Union Fair, of Four Counties, this Fall. Price, \$25. In P.O. Order, or N. Y. DR. Address BEN. FAGAN, Hubbardston, Mich.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK, with slight objectionable markings. Address DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

Completed in Twenty-five Parts.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY, By L. WRIGHT.

AUTHOR OF "THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER," "BRAHMA FOWL," &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY COLORED PLATES OF CELEBRATED PRIZE BIRDS

OF EVERY BREED, PAINTED FROM LIFE, EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

AND WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

**NOW READY, FROM ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE, INCLUSIVE, AT FIFTY CENTS EACH,
OR COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, \$15.00.**

Address

JOS. M. WADE, 39 NORTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE,

IS NOW BREEDING ONLY

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.

FANCY PIGEONS.—I have on hand an immense quantity of Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them proper attention. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.—A few pairs or trios for sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the order. Address D. B. BROWN,

Peace Dale, Washington Co., R. I.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.

THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.

THE RHODE ISLAND Poultry and Columbarian Society will hold their First Annual Exhibition at HOWARD HALL, Providence, R. I., March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1874.

Premium lists and entry blanks will be ready for delivery on and after Monday, Feb. 2d. Information will be furnished upon application to

W. L. TOBEY, Secretary, Valley Falls, R. I., or to

J. T. PECKHAM, President, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

Any one wishing to offer any special premiums will please communicate with either of the above, stating upon what they wish it placed. Such offers will be very acceptable to the Society.

INDESTRUCTIBLE STONE DRINKING FOUNTAINS,

FOR FOWLS, PIGEONS, &c.



WILL KEEP THE WATER PURE AND PREVENT THE BIRDS
FROM FOULING IT.

PRICES:

2 gallons, each.....	\$1 40	1 1/2 gallon, each.....	\$0 70
1 " "	1 00	1 " "	35

SENT SAFELY BY EXPRESS.

I claim that the above fountain is the best, for many reasons, that has ever been brought to my notice—being made of stoneware and well glazed, it will last a lifetime. It is easily filled and can be set under the roost without the water being fouled. I have sold thousands of them, and sent them to nearly every State in the Union without a single party disliking them. I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES IN ITS FAVOR.

TRY THEM, IF THEY ARE NOT ALL I CLAIM FOR THEM
I WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

When furnished singly, they are delivered at Express Office unpacked, but safe arrival guaranteed. When ordered by the dozen, they are packed and delivered free of charge to freight depot in Philadelphia.

FOUNTAINS PACK WELL WITH BROKEN BONE.

BROKEN BONE FOR FOWLS.

This is fresh bone, broken about the size of grains of wheat, and is in the best shape known to feed to fowls for them to receive the full benefit, as there can be no adulterations as in Flour of Bone.

FEEDING.—Keep the bone in a box where the Fowls will have access to it at all times, or spread on the ground as you would corn, none will be wasted.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:

Twenty-five pounds, and bag.....	\$1 25
Fifty "	2 25
One Hundred "	4 25

Per Barrel of about 200 lbs., 4 cts. per lb., including drayage.

Bone and Fountains pack well together and make a saving in freight.

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.



Poultry Department
Kan. State Agr. College

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND
POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

No. 9.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Boston, February 5, 1874, 7½ P.M.

"THE Association met pursuant to adjournment, the President, W. H. Churchman, of Delaware, in the chair; E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary.

The reading of minutes of previous meeting, at Buffalo, N. Y., was dispensed with, they having been printed and circulated to members.

The following persons were proposed and duly elected as members: C. E. Marsh, *Evansville, Ind.*; D. W. Herstine, Samuel P. Courtney, Paul M. Baker, John E. Diehl, *Philadelphia, Pa.*; General C. A. Johnson, *Newburyport, Mass.*; E. C. Comey, *Quincy, Mass.*; Harry G. Blanchard, *Detroit, Mich.*; W. L. Tobey, *Valley Falls, R. I.*; W. R. Hills, *Albany, N. Y.*; A. E. Hart, S. S. VanBuren, Henry Chapin, *Hartford, Conn.*

On motion of General C. A. Johnson, the following paragraph was added to the Instructions to Judges:

"Judges must in all cases make a *pro rata* reduction for any fractional part of a pound that a specimen falls short of the largest or standard bird."

On motion of General C. A. Johnson, the Merrimac Valley Poultry Association was duly received as an affiliating society, and entitled to membership and representation under Article III, Section 2, of Constitution.

On motion of H. T. Sperry, seconded by C. A. Sweet, it was resolved that no breed of fowls be represented by likeness on the cover or title-page of the new "Standard of Excellence."

The Committee on the "Willis Investigation" made partial report, and the committee directed to continue investigations.

On motion, after much debate, it was

Resolved, That A. M. Halstead be and is hereby expelled from this Association for introducing a member under a fictitious name at its January session, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and that this action be published in the *Poultry World*, *Poultry Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal*.

Adopted unanimously.

On motion of W. H. Lockwood, the Executive Committee adjourned to meet at its regular annual session, in January, 1875.

E. S. RALPH,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Boston, Mass., February 5, 1874.

To W. H. Churchman,

President of the American Poultry Association:

We, the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, desire that you call a meeting of the Executive Committee, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Friday, February 6, 1874, to take action on

an important matter which we desire to bring before the meeting. (Signed)

H. T. SPERRY,	E. P. HOWLETT,	P. WILLIAMS,
C. A. SWEET,	A. D. WARREN,	E. S. RALPH,
A. J. TUCK,	H. S. BALL,	P. W. HUDSON.

In answer to the above call, the President convened the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association promptly at 11 o'clock A.M., February 6, 1874, at Boston, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS.

W. H. Churchman in the chair; E. S. Ralph, Secretary.

On motion, Lewis Wright, of London, England, was elected an honorary member of this Association.

The following persons, being approved by the Executive Committee, were duly elected members, viz.: Hon. Virgil C. Gilman, Colonel D. W. King, Albert Beard, N. C. Lucier, John Reed, *Nashua, N. H.*; Charles L. Spaulding, *Hudson, N. H.*; George F. Parker, Henry Bisco, *Leicester, Mass.*; H. Woodward, W. J. Wheeler, O. B. Hadwin, E. Childs, Winslow S. Lincoln, Horace B. Verry, George A. Dixon, W. H. Bliss, E. H. Knowlton, *Worcester, Mass.*; W. J. Underwood, Nathaniel Foster, Jr., *Belmont, Mass.*; W. Henry Brackett, J. Newton Cady, Edward H. Harsthor, Charles E. Tuttle, Edward B. Reynolds, *Boston, Mass.*; Henry F. Felch, *Natick, Mass.*; Edmund Rodman, *New Bedford, Mass.*; Charles L. Copland, *Milton, Mass.*; John P. Buzzell, *Clinton, Mass.*; William B. Atkinson, *Newburyport, Mass.*; C. Carroll Loring, *Dedham, Mass.*; Mark Pitman, *North Beverly, Mass.*; Colonel George A. Meacham, *North Cambridge, Mass.*; Fred. S. Potter, *North Dartmouth, Mass.*; Nathaniel J. Bacheller, *Lynn, Mass.*; George F. Seavey, *Cambridgeport, Mass.*; Samuel H. Warren, *Weston, Mass.*; L. L. Greenleaf, *Evanston, Ill.*; N. B. Sherwin, *Cleveland, Ohio*; Nathaniel S. Collyer, *Pawtucket, R. I.*; E. R. Spaulding, *Cedar Creek, N. J.*; C. S. Haines, *Toms River, N. J.*; J. S. Brown, *Galveston, Texas*; Dr. L. L. Holcombe, *Terre Borne, La.*; Charles E. Laughton, *Reno, Nevada*.

On motion of H. T. Sperry, seconded by A. D. Warren, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The American Poultry Association has for one of its principal objects the protection of all *honorable poultry fanciers and dealers*, and to that end will promptly expel from membership members found guilty of dishonorable acts; and

Whereas, The publication of advertisements in the Poultry Journals of the United States, whose editors and publishers are members of this Association, is likely to be interpreted as a partial indorsement of dealers so advertising, and the editors, by a careful exclusion from their columns of all advertisements and mention of dealers and others known to be guilty of dishonorable acts, can largely protect all their honest and honorable patrons, thus ad-

vancing the best interest of the fraternity at large, as well as rendering the Association very valuable services in its efforts to elevate and dignify its character and standing; therefore

Resolved, That the editors of Poultry Journals—members of this Association—be and they hereby are requested and urged to decline advertisements from persons known to be guilty of acts detrimental to the interests of the fraternity and this Association.

On motion of H. T. Sperry, it was resolved that all State and other Poultry Societies be requested to publish the full list of entries, with the awards in each class, at their Shows.

On motion, the Chair appointed C. A. Sweet, A. D. Warren, and H. T. Sperry, a committee to mature and report to the Executive Committee a premium list for the coming Show of the Association in 1875.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, the motion and appointment last passed was rescinded, and the subject matter of Premium List referred to the committee appointed at Buffalo to take into consideration the plan of holding a Show, and that P. Williams and H. T. Sperry be added to that committee. Adopted unanimously.

On motion of C. A. Sweet, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Association has already decided that the retail price of the Standard should be one dollar each;

Resolved, That when we sell Standards to the trade with a discount off, it is with the distinct understanding that the said book shall not be sold by the parties buying them at the discount off at any less than the price named by this Association, viz.: "*one dollar*." Any person who shall be detected in evading the intent of this resolution shall be refused any future lots at any less than the retail price.

Adopted.

And if any member of this Association should be detected in evading this resolution, he shall be expelled from this Association.

And, on motion, the Secretary was directed to send the above notice with every lot sent to retailers.

On motion of A. D. Warren, it was resolved, that S. J. Bestor, of Hartford, be heard in regard to the Standard.

On motion, the committee took a recess for ten minutes.

At expiration of time, no quorum being present, the meeting stands adjourned to call of Executive Committee.

E. S. RALPH,
Secretary.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by a regular meeting of our Association, held February 5th, to tender the grounds of this Association, at Pimlico, Baltimore County, for the use and occupation of the National Poultry Association during their Exhibition for the Fall of 1874, and to request that you will notify us of your decision with regard to the same.

I remain, very truly, yours,

T. B. DORSEY,
Secretary.

BALTIMORE, February 6, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE,
Secretary National Poultry Association, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: By a letter written by P. W. Hudson, of North Manchester, Conn., I see that it is proposed to hold a

National Poultry Exhibition next fall, and that Baltimore has been spoken of as the place of holding it.

At a meeting of our State Agricultural Association, last evening, I called attention to the subject, and they unanimously tendered the use of their beautiful fair grounds and buildings for the Exhibition (of which you will be duly advised by the State Agricultural Association), and promising the co-operation of the Association.

There are also fine halls here in Baltimore—one particularly well lighted by a street on both sides of the hall—which can be had, if the offer of our State Agricultural Association is not accepted.

As one of the Executive Committee of the Poultry Association of Maryland (James E. Koons, Secretary), I can offer you the services and hearty co-operation of all its officers and members, with the full use of their rooms for any business to be transacted.

This being so central a point, we hope the National Association will see the advantages of holding the Exhibition here; and there is no doubt of the full patronage of all our citizens.

Hoping for your favorable consideration,

I am yours truly,

JNO. D. OAKFORD.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOW SHALL WE EXHIBIT POULTRY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

After looking through the exhibition recently held by the New England Poultry Society at Worcester, and the one now being held by the Massachusetts Association at Boston, so soon after coming from the rooms of the exhibition of the Western New York Poultry Association, recently held at Buffalo, I am more surprised than ever that any Association could admit one class of fowls in pairs, and oblige all others to be exhibited in trios. There does not seem to me to be one argument in favor of exhibiting in trios, but many, very many, against it.

I think the time is near at hand when all premiums by all Associations will be offered on single birds, because I am convinced that is the only way to have exhibitions of birds for American fanciers to be proud of.

Offer premiums for single birds, and make the premiums and entrance fees the same on all the varieties that are worthy of being encouraged. Make the entrance fees for competition large enough to exclude all but birds that are really *exhibition birds*; then have a selling class if you please, and enter your *scrubs* there. A person going into a hall now finds it a work of time to find the really good birds, they are so mixed up with what should be *market poultry*.

I ask a man why he brings *such* a trio of chickens, and he says they are some of my *poorest*, and I brought them here to sell. All right. There are all kinds of customers I am aware, but no good salesman or judicious dealer mixes his shoddy pants, worth \$3 a pair, with his finer cloth ones, worth \$10 a pair; and no Poultry Association should mix shoddy poultry with that of the best quality.

I believe in *fewer* and *better* birds, and more *floor room* for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors, from whom we expect to receive our cash.

I do not object to a bird that has lost a *toe-nail* by accident, or a point or two from his comb, &c.; but I do object to a

fowl that has had the "*coop itch*," or any other disease that disfigures and weakens him; and I hope all such will be disqualified by *judges*, if not by Associations.

F. J. KINNEY.

WORCESTER, MASS., February 10, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

There seems to be a mixed understanding abroad in relation to Poultry Associations in the State of Rhode Island, that needs a public explanation.

It appears that what some people have supposed was the Rhode Island State Association, located at Providence, other people have thought was located at Woonsocket, and *vice versa*.

The facts seem to be, there are two antagonistic Associations, one at Woonsocket, that has held three exhibitions in past seasons, and holds its fourth this month, and that the last-named Association has applied for a state charter, and advertises its exhibitions as those of the Rhode Island State Association, with headquarters at Woonsocket, R. I., and holds its exhibitions at Woonsocket this month.

There is another Association called the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society, with headquarters at Providence, R. I.; J. P. Peckham, President, and W. L. Toby, Secretary.

I have an acquaintance with many members and officers of both Associations, and am very sorry there is such a feeling between the two as appears to exist; still there may no *harm* arise from it when the facts are known.

Both Associations will try hard for a state charter, and one of them will be the *State Association*, the other a local affair. I have no *sympathies* with one more than the other, but as the *Providence Association* holds its exhibition fore part of March, and that *time suits me* better than the time of the Woonsocket exhibition, I shall have to assist at Providence this season.

My motto is, the *more* poultry exhibitions the better.

F. J. KINNEY.

WORCESTER, MASS., February 10, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT ROUP.

ROUP is not, as many think, caused by filthy and badly-ventilated houses. It is not necessary to clean out their quarters daily, or weekly, nor even yearly, to prevent roup. If their quarters are not kept clean and well ventilated, you may expect your fowls to be troubled with cholera and diarrhœa, or other diseases, but not roup. I have had some experience with this troublesome disease, and I think I can speak from actual knowledge. It is caused the same as a cold often is in the human family, and in the first stages is nothing more than a cold. My fowls, two years ago last November, were taken with it, and I doctored them all winter in various ways, and by the first of April they all got well; and I then thought if ever I found it again in my yards I would kill all the affected ones at once, and get rid of it without so much trouble, as it would not pay to bother with them so long again. But, as bad luck would have it, in the following year, at about the same time, I discovered it again one evening as I was looking my fowls over with a light, as is my usual custom, so as to detect any ailment that

may prevail. I think I felt rather crest-fallen at the discovery; and I stood there debating in my mind whether I had better really kill the whole lot, and get rid of the disease, or try to cure them. (They were, I thought, a fine lot of dark Brahmas.)

I began to feel very cold about my feet and limbs, and was very much surprised to find so much cold could come in at the little entrance for the fowls. It occurred to me at once that I had found the cause of the roup, and immediately closed the little door, and kept it closed every cold and windy night, and in less than a week every chick was as well as ever; and as I followed up the practice of closing the little doors every chilly night, I have never had a case of the roup since.

My fowls roosted on perches ten inches above a shelf, which is two and a half feet from the ground, and three feet from the little doors, which are in my case unavoidably in front of the roosts, thus allowing the wind to drive in and directly up into the faces of the fowls, thus causing them to take cold. I have made careful inquiry into several cases since, and invariably found that where roup had existed it was caused by either cold wind coming in at broken windows, or holes of some kind, leaks in the roof, allowing the fowls to get damp and chilly, or exposure in open coops or houses to cold winds, thus causing them to have a cold, and die with the roup.

A cure is easily effected by keeping them in a dry warm house, and feeding on warm soft feed, and giving plenty of water, not very cold, and a little of Douglass' mixture added to it.

T. F. LAMB.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society, held at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, was one of the most successful ever given by the Society, considering that it was decided to give an exhibition only a few weeks previous to the opening day. The display of fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, and pet stock, was very good.

Of Light Brahma fowls there were six entries; the first prize pair being undoubtedly the best.

Of young birds, there was a grand display. Never before were so many really good birds brought together. The first prize was given to a Cockerel, good in size, but bad in color; his hock being very cloudy and indistinct. For a Breeding Cockerel, we should have taken the bird which was given the second or even the third prize pen, in preference to first. Entry No. 25, which received no premium, was but little inferior to first entry. No. 297, the first prize Cockerel at Buffalo, was not awarded anything here, which in our opinion was a just decision; for in length of head and cruelty of expression, he was not exceeded by a Malay.

Of Dark Brahmas, the display was good; the estate of H. H. G. Sharpless and D. W. Herstine receiving the lion's share of prizes.

Young Birds.—William H. Churchman took first with a Cockerel and Pullet that were exhibited by him at Buffalo, and received no award. The Cockerel which took first at Buffalo, was here placed third, and should have been disqualified for a bad comb.

Buff Cocks.—Some excellent birds were shown by Messrs. Rooke and Chandler. In young Buffs Mr. Rooke again came first. The third premium Cockerel here was the bird that won first at Buffalo.

Partridge Cochins were out in full force, Mr. Henry taking the lead with a splendid pair. Though hard pressed by Mr. Cooper, in young birds, Mr. Herstine took first with a splendid Cockerel and beautifully pencilled Pullet.

Black Cochins.—An excellent display by Messrs. Athole and Herstine. The interest in this really good variety seems to have had a fresh awakening.

White Cochins, not a very large collection, the Messrs. Lewis, Griffiths, and Stroeman dividing the honors between them. Mr. Stroeman's pair were very fine of Gray Dorkings. There were but three entries. This variety seems to be on the wane with Philadelphia fanciers. We should have liked to have seen more Blue Dorkings brought out to compete with the splendid pair shown by Mr. John E. Diehl. In Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, only four entries, the honors going to Messrs. J. Schofield and F. Taylor. Silver-Pencilled, six entries; some competition. Silver-Spangled; some excellent birds shown by Messrs. Henry and Schofield. Black Hamburgs; the first premium cock shown by Mr. Schofield, was a perfect beauty. We doubt if his equal can be found. Black Spanish; a small class, some of which were quite good. White Leghorns; a small class of about the average quality. Brown Leghorns; very few and not good. White-Crested Black Polish, Golden-Spangled Polish, and the Polish classes as a whole, were not good, the prize birds being most worthy of notice.

Mr. John E. Diehl showed a good pair of White Frizzles. In Dominiques, Mr. Wayne distanced all competitors. Games were all good classes. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Ashford, Lightcap, Livzey, and Pye. The Game Bantam classes were not so good as last year. Houdons; a small class; not extra fine. Jersey Blues; only one or two coops. With the exception of three Black African Bantams, were a very poor class. Bronze Turkeys, not good. White Turkeys, one good pair. Aylesbury Ducks; a small class, but good; Messrs. Schofield and Taylor taking the honors. Rouen Ducks; Mr. S. J. Sharpless showed two splendid pens, taking first and second, with Mr. Thompson third. Muscovy Ducks; two pens. Geese were a small class; one pen of Bremen and one of Hongkong.

W. A. Henry showed a fine pair of Pea Fowls. J. N. Rooke exhibited a fine pair of Golden Pheasants; also a pair of Silver Pheasants.

The show of Rabbits was not so good as last year, Messrs. Thompson and Lewis being the principal exhibitors. Through some mistake the special premium for best collection of Rabbits was awarded to the wrong person, Mr. Thompson's being undoubtedly the best.

The display of Taxidermy was very fine, Mr. Crenshaw showing numerous specimens of his skill.

The collection of Pigeons was very creditable, but not being a pigeon fancier, we refrain from making any remarks upon the merits or demerits of the individual birds.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Fowls—1st premium, W. H. Kern; 2d, W. H. Kern; 3d, W. H. Churchman; 4th, W. H. Kern.
Chicks—1st premium, Charles Tees; 2d, W. H. Kern; 3d, Charles Tees; 4th, W. A. Henry.
Best Pen Light Brahmas—W. H. Kern.
Largest Cock—W. H. Kern.
Largest Hen—W. H. Kern.

DARK BRAHMAS.

1st premium, Estate H. H. G. Sharpless; 2d, no award; 3d, D. W. Herstine; 4th, no award.
Best Dark Brahma hen 2 years old—estate H. H. G. Sharpless.

Chicks—1st premium, W. H. Churchman; 2d, Estate H. H. G. Sharpless; 3d, W. H. Churchman; 4th, no award.

BUFF COCHINS.

1st premium, J. N. Rooke; 2d, J. C. Chandler; 3d, B. F. Lewis.
Chicks—1st premium, J. N. Roake; 2d, J. N. Roake; 3d, A. P. Groves; 4th, J. C. Chandler.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Fowls—1st premium, W. A. Henry, special; 2d, T. S. Cooper; 3d, A. P. Groves; 4th, T. S. Cooper.
Chicks—1st premium, D. W. Herstine; 2d, T. S. Cooper; 3d, D. W. Herstine; 4th, F. Worilow.

BLACK COCHINS.

Fowls—1st premium, G. C. Athole, N. Y.
Chicks—1st premium and special, D. W. Herstine; 2d, G. C. Athole; 3, D. W. Herstine; 4th, D. W. Herstine.

WHITE COCHINS.

1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d and special, George C. Stroeman.

GRAY DORKINGS.

1st premium, A. R. Montgomery; 2d, B. F. Lewis; 3d, A. R. Montgomery.

BLUE DORKINGS.

1st and special premium, J. E. Diehl.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

1st and special premium, J. Schofield; 2d, F. Taylor.

SILVER-PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

1st premium, J. Schofield; 2d, F. Taylor; 3d, J. Hurst.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

1st and special premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, J. Schofield; 3d, W. A. Henry.

GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

1st premium, F. Taylor; 2d, F. Taylor.

BLACK HAMBURGS.

1st premium, J. Schofield; 2d, J. Schofield; 3d, J. C. Chandler.

SPECIALS.

Smallest Cock of any Breed, John Thompson, Jr.
Smallest Hen of any Breed, C. Ellis Speakman.
7 first premiums, 1 special, for best specimens of Taxidermy to Crenshaw, 537 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
Bronze Medal to W. D. Baker, for fine Birds.

BLACK SPANISH.

1st premium, Charles Tees; 2d, Charles Upperman; 3d, B. F. Lewis.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

1st premium, J. McAnally; 2d, B. F. Lewis; 3d, J. W. Kilgore; 4th, A. R. Tatnal.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

1st and special premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, W. A. Henry; 3d, R. M. Griffith.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLISH.

1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, R. M. Griffith; 3d, B. F. Lewis.

SILVER-SPANGLED POLISH.

1st and special premium, J. F. Street; 2d, R. M. Griffith; 3d, R. M. Griffith.

WHITE-CRESTED WHITE POLISH.

1st and special premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

WHITE FRIZZLED FOWLS.

1st and special premium, J. E. Diehl.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

1st premium, J. Laws; 2d, and special, J. R. Ashford.

BROWN-BREASTED RED GAME.

1st premium, P. R. Lightcap; 2d, J. R. Ashford.

YELLOW DUCKWING GAME.

1st and special premium, W. Livezey; 2d, W. Livezey.

EARL DERBY GAME.

1st premium, J. R. Ashford; 2d, F. B. Pye.

HEATHWOOD GAME.

1st premium, J. R. Ashford.

SEFTON GAME.

1st premium, J. R. Ashford.

BLACK GAME.

1st premium, J. R. Ashford.

Largest Game Cock, J. R. Ashford.

DOMINIQUE FOWLS.

1st premium, Thomas Mayne; 2d, Thomas Mayne; 3d, Thomas Mayne.

DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

1st premium, E. Speakman.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

1st premium, E. Speakman; 2d, E. Speakman.

BROWN-RED GAME BANTAMS.

2d premium, Joseph M. Wade.

HOUDANS.

1st premium, J. P. C. Griffith; 2d, Jas. Schofield; 3d, J. P. C. Griffith; 4th, B. F. Lewis.

BUCKS COUNTY FOWLS.

1st premium, E. Harris.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

1st and special premium, B. F. Lewis.

BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS.

1st premium, Chas. Tees; 2d, Chas. Tees; 3d, B. F. Lewis.

WHITE BANTAMS.

1st premium, J. F. Street.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

2d and special premium, B. F. Lewis.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.

1st premium, Jas. Schofield; 2d, F. Taylor.

ROUEN DUCKS.

1st premium, S. J. Sharpless; 2d, S. J. Sharpless; 3d, J. Thompson, Jr.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

1st premium, Dawson Thompson.

BREMEN GEESE.

1st and special premium, B. F. Lewis.

HONGKONG GEESE.

1st and special premium, B. F. Lewis.

PEA FOWLS.

1st and special premium, W. A. Henry.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

1st and special premium, J. N. Rooke.

SILVER PHEASANTS.

1st and special premium, J. N. Rooke.

LOPEARED RABBITS.

1st premium, John Thompson, Jr.

SILVER-GRAY RABBITS.

1st premium, John Thompson, Jr.

HIMALAYAN RABBITS.

1st premium, John Thompson, Jr.

LOPEARED RABBITS.

Broken Color—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

Lopeared Bucks. Self Color—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

LOPEARED RABBITS, BUCKS. SELF COLOR.

1st premium, John Thompson, Jr.

DUTCH RABBITS.

1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

ANGORA RABBITS.

1st and special premium, H. Mayne; 2d, John Thompson, Jr.

COMMON RABBITS.

1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, J. Thompson, Jr.

ENGLISH RABBITS.

1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

BEST COLLECTION RABBITS.

B. F. Lewis.

PIGEONS.

Pouters, Blue Pied—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Red Pied—2d premium, W. A. Burpee.

White—2d premium, C. H. Husted.

Yellow Pied—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Silver Pied—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Best Pouter Cock—1st premium, John Yewdell.

Best Pouter Hen—1st premium, John Yewdell.

CARRIERS.

Black—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

White—1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, B. F. Lewis.

Blue Carrier—1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, W. M. Scattergood.

Red Carriers—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Best Carrier Cock—1st premium, John Yewdell.

Best Carrier Hen—1st premium, John Yewdell.

Almond Tumbler—1st premium, W. A. Henry.

Start-Faced Tumbler—2d premium, W. A. Burpee.

Black Ball Tumbler—2d premium, R. M. Griffith.

Rose Wing Tumbler—1st premium, W. A. Burpee.

Yellow Ball Tumbler—1st premium, W. A. Burpee; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

Berlin Tumbler—1st premium, John Spealler.

Yellow Beard Tumbler—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Blue Beard Tumbler—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Red Mottled Tumbler—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Yellow Swallows—1st premium, John Spealler.

Red Swallows—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

Blue Antwerps—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, James Hirst.

Special mention, R. M. Griffith.

Silver Antwerp—1st premium, Jos. M. Wade.

Yellow Jacobins—1st premium, W. M. Scattergood.

Black Jacobins—1st premium, John Spealler; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

Red Jacobins—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, R. M. Griffith.

Black Barbs—1st premium, Jos. M. Wade; 2d, John Parker.

Yellow Barbs—1st premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, C. H. Husted.

White Barbs—1st premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, Jos. M. Wade.

Red Barbs—1st premium, W. A. Henry.

White Calcutta Fantails—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

Black Fantails—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

Red Saddle Fantails—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Blue Fantails—1st premium, Jos. M. Wade.

Blue Capped Fantails—1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, P. M. Baker.

Red Capped Fantails—1st premium, P. M. Baker.

Blue Magpie—3d premium, W. A. Henry.

Yellow Turbits—1st premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, W. M. Scattergood.

Black Turbits—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.

Blue Turbits—Special mention, W. A. Henry.

Red Turbits—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.

Silver Turbits—1st premium, Jos. M. Wade.

White Turbits—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, R. M. Griffith; 3d, Jos. M. Wade.


Yellow-winged Turbits—1st premium, John Parker; 2d, R. M. Griffith.


Dun Turbits—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Red Wing Turbits—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Blue Winged Turbits—1st premiums, Jos. M. Wade; 2d, R. M. Griffith.
 Silver Winged Turbits—3d premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Black Snells—2d premium P. M. Baker.
 Red Mahomets—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Starling Quakers—1st premium, P. M. Baker.
 Red Quakers—1st premium, John Spealler.
 Blue Quakers—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Black Priests—1st premium, John Parker.
 White Duchess—1st premium, B. F. Lewis; 2d, R. M. Griffith.
 Isabella Duchess—1st premium, R. M. Griffith.
 Archangel—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.


BLUE OWLS.


1st premium, P. M. Baker.
 White Owls—1st premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, John Parker.
 Yellow Owls—1st premium, John Parker; 2d, W. A. Burpee.
 Yellow-winged Owls—1st premium, B. F. Lewis.
 Black Owls—1st premium, Jos. M. Wade.
 Runts—1st premium, W. A. Henry; 2d, W. A. Henry.
 Yellow Trumpeters—1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, special mention, B. F. Lewis.
 Suabians—1st premium, R. M. Griffith; 2d, P. M. Baker.


Items Interesting and Amusing.


 Silas W. Studley, Catskill Station, N. Y., took first prize on Silver Sebrights at the Buffalo Show, whereas our report credits him with only third.


 By the steamer "Herder," from Hamburg, Mr. P. T. Barnum received four Antelopes, four Llamas, nine Apes, two Peacocks, three White Bears, five Ponies, seven Dogs, one Goat, and two Reindeers.


 Canvass-back ducks are shot in large numbers in Polecat Bay, nearly opposite Mobile, and sell in the markets at \$1.50 per pair. Black Ducks can be bought for 75 cents per pair.

 The Merrimack Valley Poultry Association was the first to affiliate with the American Poultry Association, being proposed and the initiation fee of ten dollars paid by General Charles A. Johnson, President of the above Association.

 A HEN THAT RESPECTS THE SABBATH.—There is now in Delaware City a common hen that laid during the past fall thirty-two eggs, laying the first egg on Saturday, omitting Sunday, commencing again early on Monday morning, and laying the six days of each week, the last egg being laid on Saturday evening at six o'clock, but always omitting Sunday.

 ACTION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN THE RAISING OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—The French Government, acting on the recommendation of the Committee on Fortifications, has determined to keep, for the next five years, five thousand pairs of Carrier Pigeons for breeding purposes, for service in war time. Each fortress will have a military pigeon-house, and each pigeon-house will contain one thousand birds. Two general stations will be established, at each of which sixty thousand pigeons will be kept. The German fortresses at Metz and Strasbourg have been for a year past connected with other German forts by a system of Carrier Pigeons.

 IMPORTATION.—While at the Boston Show, we were informed that General Charles A. Johnson, of Newburyport, had just imported two trios of Aylesbury Ducks and one young Rouen Duck. They are from the yards of Mr. Fowler, who writes that they are the equals of any Ducks now in England. The parents of the Rouen Duck were prize birds at Birmingham, and weighed twenty-two pounds, two ounces. They arrived too late to be entered for the Boston Show.

 HOW FRIEND RAUB WON THE FIRST PREMIUM.—One of the officers of the Doylestown Society perpetrated a good joke upon himself during the early part of the fair. The night before the committee were to examine the fowls he remained in the room until after midnight, applying soap, oil, and other cosmetics to a fine display of Brown Leghorns. At that time the lots were not named, and our friend supposed that all in a certain range were his own. He took especial pains with one coop, making the birds shine again, and felt confident that they would take the first prize. And sure enough they did. The card of first premium was duly tacked on the coop, and our exhibitor was happy. Pretty soon another officer, who remembered the numbers, came along and at once discovered that the prize fowls belonged to A. N. Raub, Lock Haven, Pa. It was a sad disappointment for our Doylestown friend, who said he had groomed up that lot the best of all.—*Doylestown Paper*.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at Boston Music Hall, February 5th to 11th, 1874.

GALLINACEOUS DIVISION.

CLASS I.—ASIATIC.

Best Collection Dark Brahmas Bred by Exhibitor.—Special premium, No. 9, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; special premium No. 10, best ten trios Dark Brahma Chicks, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; special premium No. 11, best collection Dark Brahmas, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; special premium No. 12, best trio Dark Brahma Chicks, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; special premium No. 13, best Dark Brahma Cock raised in the United States, John P. Buzzell. Dark Brahmas.—Chicks—1st prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; 3d prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; 4th prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover, Mass.; 5th prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston. Dark Brahmas.—Fowls—1st prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; 2d prize, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; 3d prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; 4th prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston; special premium No. 4, best Light Brahma Cockerel, J. P. Buzzell, Clinton; special premium No. 5, best Light Brahma Pullet, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; special premium No. 6, for Light Brahmas showing the fullest breast, not less than twelve birds in all of either or both sexes, being of the exhibitor's own stock, S. H. Warren, Weston; special premium No. 7, best collection Light Brahma Chickens, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; special premium No. 8, best twelve Light Brahma Cockerels, S. H. Warren, Weston; special premium No. 3, best ten trios Light Brahmas, raised and exhibited by one man, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; special premium No. 1, Association Champion Cup for Brahmas, for the best trio of Light or Dark Brahma Chickens, bred by exhibitor, the champion cup, value \$50, John P. Buzzell, Clinton, subject to the following conditions: The winner shall place the cup in the hands of the Executive Committee for competition at each succeeding exhibition. In every case the name of the winner to be engraved upon the cup, with date of award and variety for which awarded. Light Brahmas.—Chicks—1st prize, J. P. Buzzell, Clinton; 2d prize, Sturtevant Bros., South Framingham; 3d prize, J. P. Buzzell, Clinton; 4th prize, C. A.

Johnson, Newburyport; 5th prize, J. P. Buzzell, Clinton. Light Brahmas.—Fowls—1st prize, Sturtevant Bros., South Framingham; 2d prize, J. P. Buzzell, Clinton; 3d prize, Sturtevant Bros., South Framingham; 4th prize, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; special premium No. 14, best six trios Buff Cochins, raised by the exhibitor, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; special premium No. 15, best trio Buff Cochins, bred by exhibitor, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; special premium No. 16, best trio Buff Cochins, bred by exhibitor, Mark Pitman; special premium No. 21, best five trios White Cochins, bred by exhibitor, C. L. Copeland; special premium No. 22, best collection White Cochins, G. A. Meacham, North Cambridge; special premium No. 23, best trio White Cochins, Fowls, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass. Buff Cochins.—Fowls—1st prize, Mark Pitman, North Beverly, Mass.; 2d prize, C. L. Copeland, Milton; 3d prize, Mark Pitman, North Beverly, Mass.; 4th prize, Mark Pitman. Buff Cochins.—Chicks—1st prize, M. Pitman; 2d prize, C. L. Copeland; 3d prize, M. Pitman; 4th prize, C. E. Mecum; 5th prize, C. E. Mecum. White Cochins.—Chicks—1st prize, C. L. Copeland; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis; 3d prize, George A. Meacham; 4th prize, J. S. Ives; 6th prize, C. L. Copeland. White Cochins.—Fowls—1st prize, M. I. Ellis; 2d prize, E. Hartshorn & Sons; 3d prize, G. A. Meacham; 4th prize, M. I. Ellis. Black Cochins.—Chicks—1st prize, R. & C. A. Richards, South Weymouth; 2d prize, A. E. Swasey, Jr., Taunton; 3d prize, R. & C. A. Richards, South Weymouth; 4th prize, A. E. Swasey, Jr., Taunton; 5th prize, Starks Whiton. Black Cochins.—Fowls—1st prize, A. E. Swasey, Taunton; 2d prize, R. & C. A. Richards, South Weymouth; 3d prize, A. E. Swasey, Taunton; 4th prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; special premium No. 24, best collection of Black Cochins; special premium No. 18, best trio Partridge Cochins, Chicks, bred by the exhibitor, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 17, best collection Partridge Cochins, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 19, second best trio Partridge Cochins, Chicks, bred by exhibitor, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 20, best trio Partridge Cochins, Fowls, W. H. Brackett, Boston. Partridge Cochins.—Fowls—1st prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 3d prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 4th prize, Charles E. Perry, Wollaston Heights. Partridge Cochins.—Chicks—1st prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 2d prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 3d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.; 4th prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 5th prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Best collection of Asiatics—Special premium No. 2, M. I. Ellis, Norwood.

CLASS II—DORKING.

Special premium No. 27, best trio Colored Dorkings, F. J. Dutcher, Hopedale; special premium No. 25, best collection White Dorkings, Chicks, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston. White Dorkings.—Chicks—1st prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 2d prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 3d prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton, Mass.; 4th prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston. White Dorkings.—Fowls—1st prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton. Colored Dorkings.—Chicks—1st prize, F. J. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass.; 2d prize, Henry Hale, Ridgewood, N. J.; 3d prize, F. J. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass. Colored Dorkings.—Fowls—2d prize, F. J. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass.; 3d prize, F. J. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass. Silver Gray Dorkings.—Chicks—2d prize, James P. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.

CLASS III—HAMBURG.

White Hamburgs.—Fowls—1st prize, A. J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H. Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs.—Chicks—1st prize, L. H. Keith, Kingston, Mass.; 2d prize, R. W. Reid, Green Point, L. I. Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs.—Fowls—1st prize, R. W. Reid, Green Point, L. I. Black Hamburgs.—Chicks—1st prize, W. E. Shedd, Waltham; 2d prize, W. E. Shedd, Waltham; 3d prize, W. E. Shedd, Waltham. Black Hamburgs.—Fowls—2d prize, William E. Shedd, Waltham. Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs.—Fowls—1st prize, A. J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H. Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.—Chicks—1st prize, A. J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H. Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.—Chicks—1st prize, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; 2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls—1st prize, E. S. Ong-

ley, Auburn, N. Y.; 2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—Chicks—1st prize, H. O. Underwood, Belmont; 2d prize, William R. Hills, Albany, N. Y.; 3d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 4th prize, H. & F. A. Bisco, Leicester. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls—1st prize, H. K. Osborn, Cambridgeport; 2d prize, Ongley, Warden and Talmadge, Auburn, N. Y.; 3d prize, H. O. Underwood, Belmont; 4th prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; special premium No. 34, best trio Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; special premium No. 37, best two trios Black Hamburgs, raised by exhibitor, W. E. Shedd, Waltham; special premium No. 38, best collection Black Hamburgs, W. E. Shedd, Waltham; special premium No. 28, best Silver-Spangled Hamburg Cock, H. K. Osborn, Cambridgeport; special premium No. 29, best Silver-Spangled Hamburg Cockerel, H. O. Underwood, Belmont; special premium No. 30, best trio Silver-Spangled Hamburg Chicken, H. O. Underwood, Belmont; special premium No. 31, best trio Silver-Spangled Hamburg Fowls, H. K. Osborn, Cambridgeport; special premium No. 32, best Golden-Spangled Hamburg Cock, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; special premium No. 33, best Golden-Spangled Hamburg Cockerel, E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; special premium No. 40, White Leghorn Cock showing least yellow or brassy plumage, William P. Miller, Milford, Mass.; special premium No. 41, Fifth best trio White Leghorns, W. T. Bacon, Cambridgeport; special premium No. 42, best trio White Leghorn Chickens, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; special premium No. 43, best collection Brown Leghorns, Graves & Kimball; special premium No. 44, best three trios Dominique Leghorns, Aaron Low, Essex; special premium No. 39, best collection Black Spanish, A. W. Jones, Milford.

CLASS IV.—SPANISH.

White Leghorns.—Fowls—2d prize, Leonard F. Cutter, Boston; 3d prize, S. H. Warren, Weston, Mass.; 4th prize, A. & E. Whitman, Fitchburg. White Leghorns.—Chicks—1st prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 2d prize, Leonard F. Cutter, Boston; 3d prize, John Eldridge, New Bedford; 4th prize, R. R. Yates, Northborough, Mass. Black Spanish.—Fowls—1st prize, A. W. Jones, Milford; 2d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d prize, William P. Miller, Milford; 4th prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Black Spanish.—Chicks—1st prize, C. W. Chamberlain, Arlington; 2d prize, C. & F. Spring, Newton Lower Falls; 3d prize, William P. Miller, Milford; 4th prize, C. & F. Spring, Newton Lower Falls. Dominique Leghorns.—Fowls—3d prize, A. Low, Essex, Mass. Dominique Leghorns.—Chicks—2d prize, A. Low, Essex, Mass.; 3d prize, Charles Dickerman, North Easton; 4th prize, A. Low, Essex, Mass. Brown Leghorns.—Fowls—1st prize, Graves & Kimball, Boston. Brown Leghorns.—Chicks—1st prize, Albert Beard, Nashua, N. H.; 2d prize, Graves & Kimball, Boston; 2d prize, C. C. Loring, Dedham; 3d prize, W. E. Boney, South Hanover; 4th prize, Graves & Kimball, Boston.

CLASS V.—FRENCH.

Creve Cœurs.—Fowls—1st prize, Philander Williams, Taunton. Creve Cœurs.—Chicks—1st prize, J. Henry Symonds, Boston. Houdans.—Chicks—1st prize, Charles L. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.; 2d prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park; 3d prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park; 4th prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park. Houdans.—Fowls—1st prize, C. L. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.; 2d prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park; 3d prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park; 4th prize, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park. La Fleche.—Fowls—1st prize, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.; special premium No. 46, best trio Houdan Chicks, Charles L. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.; special premium No. 47, best collection Houdans, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park; special premium No. 43, best trio Houdans, Fowls, Charles L. Mitchell, New Haven.

CLASS VI.—POLISH.

Black Polish.—Fowls—1st prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Black Polish.—Chicks—1st prize, J. R. Maxham, Fitchburg; 2d prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 3d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 4th prize, J. R. Maxham, Fitchburg. Silver-Spangled Polish.—Fowls—1st

(To be Continued.)

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THE PIGEON POST OF THE PARIS PRESS.

To us in America, with our regular press dispatches occupying special wires of their own, and so voluminous in amount that the main difficulty is the one of condensation, and with our special telegraphic correspondents sending news nightly from the chief cities, and finally with a system of delivery which brings these dispatches speedily to the newspaper offices, the antique and clumsy device of a postal service by carrier pigeons seems rather amusing. Yet to this form of transmission of a part of their mails and correspondence, the Paris newspapers have been forced to come, supplying thereby the deficiencies of their telegraphic service. What is more, the Paris newspapers have so perfected this aerial mail service, that its results are surprising, and lead us to reflect whether we have so much reason for smiling at it after all.

The chief postal pigeon line is established between Versailles, where the assembly sits, and the faubourg Montmarte in Paris. The *Temps*, reviewing the history of the subject, remarks that the pigeon post office proper is a recent invention. It has only been regularly organized since the beginning of this century, but the siege of Paris fully demonstrated the important part that could be played by these precious little aerial carriers. Paris, however, was not the first city to make use of them even during an investment, for as early as 1849, during the siege of their city, the Venetians had employed pigeons to carry dispatches beyond the enemy's lines.

It is by cross-breeding and by education, continues the *Temps*, that bird fanciers have been enabled to produce pigeons whose flight is of wonderful rapidity. One celebrated pigeon, the Gladiator, travelled from Toulouse to Brussels in a single day. It is calculated that, on an average, a well-trained pigeon flies at the rate of 3280 feet a minute, that is to say, almost forty miles an hour, and even this rapid flight is often surpassed by the fastest birds. It is true that atmospheric circumstances must always be taken into ac-

count. The wind, the rain, and the snow are obstacles against which the force of these little aerial messengers often becomes exhausted. The most prized breeds are those of Liege, which are small, with bright eyes, and a short bill; the Irish, which are short and stumpy, and very strong, and the pigeons of Antwerp, standing high on their legs, with a big bill and a long neck. A cross-breeding of these three species is said to give the best results regarding memory, strength, and sight.

On the same subject the *Liberte* remarks that the pigeon post service carried on between Versailles and Paris is so extensive that from thirty to forty pigeons are often sent out in a single day, especially if the weather is clear, and political events are sufficiently exciting. The startings take place as fast as required, demands for these messengers being principally made from two and a half to three o'clock, and especially at the moment when the gun fires for the closing up of the governmental offices; for each paper must, of course take care to get its dispatches in season, lest some enterprising rival should profit by the delay. Accordingly, the operator, who launches the pigeons, places himself on the threshold of a little tavern opposite the Cour du Maroc, so that the reporters have only to cross the street and hand in their rapidly written news. The starter, who is a tall, broad-shouldered man, vigorously throws the birds into the air, one after the other, generally, to avoid delays, holding one bird ready in each hand. The pigeons, taking up the initial velocity they have thus received, fly rapidly in the direction of Paris. A considerable crowd, among which members of the Assembly do not disdain to appear, witnesses this spectacle, which is said to be by no means one of the least attractive that life in Versailles offers. As the bird guides himself by sight, the sky must be sufficiently clear, especially towards sunset, for the pigeons of the Paris press to see their way. The trying season is, therefore, the present one of short days and early dusk; and the little political couriers have to pierce through those fogs which are so heavy in late autumn and winter. It is added in this account that one thing is still wanting in this queer news service, namely, pigeons that fly by night. To our own morning newspaper press, this would be a pretty serious defect in the system.

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

THE second of Col. Wood's excellent exhibitions, embracing a large and varied assortment of canines, will be held at his popular museum, commencing Monday, March 16th, to continue one week. The great success attending the first grand display of these useful and valuable animals (November, 1872), induced Col. Wood to repeat the dog fair, which will far excel in quantity and variety the first exhibition. Dogs of every nation have already been promised upon this occasion, and the enterprising proprietor of the museum would not inappropriately term his great display, "THE WORLD'S DOG SHOW." But we are informed that the animals arriving from other nations will be on exhibition only, whilst the dogs of our own country will be entered and classed for premiums, Col. Wood desiring to encourage the thorough breeding of good and useful animals. The premiums awarded to successful competitors will be elaborate, costly, and beautiful. Catalogues containing full descriptions of all varieties of the species *Canis familiaris*, and rules governing the exhibition, can be had by addressing Col. Wood's Museum, this city. (See Advertisement.)

Correspondence.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Shippers of fowls find it difficult to provide sufficient water for their trip. I have been acting upon the suggestion of my son, by putting into the vessel a float, made of thin board, enough smaller than the inside of the water-vessel, so that when swollen it will not bind; have in the centre a hole into which the fowls can put their bill, and the thing is complete.

The idea is taken from the carrying of water in pails on the cars, into which the train men lay a piece of board or plank. Let poultry men try it and they will like it. The wattles of the fowls are held up out of the water, and the coop may be tilted more than one would suppose without spilling from the dish, and it would be difficult to get it all out without actually upsetting the cage or box.

Truly yours, &c.,

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The Journal bearing date of February 5th, came to hand this P.M., and has been carefully perused the second time. You need no assurance that it received a cordial welcome. It will be loaned and reloaned until all fanciers in this neighborhood have had the pleasure of reading and making its acquaintance.

Several have promised to subscribe, and I know they will not delay, as they cannot afford to be without its weekly visits.

A weekly poultry journal is no longer an experiment, and parties who predicted failure, have only to examine your columns of fresh interesting reading matter, to see that the supply is equal to the demand without the aid of old musty poultry records.

I did not intend writing a treatise on breeding, mating, or management of any new variety of imported ducks, or to tell you that my yards contain the finest specimens of Light Brahmas to be found in the country at \$75 per trio; but on general matters.

First, to congratulate you on the fine appearance of the Journal, and the success that has thus far attended your efforts, judging from the liberal advertising patronage you have received, which is the very best test of merit.

Article headed "Do as you Contract," page 89, reminds me of a small transaction I heard concerning a Western breeder, who prides himself on his standing and stock he exhibits, which by the way frequently takes prizes.

Last season he ordered some Brahmas from one of the leading breeders in this State, and after raising a number of fine chickens (some of which received premiums this winter), made complaint, and after threats intimating that the fowls were not pure breed, insisted on returning them for the purchase money.

The great uneasiness concerning the late meeting of the American Poultry Association is beginning to wear off, and the reports of its transactions received leave no room for complaint of rings, &c.

The important business was fully deliberated upon by men of experience and good judgment, and transacted in a most creditable manner to all concerned.

The new standard will be looked for with much interest

by would-be standard breeders and fanciers generally. Some of the first will be severe in their denunciation, while the more considerate will not look for perfection, and be content with the vast improvement over the old standard.

Now let every state and local poultry association in the land wheel into line, indorse the action of the American Poultry Association, send on their applications for membership, and by every word and thought add to its efficiency and prosperity.

ILLINOIS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to inform you I received per steamer Denmark, on Saturday, a pair of the finest Aylesbury ducks I ever saw. Yours truly, C. B. ELBEN.

HINGHAM CENTRE, MASS., Feb 11, 1874.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Seeing in your paper of Feb. 5th a description of a large egg, I thought I would give an account of an egg that one of my Light Brahma hens laid the 6th of February; it measures 14 inches in circumference the long way, and 7 inches the short way; weighs 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

Yours respectfully,

P. N. SPRAGUE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PREPARE FOR NEXT SHOW.

THERE are many among amateur poultry fanciers who could take premiums at some of our leading shows, did they but have the courage to send their stock. The trouble seems to arise from the fact that they misapprehend the meaning of the standard. They seem to take it for granted that no stock will have any chance which will not figure over eighty-five or ninety points.

I confess myself to a little guilt in this matter. Some time ago I had made all my preparations for sending a trio each of Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks to one of our leading shows, but just on the eve of making the entry, my courage gave way and my stock remained at home, though one of the trios had been expressly matched for me by a leading breeder and exhibitor for this particular show.

Guess my mortification when on meeting a friend on the street to-day who had been at the show referred to; almost the first thing he said was: "Your stock should have been at the show; you would have taken first premium or both." I had no doubt as to the value of my own stock, but I, without any ground whatever, imagined that there would probably be better on exhibition, and kept mine at home. I see my mistake, but too late to correct it for this season.

At the late Buffalo show, a premium of \$100 was offered for the finest dark Brahma hen. What is the result of the investigation? Simply this: that the winning bird figured less than a hundred points,—just ninety-five and a half,—and this is probably the best, at least one of the *very best* hens in the United States, and yet she is not perfect.

Isn't there encouragement for the amateur in this result? Isn't there encouragement for all of us to know that this first premium bird under this hundred dollar inducement falls short of perfection by four and a half points? It ought to set every breeder and fancier at work, whether his flock consists of five or fifty, to produce some birds which shall be worthy of the next show. And when he has bred the birds

to a reasonable degree of beauty, let his courage not fail him just at the important moment, and induce him to keep his stock at home.

There is room in the show for all of us, and there are many fowls in the flocks of those who have never put stock on exhibition which are worthy of a premium, but they will never get it unless they enter the lists and compete for the prizes. Let us hope that this class of breeders may hereafter be more fully represented. It needs only careful breeding, good care, and courage.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

DOYLESTOWN POULTRY SHOW.

THE first Annual Exhibition of the Bucks County Poultry Association was held in Masonic Hall, Doylestown, commencing on Tuesday, February 3d, and closed on Saturday, and was a decided success. Taking into consideration the fact that this was the first effort of a newly organized society, and that it was held only the week following the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society's exhibition at Philadelphia, we think the officers and members are to be congratulated upon the success of their young association. The extent and variety of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock entered and shown far exceeded the expectation of everybody. The outlook at present is very encouraging for their next annual exhibition; indeed, if a suitable hall is secured for it, we think that the State Poultry Society will have to look to its laurels. For the benefit of those who were not at the show, we will endeavor to describe the different classes of poultry.

Of Light Brahmas, there were 7 entries; W. E. Flower, of Shoemakertown, distanced all competitors with a splendid trio.

Dark Brahmas, 13 entries; some really good birds, the lion's share of the prizes going to T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa.

Buff Cochins, 8 entries; not a very good lot, only one premium being awarded.

Partridge Cochins mustered well; some excellent birds were shown by Mr. Cooper.

White Cochins, only 1 entry; not extra good.

Gray Dorkings, a small class and not very good.

Dominiques, a small class; some good birds shown by Mr. Henry and Theo. P. Harvey, of Doylestown.

The coops used for most of the poultry exhibited were made according to a pattern adopted by the Society, at the mill of Hogeland & Buckman. They are clean, light, and airy, and seem adapted to the purpose in every respect. When not in use they can be taken apart and stored away compactly.

Plymouth Rocks, quite a good display. None of this variety were shown at the State show.

Jersey Blues, only 1 entry.

Hamburgs were all good classes, though not large in numbers. In Black Hamburgs, Messrs. Rayers and Dickie carried off first honors with the cock and hens bred by Mr. Schofield. These birds also took first at Philadelphia.

Black Spanish were a small class and did not strike us as being very good.

Of White Leghorns there were 20 coops. A grand display; Mr. T. P. Harvey, of Doylestown taking first with a magnificent trio.

Brown Leghorns, 7 coops; all good fowls. A. N. Raub, Lock Haven, Pa., took first, though hard pressed by T. H. Walton, of Doylestown.

Of Black Leghorns, only 1 entry, by G. W. Swartz, of Doylestown. We hope Mr. Swartz will stick to this variety, and show more next year.

Dominique Leghorns, 5 coops. Some good birds shown by Messrs. Selser and Taylor.

While looking at the different varieties of Leghorns, we could not help remarking to a friend that we did not see any necessity of any person sending East for either White, Brown, or Dominique Leghorn fowls or eggs. While none of the breeders here in Doylestown or its vicinity, claim to have bred "*Leghorns longer than any man in America*," nor yet to have the largest, best, and only white earlobed stock in the world, we think they can show as fine birds as those who do. We venture the assertion that a better display of Leghorn fowls has not been seen in this State, and we very much doubt if there has in any State this side of Connecticut.

Polish were not large classes and were not particularly good.

Black-Red Games mustered well, there being 10 coops; a better show than at Philadelphia. Messrs. Eisenhart and Dudbridge were the principal exhibitors.

Brown-Red Game; a small class not extra fine.

Of Duck Wing, Irish Gray, and Earl Derby Game, the show was poor.

The French Classes were small, there being only 1 entry of Creve Coeurs and 3 of Houdans.

W. T. Rogers showed 2 coops of Silkies, which were much admired.

Sebright Bantams were exhibited by Messrs. Tregge, Lewis, and Webster.

Game Bantams were very numerous exhibited by Messrs. T. H. Walton, Lewis, Rogers, and Cooper.

We were disappointed in not seeing a larger display of Turkeys, there being but 4 entries of Bronze and 1 of White. We know that there are a number of breeders of turkeys in Bucks and the neighboring counties. We trust the Society will offer special inducements, so as to bring them out at the next annual exhibition.

The same may be said of Ducks, there being but few entries in each class.

Of Rabbits there was quite a good display. Messrs. Walton, Lewis, and Thompson showing some fine Laps. Mr. Thompson showed an excellent pair of Himalayans. Angoras were shown by Messrs. Walton and Lewis.

The display of dressed Turkeys, by W. Carson, was very fine.

A hive of Bees was shown by H. M. Twining, and attracted considerable attention.

The display of Fancy Pigeons was excellent. To attempt to describe the individual birds, or even the different classes, would occupy too much of your valuable space. The judging in the various classes was satisfactory to all. We did not hear of a single complaint.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to Messrs. T. P. Harvey and T. H. Walton, the obliging Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, for their courteous and gentlemanly treatment of us during our visit.

(Report of Premiums next week.)

GUINEA FOWLS.

IN the *Rural Home* of January 17th, I notice an inquiry about Guinea fowls and the manner of raising, and their merits for the table, and so on. There is but little more

trouble in raising Guineas than the common barnyard fowl. There is an inclination in the Guinea hen to roam about with her chicks, and by so doing exposes them to dew and rain. I would therefore prefer to let a barnyard hen hatch and nurse the chicks. The same care is needed for raising the young Guinea fowls that is needed for the young barnyard fowls, and no more—in fact, I have raised the two together with one hen. The Guinea hen is a continuous layer in her season, but does not commence until the grass and weeds get up a little in the spring, as she has a disposition to hide her nest. A little care in observing her habits will soon overcome this inconvenience, as the male bird is always found near the nest, and by his noisy demonstration calls the attention. The eggs of the Guinea fowl are preferred to any other, and the flesh of the bird is considered by many persons as superior in flavor to any other domestic fowls, though a little dark colored. A few hours in salt and water will render the flesh quite fair, and as good as *pheasant*, which it resembles in taste. I consider the Guinea fowl as a bird that might be raised with profit, besides being ornamental.

REMEDY FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

TRIED AND FOUND GOOD.

ALUM, copperas, cayenne pepper, sal sulphur, saltpetre, and resin, equal parts. Dose, two tablespoonfuls for twelve chickens. Mix with meal, and feed on first appearance of disease once or twice a week. It is best to feed early in the morning, as they are not so apt to refuse it. One of my neighbors gives it about once a month, and has never lost a fowl since he began the use of it.

SHIPPING ELEPHANTS.

A CALCUTTA newspaper says: "The hoisting into the air and lowering elephants into the hold of a ship is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants. They were lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with three-foot tackle, and lowered into the steamer's hold like a bale of cotton. When in the hold, they were placed in pens built of strong teak timber baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts, their terror was very manifest. Tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one female elephant actually fainted, and was brought to with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that they got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side, by giving themselves, simultaneously, a swing motion as they stood athwart ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours, until the strange freak took them again. When they reached port they were hoisted out of the hold and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. When they were released from the slings, it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to let go, each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his

heart at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout just one second before the plunge was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk and the latter from his nose.

CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held at Good Templars' Hall to-day. The attendance was large, showing an increased interest in the subject of fancy poultry. The Treasurer's report showed that the Society was out of debt, with a very handsome cash surplus on hand. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—[Mr. Phil. W. Hudson was chosen, but declined, and the election was then postponed to the next quarterly meeting.]

Vice-Presidents—Chas. H. Crosby, Geo. W. Bradley.

Corresponding Secretary—J. L. Gilman.

Recording Secretaries—J. L. Gilman, Dr. Geo. L. Palmerlee.

Treasurer—B. S. Woodward.

Auditors—Charles R. Hart, E. Palmer Tiffany.

Attorney—Hon. H. C. Robinson.

Directors—Samuel C. Colt, Chas. A. Pitkin, T. H. Munson, Alfred Hill, Henry Chapin, Phil. W. Hudson, Emory Carpenter, Samuel S. Van Buren, Ezra B. Dibble, James P. Brewer, Samuel L. Barker, Le Roy S. Huntington.

A committee of three was elected by the Society to revise the present constitution and by-laws of the organization, and submit the same at the next quarterly meeting, to be held in Hartford, for approval or rejection.

It was decided by a strong vote to hold the next exhibition at Hartford, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of December next.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

WESTERN PENN'A POULTRY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held Feb. 10th, 1874, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year:

President—Edward Gregg, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice-Presidents—C. B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. Henderson, Alleghany City, Pa.; W. A. Reed, Alleghany City, Pa.; R. Blair, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. W. Evans, Alleghany City, Pa.; John Dyer, Alleghany City, Pa.; F. R. Wotring, Mansfield, Pa.; J. N. McDonald, McDonald Station, Pa.

Treasurer—C. A. Stevens, Alleghany City, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary—A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station, Pa.

Recording Secretary—R. F. Shannon, Pittsburg, Pa.

Executive Committee—John Morrow, Alleghany City, Pa.; D. Meldrum, Alleghany City, Pa.; J. M. Goehring, Alleghany City, Pa.; S. H. Cook, McDonald Station, Pa.; D. J. Rodgers, Mansfield, Pa.; G. W. Snaman, Alleghany City, Pa.; J. Morton Hall, Sewickley, Pa.; C. C. Rinehart, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. A. MILLER,
Corresponding Secretary.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Pouterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED, in exchange for Black Breasted Red Games, one trio of Brown Leghorns, Buff Cochins, or choice Fancy Pigeons.
Address JOHN MONRO,
Ashland Exotic Nursery, St. Louis Co., Mo.

WHITE LEGHORN AND LIGHT BRAHMA STOCK from Dibble, Williams & Felch; will exchange for Buff Cochins, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs or Dark Brahmas; good specimens only.
S. J. SMITH, Stony Brook, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—A pair of choice Partridge Cochins will be exchanged for Fancy Pigeons. Address
G. F. MCCONNELL, Hudson, Col. Co., N. Y.

ONE PAIR PEA FOWLS.—Will exchange for Pigeons, Cage-Birds, Minor Pets, or \$10 greenback.
Address, with stamp, L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.

INCUBATOR WANTED.—(Second-hand), one that has worked successfully. Parties having one for sale or EXCHANGE, address
W. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, 5 pullets, 4½ months old, very nice; will exchange for ROUEN DUCKS, or SILVER DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS, or GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS, or DARK BRAHMAS.
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address
E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

WANTED.—A LIGHT BRAHMA COCK (pea comb), in exchange for a W. F. B. SPANISH COCK, that took the first premium at Federal-burg Fair of Four Counties. Please give weight.
Address JNO. RUMBOLD, Fowling Creek, Maryland.

"BRAHMA FOWL".—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.
JOS. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED, in exchange for Black-Breasted Red Games, Houdans, Fancy Pigeons, or Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, &c., ONE PAIR OF BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS. Address
A. K. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1584, Binghamton, N. Y.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

AS REVISED BY THE
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE
CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

NOW IN PRESS. Price, \$1.00. READY SOON.

Address JOSEPH M. WADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
COMMENCING MARCH 16, 1874.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS.

Elegant and costly premiums awarded for the best dogs. Competent persons to attend to the comfort, wants, and protection of all dogs presented for exhibition. Owners presence not necessary. The awards will be published at the conclusion of the exhibition. Col. Wood solicits competition from all dog owners in the United States. Address for Catalogue and Circulars.
COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Philadelphia

JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Maine, Breeder of White and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas. At the great Show in Portland, Me., my stock was awarded Two Silver Cups, Three Specials, and Eight Societies' Premiums. EGGS from the above, \$3 per doz.



NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Philadelphia and purchased the stock and fixtures of store 39 North Ninth St., formerly occupied by J. M. WADE, I propose keeping at all times, a full stock of

FARM AND FANCY POULTRY,

Aquatic Fowls, Song and Ornamental Birds, Pigeons in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Cages,

Aquariums, Gold Fish and Globes, Dogs, and pet animals of all kinds.
A full supply of Books treating on these subjects and everything necessary to a well-ordered Poultry Yard or Aviary.

Particular attention paid to stocking Pigeon Lofts; prices according to quality.

PIGEONS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS IMPORTED TO ORDER.

Correspondence solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.
Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.
H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.
A. B. Estes, New York City.
J. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.
E. S. Ougley, Auburn, N. Y.
N. B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dodge & Kelly, Ravenna, Ohio.
W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio.
H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.

Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics.

A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.—As I was appointed by the American Poultry Association to get the latest revised Standard printed and bound, I have the best opportunity to get them at the earliest moment from the binder, and shall act as their agent. Price, \$1. Cash with order. Orders filled in rotation. Send now and secure your copy from the first edition.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

American Dominiques a specialty.

I have sold my entire stock of LIGHT BRAHMAS to C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. A. MILLER,
Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—two trios W. Polands, \$7 per trio; one trio B. B. R. Games, \$9; one pair Houdans, \$6; Eggs from W. Polands, B. B. R. Games W. Leghorns, Houdans, and Buff Cochins, \$3 per doz.
J. & C. V. FOWLES, Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN RUMBOLD, FOWLING CREEK, MD.—Light Brahmas and W. F. B. Spanish Eggs, \$2 per 13. W. Leghorn and Buff Cochins, \$3 per 13. The location of these yards especially recommend them to Southern buyers. Send your orders early.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y.

Circular containing a few practical hints, and Price List of Fowls and Eggs, FREE.

EGGS from Black Cochins and Silver Seabright Bantams (premium stock), \$4 per setting.
J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

A FEW TRIOS CHOICE FOWLS to sell; also, Eggs from the following varieties: Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Golden Polands, and Silver Polands, Muscovy and Cayuga Ducks; Partridge Cochins, \$4 per dozen; all other varieties, \$3.
C. L. CROSBY, Erie, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE, or will **SELL**, a thoroughbred English Greyhound Slut, mouse color, about 15 months old, measures 63 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, 27 inches high at shoulder; price, \$50, or will exchange for other dogs.
EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. R. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c.
A. M. CAREY,
Selinsgrove, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Six Partridge Cochins and a few Light Brahmah Pullets, at \$2.00 each. P. Williams and Crosby's Strains. Address J. E. HARDER, Lock Haven, Pa.

MY SPECIALTIES.—Light Brahmas, Houdan, Crevecours, Gold-Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Spanish Partridge Cochins, Golden Sebrights, B. R. Game, Roan and Aylsbury Ducks. Fowls, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per thirteen, well packed by improved method, and from the best strains in the country. S. J. SMITH, Stony Brook, New York.

G. M. TUXBURY, West Amesbury, Mass., Importer and Breeder of Pure Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen. Send for descriptive circular.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. W. E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's Stock Eggs, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine; eggs, \$3.00 per 13. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment. J. C. FULLER, Vineland, N. J.

T. O. WARDWELL,

BREEDER OF

SUPERIOR DARK BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS & BANTAMS.

At the Show held in Boston, February, 1874, my stock were awarded the following premiums:

First Prize on	Dark Brahma Chickens.
Fourth " " "	" " "
Second " "	Partridge Cochins
First " "	Silver Sebright Bantam Chickens.
First " " " "	Fowls.

Eggs carefully packed at \$5.00 a setting. Address

T. O. WARDWELL,

NORTH ANDOVER, ESSEX CO., MASS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION at their Third Annual Exhibition in Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th, 1874, awarded me the following Prizes and Special Premiums, viz.: 1st and 3d prizes on Partridge Cochins Fowls; 1st and 4th prizes on Partridge Cochins Chickens. All of the special premiums on Partridge Cochins. 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes on Golden Sebright Bantam Chickens. All of the Special Premiums on Golden Sebright Bantam. I exhibited no other variety, and shall make these my specialties this season. Will sell a few Partridge Cochins, including several prize-winning birds.

Partridge Cochins Eggs, \$8 per dozen. Address

WM. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

HOUDAN COCKERELS.—A few choice birds for sale at \$2.50 each. Address A. P. GROVES, 34 South Delaware Ave., Phila., Pa.

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA.

Importer and Breeder of

IMPROVED BLOODED LIVE STOCK,

Horses, Cattle, Cotswold, and Southdown Sheep, Chester, Berkshire, and Yorkshire Pigs.

Toulouse, Bremen, and Hong Kong Geese, Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury, and Musk Ducks, Bronze, and White Turkeys.

Dorkings, Brahma, Cochins, Guinea, and all other Fowl, Deer, Wild Geese, Swans, Pea Fowls, &c. Also, EGGS, at low prices. Best breeds of Dogs, Maltese Cats, Rabbits, &c.

A FEW TRIOS or single birds of GOLDEN SPANGLED and GOLDEN and SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS and eggs for sale by F. TAYLOR, OAKDALE, Delaware Co., Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$3.00 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp T. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY Street, NEW HAVEN, Conn.



KINNEY'S BROWN PRINCE

I took 1st, 2d, 3d and SPECIAL ON BROWN LEGHORNS, AT THE BUFFALO SHOW, JUST CLOSED.
Send stamp for Circular.
F. J. KINNEY, Worcester, Mass.

C. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y., Breeder of Light Brahmas (Felch and Autocrat Strains), Partridge Cochins, and Brown Leghorns, carefully selected from the best strains in the country. Black B. R. Game Bantams from Crosby's first premium stock. Can spare a few eggs from the above varieties, from same pens I breed from for myself, at \$5 per setting of 13, carefully packed and delivered to Express Co. All cash orders promptly filled in rotation, or money returned. Two trios Partridge Cochins Chickens for sale, large fine birds; price, \$15 per trio. Address as above, Lock Box, No. 241.

E. A. WENDELL, ALBANY, N. Y.,

RECEIVED 111 PREMIUMS AT THREE FAIRS, last Fall, 1873. New York State Fair, held in this city, 26 first premiums, 14 second do. Western New York, at Rochester, 24 first premiums, 14 second premiums. Schenectady (County), 26 first premiums, 7 second premiums.

White-Face Black Spanish, White Leghorns, per trio.....	\$12 to \$15
White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, per trio.....	15
Light and Dark Brahmas, per trio.....	15
White, and Grey Dorkings, per trio.....	15
Black, Red, and Brown-Red Game, bred for the pit, per trio.....	15
Houdans, Dominiques, and Silver Hamburgs, per trio.....	12 to 15
Black Red-Game, Grey Game, Gold-Lace, Nankin, and White	
Java Bantams, per trio.....	8 to 15
Bronze Turkeys, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.....	10 to 25
Fancy Rabbits, or Guinea Pigs, \$3 per pair, 2 pair \$5.	
Fifty varieties of choice mated PIGEONS, \$3 to \$10 per pair.	

Pure bred fresh Eggs for hatching (except Turkeys), \$4 per dozen, 2 dozen \$7; 5 dozen \$15; Turkey Eggs, \$6 per dozen; 2 doz. \$10, carefully packed. 6 varieties of DOGS, at reasonable prices. Birds, Cages, Wire for Coops, Fountains, &c. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

E. A. WENDELL, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Send \$1 for the plan of my Poultry House for six varieties, the cheapest, handiest, healthiest, and handsomest house ever built.

Excelsior Poultry Yard in the Washington Park.

EGGS. **EGGS** may be obtained from the following varieties, for hatching: Dark Brahmas, from imported stock; Light Brahmas, from William's and Felch stock; Buff Cochins, from choice fowls, and pure bred White Leghorns. Price, \$2 per 13 eggs. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

LOOK FOR CASH!—You can get any leading Journal or Paper, weekly or monthly, at club rates, with choice family groceries at T. D. ADAMS, AGENT. Store between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa. Eggs from any named fowl, from \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

FANCY PIGEONS.—JOHN SPEALLER, 1415 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Breeder, Importer, and Dealer in all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. A large lot on hand always. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WHITE POUTERS.—One pair good blowers, very stylish, well booted on good long legs. Price \$40. Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

NORTHWESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL.

Every poultry breeder or fancier should send ten cents for a specimen copy of this new illustrated 16 page poultry monthly, before subscribing for any other. Address C. P. CARPENTER, Editor Poultry Journal. Minneapolis, Minn.

PIGEONS.—Choice imported and premium birds. W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—Ped. Houdans, 1 Cock, 4 Hens, \$25; can prove pedigree. Eggs of Light Brahmas, that took premiums, William's strain, and of Ped. Houdans, \$3 per doz., each kind; cash must accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa.

PREMIUM.—I offer to the person who first procures 120 new subscriptions to the "POULTRY WORLD," a **DARK BRAHMA HEN**, valued at \$40, and a **DARK BRAHMA PULLET**, valued at \$25. The names of subscribers to be forwarded to the publishers of the magazine as fast as procured; each name or list of names to be accompanied by the statement: "These names are for the Dark Brahma Premium."

The winner of the birds will receive them with the privilege of returning them to me and receiving \$65 in cash, instead, if, in his judgment, they are not worth that amount.

Competitors are informed that no one has had an opportunity to begin a list of names for this prize, until it appeared in a public advertisement, so that all may have a fair start.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, Wilmington, Del.

WALNUT HILL POULTRY YARD.—All orders received for Eggs from my fine Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmas, at the following price, \$3 per dozen. "I use the Cushion Bottom Packing Box."

Address P. NEATHER, No. 9 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Pairs, trios, or Cockereels, of my well-known strain, for sale at moderate prices. All of my birds have white ear-lobes, good wing-bars and tails, and their markings are round "moons," or spangles, not crescents or pencillings. None will be shipped save of my own breeding.

WM. R. HILLS, Albany, N. Y.

TRUMPETERS of all colors, and markings, from \$3 to \$40 per pair. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—One or two good trios at reasonable prices. Address J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE COCHIN COCKERELS and PULLETS.—Berry and William's cross. Singly, in pairs or trios. GEO. W. WHITE, 83 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PHEASANTS.—GOLDEN AND SILVER CHINESE PHEASANTS.—A choice lot just received, in fine condition, which we can sell at the low price of \$35 per pair. Carefully boxed to go any distance. LOUIS RUHE, 98 Chatham Street, N. Y.

RED JACOBINS.—One pair, \$3; three pair, \$4; two pair, \$5; one pair, \$6; one pair, \$8. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

WING TURBITS.—I have Red, Yellow, Black, Dun, Blue, and Silver, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 per pair. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

THE BEST OUT.—A large, handsomely illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, containing 18 illustrations of the best breeds, with descriptions from the New American Standard, will be sent postpaid on receipt of 15 cents. The work contains 16 pages (7 x 10 in. each), and is printed in excellent style, on tinted paper, with an illuminated cover. It also contains many valuable hints relative to the care of poultry, together with a description of the symptoms of many of the diseases of fowls, and their remedies.

Address WM. P. ATKINSON, Proprietor Excelsior Poultry Yards, Erie, Pa.

STANDARD FOWLS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.

BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
WHITE COCHINS. " "
PARTRIDGE COCHINS. " "
BLACK COCHINS. Selected Stock.
DOMINIQUE COCHINS. First Premium Stock.
PLYMOUTH ROCK. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
S. S. HAMBURGS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
HOUDANS. First Premium Stock.
SILVER POLISH. First Premium Stock. Very Fine.
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Breeding Stock. Imported.
BROWN " " "
RED PILE GAME. Breeding Stock. Selected.
WHITE GAME. " " "
GINGER RED GAME. " " "
BLUE " " Very Fine.
SPANGLED GAME. " " "
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME. Bantams. Breeding Stock. Imported. Cock, 16 ounces; Hens, 13½ ounces.
GOLDEN SEABRIGHT. Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular and Price List. Address G. W. DICKINSON, Warren, Ohio.

WANTED.—Golden Spangled Polands. THOMAS PARKER, Palsborough, Gloucester Co., N. J.

SEND STAMPS for Price List and description of my GAME FOWLS. Address L. B. RICHARDS, New Castle, West Chester Co., N. Y.

WANTED! WHITE POUTER HEN.—Must be first-class. Would exchange some first-class Almond-Bred Tumblers for same, if agreeable. Address F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.—About 12 Short-Faced Almond-Bred Tumblers, Yellows, Reds, and Mottles, all from imported stock, and very fine. Price, from \$10 to \$20 dollars per pair, or at reduced rates to dealers if all are taken at once. Address F. P. BECKER, 205 N. Noble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ONE GOLDEN-PENCILED HAMBURG COCKEREL, very nice, and a number of Light Brahma Hens (Williams & Felch), extra nice, for sale, or will exchange for BROWN or WHITE LEGHORNS, or G. P. HAMBURGS. Address C. J. TRYON, Batavia, Genesee, N. Y.

HELMETS.—Red, black, and yellow at \$2 per pair. They are the prettiest and cheapest of all the fancy stock. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

C. G. SANDFORD, 458 FRIENDSHIP STREET, Providence, R. I., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per doz.

TWELVE S. G. DORKING HENS, \$4 each. Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT LITHOGRAPHS OF POULTRY, from Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. Four lithographs in one frame, rosewood and gilt, price \$3.00 each, or \$37.50 per lot of thirteen frames, and fifty-two lithographs. EBEN. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

H. K. PAYNE, Albany, New York, can furnish Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and Golden Sebright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly filled, or money refunded.

HAMBURGS AND BANTAMS.

EGGS from Imported

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS, GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS,

\$4 PER DOZEN.

A few trios Hamburgs at \$12 to \$20. A few pairs of G. S Bantams at \$8 to 12.

FANCY PIGEONS.

GEORGE F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORNS

A SPECIALTY.

From J. B. Smith's Strains,

EGGS NOW READY AT

\$3 PER DOZEN.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

GAME FOWLS.—I have a variety of GAME FOWLS and BANTAMS for sale or to exchange, on Golden Polands, Golden Hamburgs, Silver Hamburgs, Leghorns, and Fancy Pigeons. J. L. BOW, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, to close out a surplus—30 fine young Light Brahmas, reliable stock. Also, Houdans, and Gold-Laced, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams. For particulars, address A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.—From one of the best strains in this country, at \$3.50 per setting of 13. "First come, first served." Address JOS. H. HAMILL, Compton Hill, St. Louis, Mo.

CANADA—DARK BRAHMAS, \$12 the trio. BLACK SPANISH (Biggar strain), \$5 each. Eggs for hatching early in the spring, \$4 per dozen. All birds from my yards are from best imported stock, and warranted pure. A. F. BANKS, Drawer 790, Toronto P. O.

OAKDALE POULTRY GOODS.

At Show of Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6th to 10th, I was awarded the following premiums:

1st and 2d Premium on Dark Brahma Fowls and all the Specials.

1st " " Chickens " " "

2d and 3d " " Buff Cochin Fowls.

3d " " Chicks.

1st " and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

2d and 3d " on Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs.

3d " Silver " "

2d and 3d " Houdans.

1st " Aylesbury Ducks, and Special.

1st and 2d " Rouen " " "

1st " Cayuga " "

1st " Bremen Geese.

2d " Toulouse " "

2d " Bronze Turkeys.

2d " White " "

Society's Prize Best Collection Dark Brahmas.

" " Asiatics.

Eggs from above varieties at \$5 per setting. Good Birds for sale. Three Dark Brahma Cocks, solid black breasts, at \$20 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, solid black breasts, well-feathered legs, at from \$6 to \$15 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, slightly mottled on breast, at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fine young Partridge Cochins, very low, to close out this breed.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

HAVING SOLD my entire stock of Dark Brahmas to A. A. Miller, of Oakdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., I will give my attention to Light Brahmas, Dominiques, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs from the above for sale. All first-prize birds. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Fancy Pigeons, First Premium Stock. Two pair of White Fantails, \$5 per pair; two pair of Black Antwerps, \$6 per pair; two pair of White African Owls, \$10. No Circulars. Address, with stamp, to insure reply, WALTER C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

ONE BUFF COCHIN COCK and three Pullets (Dodge & Kelly strain), price \$10, and eight Partridge Cochins Cockerels (very fine), at \$2.50 each. Also, FERRETS for Sale. Address
H. C. NICK, West Millcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

DOGS FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two Setter Pups, nine months old, partially yard broke. Or would exchange one for Fancy Pigeons. For further particulars, address
E. G. STETSON,
Farmer Village, Seneca County, N. Y.

FINE LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Two Cockerels, from Williams & Tee's Stock, for Sale, or will exchange one of them.
T. J. WOOLDRIDGE, "French Hay," Va.

POUTERS FOR SALE.

IMPORTED POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair Blue Pied, Cock 20 inches long, good legs and well booted, plain on the wings, and fine breast-mark; Hen, 18½ inches long, good legs, nicely booted, and in marking is well suited to breed with the cock. The pair bred three good young ones in England the past summer. Price, the pair, \$120. Also, two trios of good **AYLESBURY DUCKS** at \$12 and \$15 per trio.
Address **POUTER**, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair of Black Pied Pouters, Cock 18½ inches long, well marked on the wings, good blower, well booted, and a very showy bird. Hen 17½ inches long, quite well marked, well booted, and a good breeder. The pair have raised six fine young the past season. Price, \$30. Address **POUTER**, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL COLUMBARY.—Fancy Pigeons in great variety. Yellow, Black, and Blue Fantails, and Carriers, a specialty. I would call attention to my stock of **IMPORTED TOYS ICE PIGEONS, FRILL BACKS, &c.** There are few birds more beautiful or delicate in plumage than the two varieties named; an opportunity to procure them is rarely afforded. Send 6 cents for Circular.
F. F. POLE,
Mitchell, Ont., Canada.

FOWLS AND EGGS.—I can furnish now a few trios of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs of above in season. And White and Buff Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Silver-Spangled Polands, Gray and White Dorkings, B. B. Red Games, White Leghorns, Gold Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks, &c. Mode of transporting eggs is as good as the best. My Fowls and Chicks were awarded over \$500 in premiums the past FALL. Send me two 3 cent stamps for new Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry, worth dollars to a beginner. Will exchange **NURSERY STOCK** for standard pure bred Poultry. For information and PRICE LIST, address
JAS. M. WILLS,
Bloomington, Ills.

GRAVES' INCUBATOR can be seen in working order at 26 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass. Send for Circulars. **JACOB GRAVES.**

W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas, from the best strains. Also, Houdans from Cooper, Ireland.

GAME FOWLS! GAME FOWLS!!—Send for Price List to
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10. E. C. Osborn, Box 165, Albany, N. Y.

BUFF COCHINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.
FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.
JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesburg, and Rouen Ducks.
A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—HENNY or **HEN Feathered GAMES** of Good Pedigree.
JOHN ARCHER,
Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

4 Hens and 1 Cock, Dark Brahmas, Williams & Warner's Stock.....	\$12
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Cochins, Philander Williams' Stock.....	10
3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8

Address **THOMAS PARKER**, Johnstown, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. **A. A. MILLER**, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURG.—One trio of very fine birds for sale. Imported the past summer from the yards of Henry Beldon, Yorkshire, England. They are well matched and in fine condition for showing. Price \$30. Address
JOHN YEUDALL,
2416 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORN, RED PILE GAME. I have some very fine White Cochins, equal to any in the country, with Chicks and Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Light Brahmas, White Leghorn, Red Pile Game.
Address **GEO. A. MEACHAM**,
North Cambridge, Mass.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS. Life-Size. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.
Address **JOS. M. WADE**, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

RARE CHANCE.—For a wide-awake man with a capital of one thousand dollars, and who is fond of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, &c., to buy out the store, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The best stand in Philadelphia. This would not be for sale, but I find that my entire time will be required on the Fanciers' Journal which will be published at the above establishment. Address **JOS. M. WADE**, Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once,
S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.
A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—One trio of B. B. Red Games; one pair of Houdans, very fine. Address **CHAS. V. FOWLES**, Ithaca, N. Y.

BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp.
J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St.,
Baltimore, Md.

\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. *Best stock in the country!* SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.
Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. **BERKSHIRE PIGS.** **SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.** ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. SEND STAMP.
A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

POUTERS, 30 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair: very pretty birds.
CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

100 TUMBLER PIGEONS FOR SALE.—Every bird warranted to tumble. Black and Mottled a specialty. Address
H. BOWERS, 123 Philip St., Albany, N. Y.

EGGS FOR SALE.—I am now booking orders for Eggs, delivered any time after February 15th, from my first-prize pedigree stock of Light Brahmas (Cock *Recherche*, mated with P. Williams' and Felch Hens), at \$6 per dozen. Dominique Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Black African Bantam Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Aylesbury Duck Eggs, \$6 per dozen. All of which are first-class first Prize Stock. Eggs packed with care in patent boxes. Two fine Aylesbury Drakes for sale, direct from imported stock.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAME FOWLS, of all varieties, carefully bred in feather, station, and weight, all of which are bred from well-tested fowls. I have selected my stock from the most noted and reliable breeders in the country, who have not only bred for the show-pen, but with a cock-pit point of view, who seek for purity of blood, bone, and muscle, which is all that constitutes a genuine Game. And, as for color of plumage, or marks for the show room, I can produce fowl equal to any in this, or foreign countries, and having supplied the leading cock-pits for a number of years with my strains of Games, there has not been one reported as showing the white feather, or in other words, to run. And as I am not engaged in any other business than breeding of Game Fowls, I make my prices low so as to effect quick sales, while others who breed for pleasure ask enormous prices, caring little as to whether they effect a sale.
For Price List, address **JOHN ARCHER**,
Box 43, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.

MADAME DE LINAS'

LIGHTNING

VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,

Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,

720 Broadway, N. Y.

INSIDE TUMBLERS. **INSIDE TUMBLERS.** **INSIDE TUMBLERS.**—After an experience of fifteen years with these beautiful little birds, I can say without hesitation, that they are my choice of the dove cote. A few pairs to dispose of before breeding season sets in. Price per pair for birds that will tumble in a small room, \$15 to \$25, according to color. Also, Blue English Owls, Magpies, &c. My Silver-Spangled Hamburgs *can't be beat*. Light and Dark Brahmas. Duck-Wing Game Bantams. For further information send stamp. No goods sent C.O.D.
T. S. ARMSTRONG, Trenton, N. J.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address **JAMES FISK**,
Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada, Pa.



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SECOND GRAND NATIONAL
DOG SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, PHILAD'A,

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TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN COSTLY AND
BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

Dog Fanciers and others interested in the improvement of

THE CANINE RACE

Are solicited to aid this grand enterprise by forwarding dogs from any
part of the country for exhibition and competition.

It is the intention of the management to present upon this occasion the

LARGEST VARIETY OF DOGS

*That were ever placed on public exhibition, including some of the most beautiful
and talented animals in the world.*

Catalogues and information can be had by addressing

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Philadelphia.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE,

IS NOW BREEDING ONLY

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.

FANCY PIGEONS.—I have on hand an immense quantity of
Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them
proper attention. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.—A few pairs or trios for
sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the
order. Address D. B. BROWN,
Peace Dale, Washington Co., R. I.

DARK BRAHMA
EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

LIGHT BRAHMA
EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

THE RHODE ISLAND Poultry and Columbarian Society will
hold their First Annual Exhibition at HOWARD HALL, Providence,
R. I., March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1874.

Premium lists and entry blanks will be ready for delivery on and after
Monday, Feb. 2d. Information will be furnished upon application to
W. L. TOBEY, Secretary, Valley Falls, R. I., or to
J. T. PECKHAM, President, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

Any one wishing to offer any special premiums will please communi-
cate with either of the above, stating upon what they wish it placed.
Such offers will be very acceptable to the Society.

HORACE K. OSBORN,

BREEDER OF CHOICE POULTRY.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG

A SPECIALTY.

No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,

Allegheny Co., Pa.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

PAVONARIUS & MIGHTLE,

CAGE MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN SINGING BIRDS,

No. 1108 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Poultry and Pigeon Coops, for Exhibiting Fowls. Pigeons and other
pets, wholesale and retail. Singing Canaries, and Cages, sent safely by
Express.

Estimates for Exhibition Coops furnished to Poultry Societies, at short
notice.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following vari-
eties for sale now at very low prices: Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins,
Hondans, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BULLDOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old.
White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect
specimen. Price \$30. Address JOSEPH M. WADE,
No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—For want of room I will sell one trio
Bronze Turkeys, one year old. Hens from Fords, Cocks from Todd's
premium strains. The Hens were part of premium coop at Union Fair,
of Four Counties, this Fall. Price, \$25, in P.O. Order, or N. Y. Dft.
Address BEN. FAGAN, Hubbardston, Mich.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK,
with slight objectionable markings. Address
DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.

THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.



FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5, 1874.

No. 10.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

WHILE the large or Asiatic varieties have many points of excellence which recommends them to lovers of fine poultry, I think some other or smaller varieties have superior claims to the breeder's attention, where *profit* is the *greatest* consideration in poultry raising.

All fowls to be *profitable* must be carefully bred.

There are large sections, especially in the southern parts of our country, from their remoteness to large cities, make poultry raising for market purposes out of the question, as freights eat up all the profits. But on the other hand, eggs nearly always pay a good per cent. on any investment that may be made for the non-sitting breeds of fowls.

As producers of eggs, large or Asiatic fowls unquestionably occupy the background, and the world famous White-Faced Black Spanish stands triumphantly in the foreground, unequalled and excelled by none.

After years of experience with almost every breed of fowls that are now enumerated in the whole catalogue of varieties, this has been my experience, and so continues, and if I live years to come, I doubt not it will be the same. No fowl in my knowledge has more to recommend them. For beauty of plumage and style of carriage, they are grand and noble. For laying qualities, they cannot possibly be excelled; for about eight months in the year they keep up an almost continual supply of the very best eggs. And as for drawbacks, no fowls have fewer, being hardy, easy to raise, and quite free from disease. This last I speak from long experience. As for not being good winter layers it is altogether a mistake; for in a warm climate, they are ready to commence business as soon as through their moult, and it takes very severe weather to stop them, so great is their desire to stick to their work.

Notwithstanding what our Davenport friend says of their inferiority as a table fowl, their *color* of flesh alone is all the objection that can possibly be made against them. And my candid advice to my Southern brethern, and all others who will take the advice of one who is old in poultry breeding at least, is to procure some of this invaluable breed of poultry, as it will be a source of *pleasure* as well as profit, as they could proudly call their friends to view their pets, and put money in their pockets beside. I am hard to tire when speaking of my pets, but perhaps I had better stop writing, and give some one else some space in the *Journal* to talk about theirs.

I hope we shall be able to get the "hen fever" to fever heat again before long.

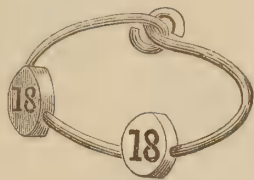
JOHN RUMBOLD.

FOWLING CREEK, MD., Feb. 1874.

POULTRY-MARKER.

Having frequently seen inquiries made by your correspondents as to the best mode of marking poultry, I enclose you a marker of my own invention, which I have used all

through the past season with entire satisfaction. It can be put on or taken off with the greatest ease by using two pairs of ordinary round pointed wire pliers. It is made by letting fall one or more drops of melted solder on to a piece of stoutish copper wire. The solder is then stamped with a number by means of a die, and a corresponding number entered on the poultry book. The size and number of the drops of solder, and likewise the thickness of the copper wire, can be varied at pleasure to suit the size of the chicken or fowl, and every ironmonger will furnish a set of number dies of the requisite size at a trifling cost.



This plan may possibly be already known, but I have never seen anything at all like it, and as it has been most useful to me I wish to make it known to my brother fanciers through the medium of your columns. I may add that I prefer two drops of solder in case of the accidental defacing or loss of one.

I do not find my marker incommodes the birds in the least, nor does it chafe or injure the feathering or color of the legs of Brahmas or Cochins.—*William Savile, in Journal of Horticulture.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PIGEON KEEPING ON A LARGE SCALE.

MANY years ago, in the countries of Europe, dove-cots were attached to nearly all the residences of the landed gentry. These cots were of various styles of architecture, and were in most cases ornaments to the grounds. Occasionally unused outbuildings were turned over to the pigeons (and then they were more useful than ornamental), or the lofts of stables, or even of the house itself, became occupied by the birds, but it was considered *the thing* to have a special abode for pigeons; therefore all who could afford it had a tower in some conspicuous place devoted entirely to that purpose. In these cases the birds were not kept on account of any profit that might be made from breeding them; on the contrary, they were looked upon as unprofitable attachments of luxury. The squabs were occasionally eaten, and the old ones afforded the youngsters many opportunities for improving their skill as marksmen. The small farmers and tenants disliked the pigeons on account of their eating so much of their garden truck and seeds, and waged war upon them with traps and guns. By these means many birds that were with eggs or young perished, and no one has as yet been able to determine if there be any profit in keeping large numbers of common pigeons, and breeding exclusively for sale. It has more than once been thought there is money in it, yet it remains for Americans to try the experiment.

Five hundred pairs would require a thousand nests, with plenty of room, for commons are very aggressive; they

would have to be fed liberally, and upon the cost of feed would depend the profit and loss of the undertaking. Feed is too high on the Eastern seaboard to make it profitable, but in the West, where corn sells for fifteen cents a bushel, it might be made to pay; however, it must be taken into consideration, that it requires a pair of old birds at least seven weeks to produce a pair of young fit for the pot, during the whole of which time they must be supported.

Five hundred pairs, under the most favorable circumstances, might produce three thousand pairs of young, which, at twenty cents a pair, would amount to \$600. Now, how much of that amount would have to go for feed? We have kept fifty birds upon one bushel of corn per month by way of experiment—at that rate (which might pass for an average) one thousand old birds would require twenty bushels per month, or two hundred and forty a year; and the six thousand young, sold at six weeks old, would require one hundred and eighty bushels, a total of four hundred and twenty bushels of corn, which might be procured for \$250 here. Subtracting this from the six hundred, leaves a balance of \$350, which, added to the sum the manure will bring, might pay for the trouble of feeding, shipping, &c. The birds in a half wild state ought to pick up enough to do away with the necessity of feeding them more than above stated; and if the *neighbors* have good wheat crops, it is probable much of the corn would be saved during the summer months.

Any one who wishes to try the experiment of shipping commoners to market, can form a tolerable close average as to profit and loss by the foregoing account. There should be plenty of room, plenty of water, food, and warmth. The birds should be but little disturbed in their home, and odd birds and capricious ones (of which there are many) taken out of the loft; none being allowed as boarders but good breeders and sober nurses.

If a man should turn his whole attention to pigeon breeding, more money could be made out of extensive raising of the toys and fancy birds, the imperfect young of which could be sent to market, and the perfect held for high prices. One hundred pairs of swallows or turbits could thus be made to *pay* better than a thousand pairs of commons. In the south of Europe many persons add materially to their incomes by breeding fifty to a hundred runts during a season, some of which will weigh two to three pounds each, in addition to the chickens, which every cottager produces. This is a custom we should like to see naturalized here, for a young runt is a delicious morsel to waste a few moments over. We have not considered the capital invested in buildings, stock, &c., as that would take up too much of your space, and we wished merely to suggest the feasibility of breeding large numbers of pigeons.

DR. W. P. M.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY G. P. BURNHAM.

The "*Pea Comb*" is an American institution.

The first indication I ever saw of this feature upon poultry occurred in the *Light Brahmas* I bred some twenty odd years ago, and my attention was called to this development by Dr. Bennett. He gave the name to this comb, so far as I am informed (and it was a good one) from its similarity in shape to a half-blown pea blossom.

The natural comb of the *Malay Fowl* is a species of pea comb, but it is more clumpy and indistinct in form than the

modern triple comb required by the standard now-a-days, upon the *Brahmas*.

The original *Brahmas*, both light and dark, were single combed; and they were thus bred for two or three years. When the pea comb showed itself, it was deemed a decided improvement, on account of the lesser danger of its freezing in winter, in our cold northern climate. And now the single upright comb, upon however otherwise good a fowl, disqualifies him in the English and American show-room, for competition with the later improvement.

English writers spoke of this novelty as a "stubbled" comb for a time, but they very readily accepted the Yankee title, and orders came from across the water for "*pea comb Brahmas*" universally, after the Doctor and myself gave currency to this name to the discovery. For a long period it was common, and even down to the present time the single comb is seen occasionally. But all such specimens are discarded among fanciers to-day, whatever may be their other good points.

And now we have the "*Pea Comb Partridge Fowls*," Mr. C. H. Edmonds having exhibited in February, 1874, at the third show of the Massachusetts Society, three or four cages of superb *Partridge fowls*, with the pea comb finely developed in both sexes. This is certainly a novelty in *this* variety; but I notice that this peculiar indication shows itself *only* on the Chinese birds. Edmonds' fowls were greatly admired, and he had numerous tempting offers for his stock, which he declined. It is his intention to test his experiments during the present season, and if he has got this thing *established* thoroughly, he certainly has a very valuable strain of stock in his possession, the pea comb being an admitted advantage. These are the first I ever saw of this variety.

And speaking of this poultry show, reminds me of an incident that occurred there, which brought back the days of "*auld-lang-syne*" very pointedly. An enterprising breeder from Norfolk County, where the original *Marsh* stock was bred for years, successfully contributed a few fine samples of this long ago popular variety, the parent stock of which was imported direct from China about thirty years since by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Dedham.

I was surprised to note the points and character of these birds, as compared with the originals, which I know so well, and scores of which I had on exhibition at the three or four first annual shows of the N. E. Poultry Society, in '50 and '53. I have raised and exported hundreds of this superior strain, and I know of *no* stock that ever gave such universal satisfaction, for their kind, as this did.

Now, in 1874, a quarter of a century from the time when this famous *Marsh* stock was first in rife demand, and when almost everybody had forgotten this strain, at the third exhibition of the new Massachusetts society, a young fancier comes in among the favorite *Brahmas* and *Cochins* with a few coops of the old genuine Chinese stock, very nicely bred, and as like their parents as "*peas in the same pod*."

But nobody notices them! They are probably the nearest relations to absolute China blooded poultry we have in America. You can't mistake them for any other fowl. They are real Celestials.

But I see no mention made of this fine stock in the reports of this Exhibition. We shall breed poultry a great many years yet in Massachusetts before we shall produce a strain of stock that will excel this, in all the characteristics of the best Chinese stock. It is "*out of the fashion*" now, however.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MARTINS.

IN the *Fancier* for February 19, the question is asked, "How to encourage martins to take possession of bird-boxes?" The answer is one of those simple things that makes us smile at our want of thought. In the early spring the blue birds first arrive, and take possession of all the boxes they have been in the habit of occupying from year to year, and also all of the new boxes that have been erected. The martins, arriving later in the season, return to their old nests, dislodging any intruders, or put up with such habitations as they can find unoccupied, or which they can drive other birds from. If, therefore, blue birds first occupy a new box, they will have eggs or young by the time the martins arrive, and it is difficult for the last to inspect and determine upon a box that may have been erected for them; but, if the box is kept closed until the blue birds are settled, and only thrown open when the martins arrive, there will be no difficulty, for after the martins once take possession of a haunt, no other birds can inhabit it in peace. It is distressing as well as amusing to watch the return of martins to their accustomed home, when that home has been pre-empted by blue birds. They attack the housekeeping blues with the utmost ferocity; some dragging out the intruders by main force, while others roll out eggs, young, and nests, making a clean sweep of all their housekeeping paraphernalia; therefore keep your boxes closed until the martins arrive, and there will be no trouble.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

ON SELECTING FOWLS.

GAME fowls have always been especial favorites of mine, not on account of their pugnacious qualities, although I do admire genuine courage whether it be in animal or man; and no breed of fowls set off an exhibition-room so well (we might perhaps except the Hamburgs) as the different varieties of game fowls. Taking them singly or together, there is much to admire in the different strains; one fancier breeds for weight and size, another for feather and color of legs, and so on to the end of the chapter. The colors and markings of the game fowl vary more perhaps than any other known breed; for instance, we have the Derby or Black, Red, Brown Red, Sefton, Irish Gray, Pile (or Pied) Ginger, White, and in fact there is hardly a breeder but what has some variety or strain peculiar to himself. These sub-varieties are the result of a system of crossing, which to my mind tends very much to deteriorate from the beauty of the original stock. They may do very well for pit purposes or to take the place of the bull dog in a farm-yard, but I doubt very much if their fighting qualities are increased by the crossings above referred to. Where do you find anything more handsome than a trio of genuine Earl Derby Games, or what more beautiful than a clutch of little chicks from the same? Then imagine a cross from your beautiful Derby Cock, with a six or seven-pound hen, which your neighbor O'Callahan says was bred from a cock that won three battles in one day, or a cross between your delicate little hens and a big uncouth, topknot rooster, whose father Mr. Mull-doon tells you whipped the father of O'Callahan's chicken in four consecutive battles. If there is any advantage to be gained by such intermingling of blood, I have up to the present time failed to see it. I am sure it does not add to

their beauty, and as far as the fighting qualities are concerned, I have seen a better fight made by a fourteen-pound Brahma, than I ever saw made by what the cock-fighters term shakes. Game fowls more than any other breed (perhaps) possess all the qualities which would make them a valuable fowl for the farmer. They are good layers, fine table fowls, and as form others, can't be beat, and even in towns or the outskirts of large cities, a cock and half dozen hens might be kept to good advantage.

My advice to amateurs or fanciers of game fowls, is to procure the best and purest that can be had, and keep them so. Cross an Irish Gray with a Sefton, and you have dunghills good enough to lay eggs and eat corn; so would the progeny of a dark and light Brahma or a White and Gray Dorking.

THOMAS S. ARMSTRONG.

TRENTON, N. J.

CONTRARY CHICKENS.

MR. COBLEIGH, of Nelson Street, bought three hens Saturday night, and put them under a box until he could build a coop. Sunday morning he saw one of them in the street, and bestowing a brief curse on the somebody who had overturned the box and jeopardized his property, he started out after it to drive it back into the yard. It took fifteen minutes to convince him that that hen could not be driven into that yard, and then he attempted to catch it. Three times he rose up with his hands full of feathers and his chin full of sand, but still that hen eluded him. Once he got it cornered, and thought sure he had it, but it flew straight up over his head and flapped its wings in his face, and filled his eyes with dust. O, how mad Mr. Cobleigh was. It was Sunday morning. The bells were ringing, people were starting to church, and there he was in the street, with no coat or hat on, and with nothing but slippers on his feet, and every once in a while one of them would come off and fly through the air, and his naked foot would come in contact with the cruel gravel before he could stop himself. Then he would have to hop back on one foot after that slipper, while the hen stood on the walk and elocuted, and the little Sunday-school children stopped and laughed, and their parents reproved them and laughed too.

Finally the hen got away from him and started down the street at a wonderful speed for a hen, and he started after her, his face redder than ever, and every time he cleared a rod he would stop and hop back two after one of those slippers. When he reached the corner of Essex Street he jumped out of both slippers at once, but instead of stopping to go back he picked up a stick of wood and kept on. Then, as the hen dodged into a gateway, he hurled the stick and broke the leg of a strange dog, which added its piercing "ky-yi" to the entertainment. But Cobleigh didn't stop. He tore into the yard after his property, in his bare feet, and chased the hen into a wood pile, and caught it just as the owner of the premises came out and wanted to know what Cobleigh was going to do with *his* hen, and what he meant, in any way, by getting drunk and kicking up such a hullabaloo in a peaceful neighborhood. Cobleigh first thought he would knock the man down with an ax, and what he could not eat of him bury under a barn, but the new comer succeeded in proving to Cobleigh that the hen was his, and then the miserable man burst into tears, and limped back home, where he found the three hens under the box.—*Danbury News*.

SOME FACTS.

THE tendency towards perfection through improvement is one of the characteristics of the present age. No sooner has an inventor secured a patent on any manufactured article, and began to introduce it, than others have made improvements on that article. A forcible illustration of this fact is apparent in the sewing machine, which resulting from the ingenuity of one mind, has had added to it the improvements of others, and to such an extent that at the present time a purchaser is puzzled in making a selection from so many of different named machines, each claiming in itself a superiority over all the others..

This same tendency not only manifests itself with mechanical but with scientific occupations, and farming being now acknowledged a scientific pursuit, one of the strongest evidences we have in support of our statesmen is the desire among farmers to become educated in their calling, which fact is attested by the patronage bestowed on agricultural journals throughout the country, and furthermore, the benefit derived by farmers by the agency of the press is evident through larger quantity and better quality of crops, resulting from a knowledge of the experiments of others, and in becoming educated as to the manner of a proper selection of soil, the use of suitable fertilizers, and the mode of cultivation adapted to the nature of the product desired.

The field for improvement in live stock is so vast, and the desire so popular, that many are turning their attention to cattle breeding as a business, and journals throughout the country are awakening an interest in the matter, by setting forth the merits of the Jersey or short-horn breeds, showing the decided advantages in possessing one thoroughbred, rather than keeping two of an indifferent breed of cattle, and by less labor and expense reap more satisfactory results.

The interests of poultry breeding has only within the past few years received that consideration that the subject warrants, and it is only through the appeals of publications devoted to poultry raising, and by poultry exhibitions, that the public are brought to a knowledge of the amount of improvement made, and still capable of being made, by importation and judicious interbreeding of fowls. As an article of flesh food, perhaps, there is nothing else that possesses as many good qualities in being as palatable, as healthful, as easily prepared for market, and which commands throughout the entire year as high an aggregate price and ready sale, as chickens. They are to be found in our markets in all seasons of the year, a fact which proves a demand and a belief with providers for families of their fitness for consumption in midsummer as well as in midwinter.

It can be safely said, however, that fowls have more popularity with consumers (when upon the dinner-table) than with those capable of becoming producers, through opinions which perhaps originate from a prejudice to rearing, or more probably from a lack of interest in, or fancy for them, the contrary of which the editor of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL is striving to establish, by causing a new interest, in admitting a new light on the subject through his own practical knowledge and the experience of others.

To the well as to the sick, a fresh egg is a decided luxury, and we can purchase nothing else for the money (even at five cents apiece) that when properly prepared, will afford as much nourishment, be as acceptable, contains in its composition as many of the requisites in the formation of flesh and blood, and with all the more be as easily digested as an egg. Through the winter months it is no uncommon thing

for eggs to command fifty and sixty cents a dozen, and still at double that price would be in demand, from the fact that nothing has yet been discovered as a substitute; so as an ingredient of pies, cakes, puddings, and many of the more substantial dishes our appetites crave, eggs are indispensable. This being the case, eggs must continue in demand, and no fears need be apprehended that they will outgrow their popularity, or that the field for poultry raising (like some of the professions) become overcrowded.

In setting forth the merits of fowls, with a view of increasing their production and improvement, some of the facts to be looked at are:

1st. The small amount of capital needed to enable many of limited means to delight in becoming possessors.

2d. The small amount of room required (provided they receive proper attention) to keep them in.

3d. With proper management the large return realized as interest on the amount invested.

4th. The healthful recreation afforded to the owner in attending to their wants.

5th. The pleasure derived from the possession of fowls in a healthful and profitable condition.

6th. The trivial amount of actual expense incurred in feeding them, in comparison to the great advantages afforded, in fresh eggs, in the satisfaction of knowing, when we come to partake of their flesh, that being fed by our own hands, prepared for consumption under our own eyes, that they are in every way edible, and that we can enjoy them without thought or question as to how they have been cared for, how long they have been killed, and, finally, when we come to partake of them, find, to our disappointment, that through their great age they have lost their flavor and desirable qualities, and we our appetite for them.

It is not unusual with those whose experience is insufficient to detect bad qualities in fowls to be deceived in them, as a purchase is made through a dependence upon the judgment and recommendation of the seller, an article is often bought that is misrepresented, and the deception only discovered when it is too late to be remedied; but these evils can be obviated in our becoming rearers of fowls, and in that event we can enjoy (at a comparatively low price) a fresh, reliable, and desirable article.

In view of all that has been said and done relative to poultry raising, one conclusion can be safely arrived at, and that is, that success in the business depends on a proper management, resulting, 1st, from a fancy for fowls; 2d, the keeping of a desirable breed; 3d, a knowledge of how to treat poultry; and 4th, a determination on the part of the owner to improve his pets, and where these qualifications (if so they may be termed) exist, results must be satisfactory.

Innumerable instances might be given as regards the profits derived from poultry raising, but at this time I will merely cite two of such for the benefit of the incredulous. A gentleman of one of the principal towns in New Jersey commenced the season with 60 chickens, which produced during that season 667 dozen eggs, and from the sixty fowls realized a net gain of \$83 32, besides (as he says) their droppings, which I consider the most valuable of all domestic manures. Again, a breeder in an adjacent Western State realized in three consecutive years, on prizes alone awarded at different exhibitions, the snug sum of \$2500.

To be convinced as to the improvements made in fowls during the last decade, one need only attend a poultry exhibition of the present day, as did an acquaintance of the

writer, who previous to his attendance repeatedly said that there was no breed of fowls in existence like the old Bucks County fowls, but that same party came from the exhibition with a different opinion, occasioned merely through the external appearance of what he saw, while if he were to partake of the huge golden egg of the Cochin, and the delicate sweet flesh of the Houdan, he would undoubtedly be thoroughly convinced of the absurd expression as above quoted. Again, it has not been such a long time back that when cocks attained seven or eight pounds in weight they were considered unusually fine birds, while now the hens of some of the popular breeds weigh fully that much, and the cocks (within the experience of the writer and with not the best attention) have weighed upwards of twelve pounds apiece.

In France, where poultry raising is more of a specialty than any other country, many have realized handsome returns by devoting their entire time to poultry raising, carrying it on to such an extent that the valuation of poultry exceeds that of any other species of live stock, and the exportation of eggs to England alone has amounted to 6,000,000 dozen a year, while through carefully prepared statistics we have as a fact that the production of eggs in France amounts to over 600,000,000 dozen a year, and which, valued at but fifteen cents per dozen, amounts to over \$90,000,000.

While in our great progress in all matters we have not reached the extent in which the French people as producers and consumers excel, we are making rapid strides in the introduction and improvement of different breeds of fowls, and when poulterers shall know of the importance of a closer study of the mode of selecting, pairing, breeding, and rearing, we will have every reason to believe the interests of poultry breeding shall receive the attention it merits, and become more popular with our people.

Finally, it may be said that the more judicious way of causing poultry raising to reach that standard of importance that will arouse the lethargic and skeptical to a realization of the advantages and profits in poultry is through enterprises like the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, educating fanciers as to what are the best breeds of fowls, how to improve them, and the mode of treatment necessary to make them a success, for as certain as they exist there is profit in them, which fact will be better known and appreciated when rearers of live stock through journalistic instruction will understand how a pound of poultry flesh can be produced with far less expense, far less trouble, and far greater profits than those attendant on the production of beef or mutton.

DELANCO.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at Boston Music Hall, February 5th to 11th, 1874.

(Continued from page 135, No. 9.)

prize, H. & F. A. Bisco, Leicester, Mass.; 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Silver-Spangled Polish.—Chicks—1st prize, W. H. Sylvester, North Bridgewater; 2d prize, Starkes Whiton, Hingham; 3d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 4th prize, Starkes Whiton, Hingham. Golden Polish.—Chicks—1st prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 2d prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 3d prize, J. Henry Symonds, Boston. Golden Polish.—Fowls—1st prize, Jacob Graves & Co., Boston; 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 3d prize, William D. Rudd, South Scituate. White-Crested White Polish.—Chicks—1st prize, H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.; 2d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton

Lower Falls; 3d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 4th prize, H. F. Sperry, Hartford. White Crested White Polish.—Fowls—1st prize, H. T. Sperry, Hartford; 2d prize, H. T. Sperry, Hartford; 3d prize, H. T. Sperry, Hartford; 4th prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; special premium No. 51, best collection White-Crested White Polish, H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

CLASS VII.—GAME.

White Games.—Fowls—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. White Games.—Chicks—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. White Georgian Games.—Fowls—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. White Georgian Games.—Chicks—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 3d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Spangled Pile Game.—Fowls—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Spangled Pile Game.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Dominique Games.—Fowls—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Ohio Brass Backs.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Malacca Spangled Game.—Fowls—1st prize, J. H. Brookhouse, North Cambridge. Malacca Spangled Game.—Chicks—1st prize, J. H. Brookhouse, North Cambridge. White Pile Games.—Fowls—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Silver Duck Game.—Fowls—1st prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate. Silver Duck Game.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d prize, A. H. Trowbridge, Boston. Tartar Games.—Chicks—1st prize, M. & E. Schwartz, Weston. Wild Indian Game.—Chicks—M. & E. Schwartz, Weston. Brown-Red Games.—Fowls—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass.; 2d prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate; 3d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Brown-Red Games.—Chicks—1st prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; 2d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d prize, M. & E. Schwartz, Weston, Mass.; 4th prize, J. Wyman, Abington, Mass. Yellow Duckwing Game.—Fowls—1st prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; 2d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Yellow Duckwing Game.—Chicks—1st prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate. Blue Pile Game.—Chicks—1st prize, —C. H. Pond, Attleborough, Mass. Java Games.—Chicks—1st prize, C. H. Pond, Attleborough, Mass.; 3d prize, J. H. Brookhouse, North Cambridge. Irish Muff Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Spangled Games.—Fowls—1st prize, J. Wyman, Arlington, Mass.; Earl of Derby Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate; 3d prize, William E. Coffin, Boston. Blue-Red Games.—Chicks—1st prize, M. & E. Schwartz, Weston, Mass. Red Pile Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; 3d prize, George A. Meacham, North Cambridge. Red Pile Games.—Fowls—2d prize, D. Frank Clark, Manchester, N. H.; 3d prize, George Meacham, North Cambridge. Ginger-Red Games.—Fowls—1st prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; 2d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Ginger-Red Games.—Chicks—1st prize, A. H. Trowbridge, Boston; 2d prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate. Black-Breasted Red Games.—Fowls—1st prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate. Black-Breasted Red Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield, Mass.; 2d prize, John Drown, Boston; 4th prize, J. Wyman, Abington. Black-Breasted Red Games.—Fowls—3d prize, George D. Hall, Jr., Medford. Sumatra Games.—Fowls—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield, Mass. Tasselled Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. Frank Clark, Manchester, N. H. Red Dun Games.—Fowls—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Red Dun Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Clipper Games.—Fowls—1st prize, William B. Robinson, Groton, Mass. English White Games.—Fowls—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Black Games.—Chicks—1st prize, A. H. Trowbridge, Boston; 2d prize, A. H. Trowbridge, Boston. Ginger Muff Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Irish Gray Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Clairborn Games.—Fowls—1st prize, Damon & Marshall, Cohituate; 2d prize, W. B. Robinson, Groton, Mass.; 3d prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. Clairborn Games.—Chicks—1st prize, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d prize, M. & E. Schwartz, Weston, Mass.; 3d prize, William B. Robinson, Groton, Mass.; special premium No. 52, best

Black-Red Game Cock, Damon & Marshall, Cochrute; special premium No. 54, best Game Cock, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; special premium No. 65, best pair White Pile Games, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; special premium No. 56, best collection Game Class, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield, Mass.; special premium No. 57, best collection White Georgian Games, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Red Pile Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, A. H. Parker, Worcester; 3d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls. Red Pile Game Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson. Black-Red Game Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 2d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 3d prize, Daniel Kelly, Savin Hill, Boston. Black-Red Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d prize, W. B. Atkinson; 3d prize, E. C. Spofford, Peabody; 4th prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls. Irish Gray Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson; 2d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls. Derby Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls. Brown-Red Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, William B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Spangled Game Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Silver Duckwing Game Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 2d prize, A. H. Rogers, Worcester; 3d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Silver Duckwing Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 2d prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 3d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; 2d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 2d prize, A. H. Rogers, Newburyport; 3d prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport; 4th prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport.

CLASS VIII.—GAME BANTAM.

Golden Sebright Bantams —Fowls—1st prize, George F. Seavy; 2d prize, P. N. Sprague, Hingham Centre; 3d prize, George F. Cowell, Wrentham, Mass. Golden Sebright Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 2d prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 3d prize, W. H. Brackett, Boston; 4th prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. White Rose Comb Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Japan Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 2d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 4th prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Silver Sebright Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 3d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 4th prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. Silver Sebright Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 3d prize, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 4th prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Black African Bantams.—Fowls—1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass.; 2d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 3d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport. Black African Bantams.—Chicks—1st prize, John Baker, Holliston; 2d prize, Arthur A. Parker, Worcester; 3d prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; 4th prize, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport.

CLASS IX.—BANTAM.

[Other than Game.]

Special premium No. 69, best collection Bantams, other than game, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 70, best three trios Gold Sebright Bantam Chickens, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 71, best collection Silver Sebright Bantams, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; special premium No. 72, best Golden Sebright Bantam Cockerel, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 73, best Golden Sebright Bantam Pullet, W. H. Brackett, Boston; special premium No. 74, best trio Cochin Bantams, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 75, best trio Black Rose Comb Bantams, John Baker, Holliston; special premium No. 76, best Japan Ban-

tam Cock, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium, No. 62, best collection Black-Red Game Bantams, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; special premium No. 63, best Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Cock, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; special premium No. 64, best Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Hen, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls; special premium No. 65, best Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Cock, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 66, best Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Hen, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 67, best trio Pile Game Bantams, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; special premium No. 68, best trio Spangled Game Bantams, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; special premium No. 60, best and most varied general collection of Bantams, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 61, for the largest and best collection of Game Bantams, W. B. Atkinson, Newburyport; special premium No. 62, best collection Black-Red Game Bantams, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls.

CLASS X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Dominiques.—Fowls—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 3d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 4th prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Dominiques.—Chicks—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 3d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 4th prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Negro Silkies.—Chicks—1st prize, E. B. Reynolds, Boston; 2d prize, John S. Ives, Salem; 3d prize, E. B. Reynolds, Boston; 4th prize, E. B. Reynolds, Boston. India Silkies—2d prize, E. B. Reynolds, Boston. Brown Silkies—1st prize E. B. Reynolds, Boston. Special premium No. 45, best trio Dominiques, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Special premium No. 77, best collection Plymouth Rocks, A. H. Drake, Stoughton, Mass.; special premium No. 78, best Sultan Cock, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; special premium No. 79, best collection Silkies, E. B. Reynolds, Boston. Sultans.—Fowls—1st prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Sultans.—Chicks—1st prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I.; 2d prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I. Frizzles.—Chicks—1st prize, A. H. Rogers, Worcester. Sicilians—1st prize, F. J. Skinner, Wakefield. Plymouth Rocks—Fowls—1st prize, A. H. Drake, Stoughton; 2d prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton; 3d prize, A. H. Drake, Stoughton; 4th prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton. Plymouth Rocks.—Chicks—1st prize, L. E. Gray, Foxborough; 2d prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton; 3d prize, A. H. Drake, Stoughton; 4th prize, A. H. Drake, Stoughton.

CLASS XI.—TURKEY.

Special premium No. 84, best pair Bronze Turkeys, George Van Deever, Port Jackson, N. Y. Bronze Turkeys—1st prize, George Van Deever, Port Jackson, N. Y.; 2d prize, E. R. Hayward, Easton; 3d prize, C. W. Bailey, Lynn. Buff Turkeys—1st prize, William B. and William A. Atwell, Lynn. California Turkeys—1st prize, M. A. Elliot, Grosvenordale, Conn.

CLASS XII.—ORNAMENTAL.

Silver Pheasants—1st prize, John Preston, Boston. Pea Fowls—1st prize, George R. Herrick, Bedford, Mass. Golden Pheasants—1st prize, A. D. Warren, Worcester.

AQUATIC DIVISION.

CLASS XIII.—GOOSE.

Embsen Geese—1st prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport; 2d prize, C. L. Parker, Winchester, Mass.; 3d prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport. Wild Geese—1st prize, C. L. Parker, Winchester, Mass. Gray China Geese—1st prize, C. L. Parker, Winchester, Mass.; 2d prize, Walter F. Cook, Milton, Mass. Poland Geese—1st prize, Marcus A. Elliot, Grosvenordale, Ct. White China Geese—1st prize, C. L. Parker, Winchester, Mass. Egyptian Geese—1st prize, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.; 2d prize, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.; special premium No. 88, best pair Embsen Geese, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport; special premium No. 89, best pair Embsen Geese, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport.

CLASS XIV.—DUCK.

White Muscovy Ducks—1st prize, William P. Miller, Milford, Ct.; 2d prize, George Perkins, East Woburn; 3d prize, Francis Homes, Easton, Mass.; 4th prize, George Per-

kins, East Woburn. Colored Muscovy Ducks—1st prize William P. Miller, Milford. Cayuga Ducks—1st prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Ct.; 2d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.; 3d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.; 4th prize, B. B. Covell, New Bedford. White-Crested Ducks—1st prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 2d prize, W. P. Miller, Milford, Mass. Rouen Ducks—1st prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass.; 2d prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Ct.; 3d prize, C. L. Parker, Winchester, Mass.; 4th prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Aylesbury Ducks—1st prize, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Ct.; 2d prize, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass.; 3d prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood; 4th prize, Calvin L. Parker, Winchester; special premium No. 91, best pair Rouen Ducks, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport; special premium No. 92, best pair Cayuga Ducks, P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Ct.

(To be Continued.)

THE OLDEST HORSE DEAD.

"KATE" is dead. We suspect she was the oldest piece of horse flesh in this country. She was owned during the past twenty-seven years by Edwin W. Tiffany, Esq., President of the First National Bank, of this city, and she died on Sunday, the 8th inst., aged *thirty-eight years and nine months*. She was of the Morgan family of horses, was foaled in May, 1835, and Mr. S. D. Goodwin was her owner. The late Daniel Camp purchased her when she was in her youth, and Mr. Camp claimed that she could take a buggy and driver from Hartford to New Haven and back in less time than any other horse could travel the same distance. Kate had great endurance; and she was as gentle as a lamb, and as intelligent almost as a human. Mr. Tiffany became attached to her, as he knew his family were safe when Kate was in the harness. He treated her with great kindness, which prolonged her life, probably. Kate has done good service till within two years, and has eaten hay even till within a month past. But finally she yielded to the scythe of Time: the oldest horse known to "horse men." Indeed, at our State fairs, for ten years past, Kate was looked upon as a very old and sprightly marvel of a horse. She will be kindly interred in her old pasture, where the white clover grows, and in the summer time the beautiful white daisies will bow their heads in respect to the oldest and the best of the "noble" race.—*Hartford Times*.

THE BISON.

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALOES ON THE PLAINS—THE ANIMALS NEARLY ALL GONE—VALUE OF HIDES DETERIORATING—HUNTERS ON THE PLAINS—COLD WEATHER.

THE buffaloes of the plains have met their fate. Encroaching civilization has sealed their doom; and the inordinate greed of man has swept them from the face of the earth. Where years ago the mammoth herds of Bison roamed the plains, and were hunted by the Indians as necessity demanded, now lie the bleaching bones of millions of these noble animals, sacrificed simply for their hides. For the past two years the work of destruction and annihilation has gone forward, and to day there are not enough buffaloes to form what was at one time considered a moderate-sized herd. Millions of these animals ranged the plains, their natural home, feeding upon the rich grasses. To day there are not enough to graze on a quarter section of land and eat the feed bare. Hunting parties are to be met with all over the plains in the vicinity of the Republican, and also in the southern portion of the Territory, who slaughter indiscriminately every herd upon which they come. The

traveler over the Kansas Pacific Road may see cords of white bones piled up at various stations in the buffalo country, awaiting transportation East, where they enter into a thousand and one articles of commerce and trade. Besides the bones there are thousands of hides, rough-dried, ready to be sent to the commercial marts of the East, where they are tanned and placed upon the markets. These bones and hides are the fruits of the huntsman's labors, in killing the noble game of the plains. The meat from the carcasses of the slain buffaloes is seldom used, although in a few instances it is cut and shipped to Eastern packers, where it is disposed of as mess beef at largely enhanced prices.

We yesterday met Mr. John A. Lessig, brother to Gen. Lessig, the Surveyor-General, who has been out on the plains several months, running correction lines and townshipping the eastern portion of the Territory. He informs us that the destruction of buffalo is almost incredible. During the perambulations of this party they had an opportunity of forming opinions as to the slaughter of the bison on the plains. On the south fork of the Republican they came upon one spot where were counted 6,500 carcasses of buffalo from which the hides only had been stripped. The meat was not touched, and was left to rot on the plains. Only a short distance on hundreds more of carcasses were discovered, and, in fact, the plains were literally dotted with putrifying buffalo carcasses. On the Rickarce River, which lies between the two forks of the Republican, the camps of buffalo hunters were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Lessig estimates that there are at least 2,000 hunters in camp along there, waiting for the buffalo. He came across one party of sixteen who stated that they had killed 28,000 buffaloes during the past summer, only the hides of which were utilized. If sixteen hunters can kill this many animals, how great must be the slaughter upon the broad expanse of the bison range? Evidently millions of the animals must have been killed during the past summer alone. Mr. Lessig says there are no buffaloes to be seen on the plains, except dead ones, and that, hunt as much as they may, the sportsmen can not at present find any game.

The value of the hides has deteriorated considerably, owing to the great increase of the articles in the market. Heretofore they were worth \$3 delivered at the railway stations, while now a distinction is made as to size and paid for accordingly. The hides of bulls bring but \$1, those of cows 60 cents, and calves 40 cents. At these rates even the hunters say it pays very well. But even at these low rates the hunters will have to scratch to make their grub, for Mr. Lessig says the buffalo are nowhere to be found. They say they are waiting for the buffaloes, but they will have to wait a long time. There are but few to breed from, and even if the animals are not completely annihilated, it will be many years before they regain even a tithe of their numbers of the past two years, before the indiscriminate slaughter began.

Mr. Lessig had fourteen men in his surveying party. About the 27th of November the cold weather began, and the snow fell to a great depth. The ravines were all drifted full, and on the level snow was quite deep. Being in a timberless country, the party depended upon buffalo chips for fuel, but the snow coming on, recourse to this article was cut off, and they had to think of returning. One night the weather was so cold that a barrel full of water froze solid. The party left the Republican about the 10th of December, and reached Eel Trail on Friday night, from which point they came to Denver by rail.—*Denver News*.

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NATIONAL COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

THE first exhibition of this Society opened at Republican Hall, Twenty-third and Broadway, N. Y., on the 24th of February, 1874. The display was exceedingly fine—probably the finest ever held on this side of the Atlantic—and the management all that could be asked; but the attendance during our stay was very poor, and we fear that, financially, the exhibition was a failure. The cages were uniform throughout, of good size, and made wholly of wire, and arranged two deep. They are made to be easily folded, and occupy little room, until a future exhibition, when we hope the fanciers of New York and vicinity will turn out in larger force than they did at this exhibition.

The show consisted of near 325 entries, about half of which were only entered for exhibition, which will account for the prize list not showing all the varieties exhibited. Mr. J. E. Spence, of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, sent over five pairs of White Fantails, some of which were very fine; also one pair of White Ruffs or Jacobins, and one pair of Blue Pied Pouters, which were quite good, but there were others on exhibition that excelled them, even had they arrived in time, although it must be taken into consideration that a first-class Pouter stands the voyage worse than any other pigeon. Mr. J. W. Ludlow, of Birmingham, England, also sent over one Yellow Pied Pouter Hen, *very fine*, but looking much worse for the voyage; also one pair of Red Pigmy Pouters, four pairs of Antwerps, and one pair of German Bronze Wings; these were the first pair we ever saw of this variety, and although a novelty, were not very attractive birds. These two noted fanciers deserve much credit for sending their birds such a distance; but we would suggest that if they send birds another year, and especially Pouters, they should be sent weeks before the show opens, for it takes them some time to recover from the voyage across the Atlantic; and the finer the bird the more difficult the passage.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, Jr., had much to do with the management of this show, and he deserves the thanks of every fancier in the land for the energy and perseverance displayed by him during the show, and since the organization of the Society.

This young Society has been at much expense for cages, printing, &c., and we would suggest (especially if our fears are realized, that the exhibition has financially been a failure) that every pigeon fancier in the land at once send on \$3.00, with \$2.00 annual dues, and become a member at once, and strengthen the Society, so that its managers can be preparing for the second annual show, which we hope will be equal to the first in show of birds, and much more successful financially.

Award of Prizes, February 25th, 1874.

Pouters.—Best Yellow Pied Hen—H. Colell's \$50 special, to John Yewdall, Philadelphia, Pa. Best pair Yellow Pied—W. H. Churchman's, \$10; special to A. Scheld, No. 60 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Best Red Pied Cock—Lady Friend's, \$25; special, to A. Scheld. Best pair of each color—H. Colell's silver medal special, as follows: For Yellow Pied, A. Scheld; Red Pied, H. Colell; Blue Pied, J. Yewdall; Black Pied, H. Colell; Black Pied, 2d, A. Scheld; White, J. Yewdall. **Society Prizes.**—Yellow Pied Cock—1st, A. Scheld; 2d, H. Colell. Yellow Pied Hen—1st, J. Yewdall; 2d, A. Scheld; h. c., J. Yewdall. Red Pied Cock—1st, H. Colell; 2d, J. Yewdall; h. c., P. Schuchman, N. Y. City. Red Pied Hen—1st, A. Scheld. Blue Pied Cock—1st, J. Yewdall; 2d, A. Scheld; v. h. c., H. Colell. Blue Pied Hen—1st, A. Scheld; 2d, J. Yewdall; h. c., J. Yewdall; com., H. Colell. Black Pied Cock—1st, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld. Black Pied Hen—1st, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld. White Cock—1st, J. Yewdall; 2d, A. Scheld. White Hen—1st, J. Yewdall; 2d, A. Scheld. Mealy Cock—1st, H. Colell. **Carriers.**—Best Black Cock of 1872—J. Rogers, \$10; special to P. C. Biegel. Best Black Cock of 1873—D. E. Newell's \$10 special, to J. Yewdall. Best Dun Cock of 1873—F. Smith's \$10 special, to P. C. Biegel. **Society's Prizes.**—Black Cocks—1st, P. C. Biegel; 2d, J. Yewdall; v. h. c., H. Colell; h. c., J. Yewdall; c., P. C. Biegel. Black Hens—1st and 2d, J. Yewdall; h. c., P. C. Biegel. Blue Cocks—1st and 2d, P. Schuchman. Blue Hens—1st, P. Schuchman. Dun Cocks—1st, H. Colell; 2d, P. C. Biegel; v. h. c., P. C. Biegel. Dun Hens—1st and 2d, P. C. Biegel; v. h. c., H. Colell. Pair Silvers—1st, P. C. Biegel. **Short-faced Almond Tumblers.**—Best Cock—Thomas Miller's \$10 special, to A. Scheld. **Society's Premiums.**—Cocks—1st, A. Scheld; 2d, T. S. Gaddess, Baltimore, Md. Hens—1st, A. Scheld; 2d, T. S. Gaddess. **Short-faced Mottled Tumblers.**—Reds—1st and 2d, T. S. Gaddess. **Short-faced Berlin Tumblers.**—Yellow—1st, Dr. Lowenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2d, H. Colell. Red—1st, Dr. Lowenstein; 2d, H. Colell. Blue—1st, Dr. Lowenstein. Black—1st, Dr. Lowenstein; 2d, H. Colell. Red Splashed—1st and 2d, Dr. Lowenstein. Black Splashed—1st, Dr. Lowenstein. Dun—1st, H. Colell. White—1st, H. Colell. **Barbs.**—Best collection, not less than four colors—R. M. Griffith's \$10 special, to A. Scheld. **Society's Premiums.**—Red—1st, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld. Black—1st, A. Scheld. White—1st, A. Scheld; 2d, H. Colell. Dun—1st, H. Colell. **Trumpeters.**—Black Mottled—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Black—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Blue—1st, H. Colell. White—1st, H. Colell. **Fantails.**—Black—1st, H. Colell. White—T. M. Rodman, New York City. **Priests.**—Yellow—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Red—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Ruffed Moorhead—Special prize, H. Colell. **Turbits.**—Yellow Winged—R. Liebig, Hoboken, N. Y. Red Winged—T. S. Gaddess. Yellow, with white tails—1st, Lewis Schaffer. **African Owls.**—White—1st, J. Yewdall. **Jacobins.**—Yellow—1st, L. Schaeffer; 2d, A. Scheld. **Bald Heads.**—Yellow, Red, Blue, Silver, Black—H. A. Brown, New York City, takes 1st on each. **Beards.**—Blue—1st, A. Scheld. **Swallows.**—Yellow—1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell.

Red—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Blue (barless)—1st, T. S. Gaddess. Black—1st, T. S. Gaddess. *Nuns*.—Yellow—1st, H. Colell. *Spots*.—Yellow—1st, H. Colell. *Magpies*.—Yellow—1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell. Black—T. S. Gaddess. *Antwerps (short faced)*.—Silver Dun—1st, P. C. Biegel. *Antwerps*.—Silver Dun—1st, P. C. Biegel. *Archangels*.—1st, L. Schaeffer.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FALSE REPRESENTATION OF STOCK.

ONE of the dangers in purchasing fancy stock is that one has to rely upon the representations made by the dealer. Should he be a man of character or have a reputation to preserve there is little risk to run. But now and then those who represent their stock most highly are irresponsible, and impose not only upon the public, but also upon the publishers of the journals in whose columns they advertise.

As a general rule is it too much to say that the man who advertises as having the only pure blood stock in the country when others are breeding just as good, but of a different strain, is a humbug? I must say here that I am afraid to buy from such a dealer, because he assumes too much. There is too much *I* in it. I make no allusion here to the man who breeds the only white ear-lobe strain of Brown Leghorns, nor any one else in particular. The application of the principle is meant to be general.

But it is fair to say, too, that there are two sides to this question, and that while many do not get the stock they expect or hope for, they get from reliable dealers all they should expect for the money. The beginner wants perfect fowls at moderate or even low prices. Now, that is just what the best fancier or breeder in the country wants, but never gets at any price. Perfection for the present is beyond all price. The article, in fact, is not in the market. The beginner always wants fowls up to the standard, not knowing that fowls of that kind are not for sale. In fact, they are not yet hatched. We are all doing our best to produce them, but thus far none of us has succeeded.

I have sometimes thought that it would be well to have a list prepared, and placed in the hands of some person within the reach of all, in which is recorded the name of every one who has been found perpetrating frauds upon his customers. Now that we have a National Association, perhaps the Corresponding Secretary of that body would be the proper depository. Let him be entitled to a small fee, say ten cents, or any amount sufficient to pay him for his services in answering a correspondent as to the reliability of a dealer. All the reply he need give is that the dealer's name is or is not among the list of unreliaables.

Of course no name should be entered upon this list except upon the clearest evidence of fraud. A man who, as your correspondent H. C. says, sends a scrawny gobbler for a twenty-pound hen, cannot mean anything else than fraud, and should be marked. Evidence will not be slow in forthcoming to prove the guilt of the guilty. There are plenty of victims, and I want to say, with your other correspondents on this topic, I am one of them.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FEEDING TURKEYS.

LAST October we purchased a pair of the celebrated Bronze Turkeys of W. Clift, Mystic Bridge, Conn. At that time the cock weighed ten pounds, the hen a little over six. They

made friends with what chickens were not shut up, seemed happy and contented, and gained well during the first two months; since then, the weather having been cold, they have been kept in the barn, most of the time alone. Having but little appetite they have not gained well, the cock weighing, February 10th, twenty-one pounds, the hen ten. They have been fed according to the best of our knowledge. They do not like dough of any kind; as it is recommended by all pretending to know how to take care of turkeys to feed them a hot dough, made of mashed potatoes and meal mixed with milk we have tried to learn them to eat it these cold mornings, but they prefer dry corn. Does any one recommend meat scraps of any kind for turkeys? We have on recollection of seeing anything about it in our poultry reading. Will some one well posted tell us what will give them an appetite, and whether they should have meat scraps; if so, what? Perhaps we have kept them shut up too much; do they need out-door exercise and air in all kinds of weather, however cold, snowy, or rough? Are they lonesome? Will some one please give us some information through the columns of this paper, and oblige,

S. B. S.

ESSEX CO., MASS.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PREMIUM.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I will give to the first person furnishing six subscribers for the Journal, with payment in advance, on or before the first of April, a sitting of thirteen eggs from my two prize hens, Nora and Daisy, mated with the cock Wright, 2d. This trio took first premium at the Bucks County Exhibition.

Yours, &c., W. E. FLOWERS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Not being used to a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the fanciers, I am doubly pleased with the welcome visits of the "*Fanciers' Journal*." I must admit that my opinions coincide with that of the "*Rural Home*" when stating that a weekly sheet would not pay, yet I am now of the opinion that it will pay, and my decision is forced upon me by the contents of each number. My wonder is that you can succeed in placing so much valuable reading matter before your subscribers four times per month. When, however, I consider the growing interest in the subject, and the numbers and standing of those who are engaged in the work, it is plain that the amount of intellect is equal to the demand. I am glad to notice that the articles are selected for the general benefit of those interested, instead of being filled up with communications from those who wish to "grind axes on your grindstone," as the farmers very appropriately term it.

One word regarding Mr. Tatnall's article on ear-lobes. The standard allows "white or creamy white" ear-lobes. My experience with White Leghorns teaches me that this is correct. I am confident that the creamy ear-lobe is more in keeping with their yellow skins and legs than the white, but I would not disqualify a coop where the cock had creamy and the hens white, because the ear-lobes of the hens are seldom if ever creamy, but white. I think the point too small for disqualifications.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

CLAIRBORNE GAME FOWL.

THIS is a black-breasted red. In courage, bravery, and style they have no superiors. From head to tail and foot they show every faculty that is requisite for thoroughbred game. They may be killed, but not whipped. They never run away. The cock has a small, round head, brilliant, fiery eyes; neck full, well hackled; breast black, broad, and full; tail full, wide, and sickled; wings broad, full, long, hanging low on the shanks; legs, beak, and claws clear yellow, and will breed true to color. Dr. Cooper says that they will carry a three or a three and a half inch gaffle with as much ease and sprightliness as an ordinary game cock a pound or a pound and a half their superiors in weight.

The hens are deep buff or dark red. I am now, and for five years have been breeding them expressly for the pit. Have never known one of them to fail in battle for want of courage. Have often tested them at eight months old. They have invariably met their death without flinching. Weight of cock, from four and a half to six pounds; although I have raised one that weighed seven pounds. He won three shake-bag matches. For beauty, the Clairbornes are superior to all other game fowls.

S. L. CUMMINGS.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

FOXES are plenty among the hills of Long Island.

WILD CATS are plenty in the Catskill mountains this winter.

THIRTY foxes were shot in Camden county, N. J., last month.

THIRTY-FIVE foxes have been killed at East Falmouth, Mass., this winter.

OTTERS are plentiful in Buena Vista County, and their skins are worth \$10 each.

SIX MEN shot seventy-four rabbits one day last week in a single corn-field out west.

IN Dauphin county, Pa., six miles from the Schuylkill boundary, fifty-four deer have been shot this season.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEER HUNT took place at Lower Blue Lick Springs, Ky., on the 7th day of February.

MORE than one hundred deer were killed in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., during the month of December.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale, Alleghany Co., Pa., has just shipped to Maysville, California, one pair of Bronze Turkeys—Fine Birds.

A SIOUX CITY hotel has a black and tan dog that killed a thousand rats in a month. This is a good puff for the dog, but is hard on the hotel.

A BILL is before the Ohio Legislature, which, if passed, will prohibit hunters from shooting any kind of wild game upon any other man's land.

STEPS are being taken by some Little Falls, N. Y., citizens to provide for stocking the Mohawk with fish, and to prevent the use of seines in the river.

A DROMEDARY, perfectly white in color, has just been received at the Jardin des Plants. This description of animal is even rarer than the white elephant.

A CARRIER PIGEON arrived in Bridgeport, Conn., recently, which was sent up from the deck of a steamer bound for Florida. It was seven hours making the flight from Cape Hatteras.—*Exchange*. (We don't believe it.)

LOS ANGELOS County, Cal., owes for gopher and squirrel scalps the sum of \$10,364, and yet the varmints are as thick as ever; 206,287 have been captured and scalped.

THE Duke of Southerland owns a three year old ox which weighs 2,500 pounds, and measurers in girt nine feet one inch. It was recently on exhibition in Inverness, Scotland, and attracted great crowds.

THE STRINGENCY of the egg market is painful. There is a large falling off in deposits of late; many of the hens have entirely suspended, while others are holding to their reserves. It is thought, however, that nearly all will be able to resume in the spring.

IT is a difficult matter to write about the hen without doing so with great her-nest. A Herkimer County farmer who has quite an extensive hennery, took especial care to ascertain what worth there really was in a certain number of hens. January 1, 1873, he selected thirty-six hens, consisting of different breeds, and kept an account of the harvest they would yield. January 1, 1874, he found that the thirty-six hens had furnished him with 4,004 eggs, and in addition to this he raised forty-seven hens, which are now at work.

A CITIZEN of Groveland, Mass., a few days since, made a trip to Haverhill in a sleigh. Arriving at the city, he proceeded to hitch his horse to a post. As he was about leaving to attend to business, one of his hens came out from under the sleigh seat, where she had stolen a nest, and started somewhat briskly round town on a tour of observation. The farmer gave chase, but biddy was too spry, and the proprietor concluded that that piece of property had "taken wings and flown away." Returning to the sleigh after an hour's absence, he was surprised to find the hen quietly sitting on her nest of eggs under the seat, she having returned and found the sleigh.

DOYLESTOWN POULTRY SHOW.

List of Premiums.

(Continued from page 138, No. 9.)

The following is a report of the awards of premiums made by the committees:

No. 1, Light Brahmas, 7 entries; 1st premium, W. E. Flowers, Shomakertown; 2d, W. A. Henry, Philadelphia; 3d, Eli Fell, Buckingham. No. 2, Dark Brahmas, 13 entries; 1st prem., W. A. Henry; 2d and 3d, T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg. No. 3, Buff Cochins, 8 entries; 1st to W. A. Henry; other specimens not worthy of premiums. No. 4, Partridge Cochins, 11 entries; 1st and 2d to T. S. Cooper; 3d, W. A. Henry. No. 6, White Cochins, 1 entry; 2d pr. to B. F. Lewis, Gwynedd; No. 7, Gray Dorkings, 1 entry; 2d pr. to B. F. Lewis. No. 11, Dominiques, 4 entries; 1st, W. A. Henry; 2d, Theo. P. Harvey, Doylestown. No. 12, Plymouth Rocks, 1st, A. N. Raub, Lock Haven; 2d, Edwin Johnson, Dolington; 3d, Dr. A. M. Dickie, Doylestown. No. 12, Mexican Fowls, honorable mention to Reuben Keller, Buckingham. No. 12, Jersey Blues, special to W. A. Henry. No. 13, Gold-Spangled Hamburgs, 3 entries; 1st to Charles Selser, Doylestown; 2d, W. T. Eisenhart, do.; 3d, Benjamin Connard, New Britain. No. 16, Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, 5 entries; 1st, 2d, and 3d to W. T. Rogers, Doylestown. No. 14, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, 4 entries; 1st to W. A. Henry; 2d, Charles Selser. No. 17, Black Hamburgs, 2 entries; 1st to Rogers & Dickie; 2d, Charles

Selser. No. 19, Black Spanish, 3 entries; 1st to B. Conard; 2d, B. F. Lewis; 3d, W. T. Eisenhart. No. 21, White Leghorns, 20 entries; 1st, T. P. Harvey; 2d, Amos Stone, Doylestown; 3d, Howard Hogeland, Doylestown. No. 22, Brown Leghorns, 7 entries; 1st, A. N. Raub; 2d and 3d, Thomas H. Walton, Doylestown. No. 23, Black Leghorns, 1 entry; G. W. Swartz, Doylestown. No. 24, Dominique Leghorns, 5 entries; 1st and 2d, Charles Selser; 3d, E. F. Taylor, Doylestown. No. 26, White Polish, 2 entries; 1st, E. F. Taylor; 2d, W. T. Eisenhart. No. 27, Gold-Spangled Polish, 1 entry, not worthy; No. 28, Silver Spangled Polish, 1 entry; special to W. A. Henry. No. 30, Frizzled, 1 entry, special to B. F. Lewis. No. 31, Black Breasted Red Games, 10 entries; 1st to W. T. Eisenhart; 2d and 3d, Isaac Dudbridge, Bridge Valley. No. 32, Brown Red Games, 2 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, George Wolf, Doylestown. No. 34, Duck Wing Games, 1 entry, no premium. No. 38, Irish Gray Games, 4 entries; 1st, David F. White; B. F. Lewis, special premium. No. 40—Earl Derby Game, 1 entry; no premium. No. 41—Creve Cœurs, 1 entry; 1st, Francis Bartleman, Gardenville. No. 42—Houdans, 3 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis. No. 44—Japan Silkies, 2 entries; 1st and 2d, W. T. Rogers. No. 47—Golden Sebright Bantams, 4 entries; 1st, M. E. Trego, Doylestown; 2d, B. F. Lewis; 3d, Thomas Webster. No. 49—Black Red Game Bantams, 2 entries; 1st, T. H. Walton; B. F. Lewis, special. No. 50—Duck Wing Game Bantams, 3 entries; 1st, W. T. Rogers; 2d, T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg; 3d, W. T. Rogers. No. 51—Black African Bantams, 1 entry; B. F. Lewis. No. 52—White Bantams, 2 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, T. H. Walton. No. 54—Japan Bantams, 1 entry; 1st, Thomas Webster. No. 59—Grades and Crosses—12 entries; 1st, Benjamin Conard; 2d, D. W. McNair, Buckingham; 3d, Charles Selser. No. 60—Capons, 3 entries; 1st and 2d, Henry Somers, Quakertown. No. 61—Dark Bronze Turkeys, 4 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, Edward Rorer, Doylestown. No. 63, White Holland Turkeys, 1 entry, B. F. Lewis. No. 65, Largest Turkey, 4 entries; B. F. Lewis—41 lbs. No. 67, Aylesbury Ducks, 1 entry, B. F. Lewis. No. 68, Rouen Ducks, 4 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, F. Musselman, Quakertown. No. 70, Muscovy Ducks, 2 entries; 1st, Isaac Dudbridge; 2d, Theodore Hopkins, Bridge Valley. No. 72, Common Ducks, 2 entries; 1st, T. Hopkins; 2d, Levi Berger, Doylestown. No. 76, Bremen Geese, 1 entry, B. F. Lewis. No. 77, Hong Kong Geese, 1 entry, B. F. Lewis. No. 78, Common Geese, 1 entry, D. W. McNair, Buckingham. No. 81, Pea-Fowls, special to W. A. Henry. No. 83, Guinea Fowls, 2 entries, B. F. Lewis. No. 88, Partridges, special to W. T. Rogers. Himalayan Rabbits, 1 entry, John Thompson, Shoemakertown. No. 89, Madagascar Rabbits, 3 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, T. H. Walton; John Thompson, special, Madagascar Buck. No. 90—Angora Rabbits, 1st, T. H. Walton; 2d, B. F. Lewis. No. 91—English Rabbits, 4 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, O. McKinstry, Danboro. No. 92, Guinea Pigs, 6 entries; 1st, George Wolf; 2d, B. F. Lewis. No. 111—Canary Birds, 6 entries; 1st and 2d, W. Shade, Doylestown. No. 112—Squirrels, 1 entry; special, W. T. Rogers. No. 113—Bees, 1 entry; 1st, H. M. Twining. No. 114½—Maltese Cats, 2 entries; 1st, B. F. Lewis; 2d, E. F. Taylor. No. 122—Best Dressed Turkey, 6 entries; 1st and 2d, William Corson. No. 93—Carrier Pigeons, 6 entries; 1st, red, W. T. Rogers; 1st, black, W. T. Rogers; 1st, blue, W. A. Henry; 2d, black, B. F. Lewis; 3d, black, W. T. Rogers; 3d, white, Isaac Dudbridge. No. 94—Pouters, 5 entries; blue pied, 1st and 2d, W. T. Rogers; blue pied, 3d, William Frankenfield; yellow, 3d, B. F. Lewis. No. 95—Tumblers, 10 entries; 1st, yellow, A. N. Raub; 1st, blue bald head, W. A. Henry; 2d, inside, T. H. Walton; 2d, yellow, B. F. Lewis, 3d, inside, W. T. Rogers; 3d, black, William Frankenfield; 1st, black bald heads, Willie Widdifield. No. 96—Barbs, 1st, black, Barton Darlington; 1st, yellow, W. A. Henry; 1st, white, W. A. Henry; 2d, red, W. T. Rogers; 2d, black, W. T. Rogers; 3d, white, W. T. Rogers. No. 97—Jacobins, 5 entries; 1st, white, W. T. Rogers; 1st, yellow, B. F. Lewis; 2d, white, A. N. Raub; 3d, B. F. Lewis. No. 98—Fantails, 14 entries; 1st, Calcutta, W. T. Rogers; 1st, black mottled, W. T. Rogers; 1st, blue, George Wolf; 1st, black, B. F. Lewis; 2d, red mottled, W. T.

Rogers; 2d, white mottled, W. Frankenfield; 3d, white, W. T. Rogers; 3d, blue mottled, W. Frankenfield; 3d, blue, B. F. Lewis. No. 99—Owls, 2 entries; 1st, blue, W. T. Rogers; 1st, white, W. A. Henry. No. 100—Trumpeters, 1 entry; 1st, white, B. F. Lewis. No. 102—Magpies, 2 entries; 1st, blue, B. F. Lewis; 2d, black, A. N. Raub. No. 103—Swallows, 2 entries; 1st, black wing, Howard Hogeland; 1st, blue, B. F. Lewis. No. 104—9 entries; 1st, silver wing, Barton Darlington; 1st, red wing, A. N. Raub; 1st, black, B. F. Lewis; 1st, white, B. F. Lewis; 1st, yellow, W. A. Henry; 2d, black wing, B. F. Lewis; 2d, yellow wing, B. F. Lewis; 2d, blue, W. A. Henry. No. 106—Archangels, 1 entry; 1st, B. F. Lewis. No. 107—Snells, 1 entry; 1st, red head, Isaac Dudbridge. No. 108—Quakers, 2 entries; 2d, starlings, Isaac Dudbridge; 2d, Conrad Hahl. No. 109—Runts, 4 entries; 1st and 2d, mottled, W. A. Henry; 3d, red, Isaac Dudbridge. No. 109—Moor Caps; 1st, W. Frankenfield; 2d, Conrad Hahl. No. 110—Common Pigeons, 3 entries; 1st, J. S. Angeny; 2d, Allen Twining. No. 110—Antwerps; 2d, blue, B. F. Lewis. No. 110—Duchies, 2 entries; 1st, white, B. F. Lewis; 3d, mottled, Isaac Dudbridge.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

GAME FOWLS.—A few pairs of Black B. Reds and Dusty Miller Games will be exchanged for Earl of Derby Games, or Brown Leghorns. Address G. W. WARNE & CO., 1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT ROOTS OR CUTTINGS WANTED in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, or Light and Dark Brahma Cocks. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Light or Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO DARK BRAHMA HENS to exchange for common Angora Rabbits, or Five Dollar Greenback. Address M. W. MINER, Peoria, Ill.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE Buff Cochins Hens or Pullets for a Cock of same breed. Hens are fine. Cock must be same. Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE S. G. Dorking, and Buff Cochins Hens, and pairs or trios of Bolton Grays, for White, Yellow, or Black Fantail, Jacobin, or Pouter Pigeons. Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

WANTED.—White, Black, or Buff Cochins, 2 Black African Bantam Hens, 1 pair Silver Sebright Bantams, Bremen Geese, &c., in exchange for Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, &c. Address C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

TO EXCHANGE, a few hundred Mammoth Cluster, Davidson's Thornless, and Golden Thornless Raspberry Plants for a trio of No. 1 White Leghorns. Address, giving price and name of strain, W. L. PAYNE, Zoar, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE, a pair of Silver-Spangled Polands, well marked, with good crests, and well up to the standard, for a first-class Buff Cochins Cock or Cockerel. Address, with description of bird, W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE, Bolton Grays or Partridge Cochins for good Lop-Eared Rabbits. Address J. L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

JOS. M. BROOKS, COLUMBUS, INDIANA, will exchange a Key Check Outfit, Dies, Ornamenting Stamps, Stock, &c., for Light Brahma Hens. A good chance for some man or boy to make money that has the time to attend to this business. No hens wanted weighing less than 10 lbs. each. Write for full particulars. JOS. M. BROOKS, Columbus, Ind.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—A pair of choice Partridge Cochins will be exchanged for Fancy Pigeons. Address G. F. MCCONNELL, Hudson, Col. Co., N. Y.

INCUBATOR WANTED.—(Second-hand), one that has worked successfully. Parties having one for sale or EXCHANGE, address W. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWELVE FINE DARK BRAHMA HENS (Wade and Williams' Strain), will exchange for Light Brahmas of the same strains, or will sell at much below their value, for cash. Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE, or will **SELL,** a thoroughbred English Greyhound Slat, mouse color, about 15 months old, measures 63 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, 27 inches high at shoulder; price, \$50, or will exchange for other dogs. EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

Two of the edible dogs of China are now on exhibition at the Zoological Gardens in Paris. If it be found easy to acclimatize them, it is proposed to introduce this new article of food. The dogs in question are small and hairless and enormously fat. They are fed solely on vegetable food, a regimen which imparts a rare delicacy to their flesh.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
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Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address	
JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

AS REVISED BY THE
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE
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NOW IN PRESS. Price, \$1.00. READY SOON.

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To send to J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.,
for his
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

of the leading, and most profitable varieties of

FANCY AND PURE BRED POULTRY,
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From choice coops! Glad to write fully to correspondents!

CLAIRBORNE and HEATHWOOD GAME FOWLS for sale.
Bred for the pit. Every fowl warranted to stand steel. Weight of Stags from
5 to 6 lbs. Eggs, \$6 per 13. S. L. CUMMINGS,
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DARK BRAHMAS.

Boston Poultry Exhibition, 1874.

1st Premium on Fowls,

2d Premium on Chicks,

3d Premium on Fowls and Chicks,

4th Premium on Fowls,

5th Premium on Chicks.

Special No. 9.—For best ten trios Chicks and two of Fowls.

" " 10.— " " " "

" " 11.— " Collection of Dark Brahmas.

Fowls and Chicks for sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A choice lot of Dusty Miller and Black
B. Red Game Fowl. Address G. W. WARNE & CO.,
1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

FANTAILS.—Black, Blue, and Yellow wanted. Address, with price
of first-class birds, Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

NATURALIST.—ARTHUR J. COLBURN, 486 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass., Naturalist Taxidermist. Tools, Supplies, and Artificial
Eyes for sale. Send stamp for Priced Catalogue, and mention where you
saw this advertisement.

BACON & SPINNING, Breeders of Light Brahmas and Partridge
Cochins. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light Brahmas (Williams' &
Buzzell's strains, \$3 per setting; Partridge Cochins (Brackett's strain),
\$4 per setting. Have for sale one Partridge Cochins Cockerel, very fine,
at \$8, and four Light Brahma Cockerels, at \$5 each.
P.O. address, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn.

BUFF COCHINS FOR SALE, from the purest strains in the
country, 5 Cockerels and 2 Hens, weight of Cocks from 10 to 12 lbs., Hens
from 8 to 9½ lbs. Eggs \$6 per 13, packed, delivered to Express. My fowls
are from first-prize stock, perfectly pure in hackle.

Address THOMAS P. HALE, Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, from standard fowls, \$2 per setting, or
three settings for \$5. Fowls for sale in the Fall. Send for Circular; nothing
sent C.O.D. J. H. STOWELL, Harrison Square, Mass.

WHITE MICE.—A CAGE; will afford endless pastime and amusement. Put a layer of dry earth or sand in the bottom of the cage to prevent the disagreeable odor; remove once a month, for sale by

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Breeder and Shipper of choice Land and Water Fowls, and pets of all kinds.

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C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., will send Eggs for
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packed in baskets or boxes, as requested. I have this year introduced
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Write for what you want. Address C. N. BROWN,
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HORACE K. OSBORN,

Makes a specialty of

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

My Fowls were awarded

SILVER CUP! FIRST PREMIUM!! and SPECIAL PREMIUM!!!

At the Fair of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held in Boston,
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Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE NEW

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FRANK FITCH, CLYDE, N. Y., Breeder of Pure Bred Poultry
and Berkshire Pigs, from imported stock. Eggs for hatching in season.
Catalogue and package Mammoth Corn free, for stamp.

Choice Seed Potatoes also for sale.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—I received at the Buffalo Show, 24
premiums and only exhibited 19 pairs of Pigeons; so that any one want-
ing first-class Pigeons will do well to write me at once, with their order.
I can supply POUTERS, most all colors. CARRIERS, Black, Dun, Blue,
and Yellow. JACOBINES, Yellow, and White Mottled. TURBITS,
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Yellow and Red. TRUMPETERS, the best on this continent; Black,
Solid Yellow, and Yellow Hungarian Trumpeters. Also, Latin or Ground
Tumblers. I am now booking orders for the coming season, and to se-
cure first-class birds orders must be sent at once with 25 per cent. of the
purchase money, then I will book orders accordingly, and deliver the
birds during the Summer or coming Fall. My FANTAILS are not ex-
celled in this country. I can supply Red, Black, Blue, and White Cal-
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receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

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Write for what is wanted. Address

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WANTED.—Parties having for sale first-class Beard Tumblers of
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Birds must be A 1. H. A. BROWN,
Care of P. O. Box 180, N. Y.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the
hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage
paid, on receipt of \$2.50. JOS. M. WADE,
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JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Maine, Breeder of White and Par-
tridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas. At the great Show
in Portland, Me., my stock was awarded Two Silver Cups, Three Specials,
and Eight Societies' Premiums. EGGS from the above, \$3 per doz.

EGGS from Black Cochins and Silver Sebright Bantams (premium
stock), \$4 per setting. J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.—As
I was appointed by the American Poultry Association to get the latest
revised Standard printed and bound, I have the best opportunity to get
them at the earliest moment from the binder, and shall act as their agent.
Price, \$1. Cash with order. Orders filled in rotation. Send now and
secure your copy from the first edition.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Conn.
American Dominiques a specialty.

I have sold my entire stock of LIGHT BRAHMAS to C. B. ELBEN,
Pittsburgh, Pa. A. A. MILLER,
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FOR SALE.—two trios W. Polands, \$7 per trio; one trio B. B. R.
Games, \$9; one pair Houdans, \$6; Eggs from W. Polands, B. B. R. Games,
W. Leghorns, Houdans, and Buff Cochins, \$3 per doz.

J. & C. V. FOWLES, Ithaca, N. Y.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics.

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Circular containing a few practical hints, and Price List of Fowls and Eggs, FREE.

JOHN RUMBOLD, FOWLING CREEK, MD.—Light Brahmas and W. F. B. Spanish Eggs, \$2 per 13. W. Leghorn and Buff Cochins, \$3 per 13. The location of these yards especially recommend them to Southern buyers. Send your orders early.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. R. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c. A. M. CAREY, Sellingsrove, Pa.

G. M. TUXBURY, West Amesbury, Mass., Importer and Breeder of Pure Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen. Send for descriptive circular.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. W. E. SHEDD, Waltham, Mass.

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's stock, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine; eggs, \$3.00 per 13. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment. J. C. FULLER, Vineland, N. J.

T. O. WARDWELL,

BREEDER OF

SUPERIOR DARK BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS & BANTAMS.

At the Show held in Boston, February, 1874, my stock were awarded the following premiums:

First Prize on Dark Brahma Chickens.	
Fourth " " " "	
Second " Partridge Cochin "	
First " Silver Sebright Bantam Chickens.	
First " " " " Fowls.	

Eggs carefully packed at \$5.00 a setting. Address

T. O. WARDWELL,

NORTH ANDOVER, ESSEX CO., MASS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION, at their Third Annual Exhibition in Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th, 1874, awarded me the following Prizes and Special Premiums, viz.: 1st and 3d prizes on Partridge Cochin Fowls. 1st and 4th prizes on Partridge Cochin Chickens. All of the special premiums on Partridge Cochins. 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes on Golden Sebright Bantam Chickens. All of the Special Premiums on Golden Sebright Bantams. I exhibited no other variety, and shall make these my specialties this season. Will sell a few Partridge Cochins, including several prize-winning birds. Partridge Cochin Eggs, \$8 per dozen. Address

WM. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

HOUDAN COCKERELS.—A few choice birds for sale at \$2.50 each. Address A. P. GROVES, 34 South Delaware Ave., Phila., Pa.

A FEW TRIOS or single birds of GOLDEN SPANGLED and GOLDEN and SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS and eggs for sale by F. TAYLOR, OAKDALE, Delaware Co., Pa.



KINNEY'S BROWN PRINCE

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA.

Importer and Breeder of

IMPROVED BLOODED LIVE STOCK,

Horses, Cattle, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, Chester, Berkshire, and Yorkshire Pigs.

Toulouse, Bremen, and Hong Kong Geese; Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury and Musk Ducks; Bronze and White Turkeys.

Dorkings, Brahma, Cochin, Guinea, and all other Fowl, Deer, Wild Geese, Swans, Pea Fowls, &c., Also, EGGS, at low prices. Best breeds of Dogs, Maltese Cats, Rabbits, &c.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$3.00 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp T. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY STREET, NEW HAVEN, Conn.

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y., Breeder of Light Brahmas (Felch and Autoerat Strains), Partridge Cochins, and Brown Leghorns, carefully selected from the best strains in the country. Black B. R. Game Bantams from Crosby's first premium stock. Can spare a few eggs from the above varieties, from same pens I breed from for myself, at \$5 per setting of 13, carefully packed and delivered to Express Co. All cash orders promptly filled in rotation, or money returned. Two trios Partridge Cochin Chickens for sale, large fine birds; price, \$15 per trio. Address as above, Lock Box No. 241.

E. A. WENDELL, ALBANY, N. Y.,

RECEIVED 111 PREMIUMS AT THREE FAIRS, last Fall, 1873.

New York State Fair, held in this city, 26 first premiums, 14 second do. Western New York, at Rochester, 24 first premiums, 14 second premiums. Schenectady (County), 26 first premiums, 7 second premiums.

White-Face Black Spanish, White Leghorns, per trio.....\$12 to \$15
White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, per trio..... 15
Light and Dark Brahmas, per trio..... 15
White, and Grey Dorkings, per trio..... 15
Black, Red, and Brown-Red Game, bred for the pit, per trio..... 15
Houdans, Dominiques, and Silver Hamburgs, per trio..... 12 to 15
Black Red-Game, Grey Game, Gold-Lace, Nankin, and White Java Bantams, per trio..... 8 to 15
Bronze Turkeys, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks..... 10 to 25
Fancy Rabbits, or Guinea Pigs, \$3 per pair, 2 pair \$5.
Fifty varieties of choice mated PIGEONS, \$3 to \$10 per pair.
Pure bred fresh Eggs for hatching (except Turkeys), \$4 per dozen, 2 dozen \$7; 5 dozen \$15; Turkey Eggs, \$6 per dozen; 2 doz. \$10, carefully packed.
6 varieties of DOGS, at reasonable prices. Birds, Cages, Wire for Coops, Fountains, &c. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

E. A. WENDELL, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Send \$1 for the plan of my Poultry House for six varieties, the cheapest, handiest, healthiest, and handsomest house ever built. Excelsior Poultry Yard in the Washington Park.

EGGS. **EGGS** may be obtained from the following varieties, for hatching: Dark Brahmas, from imported stock; Light Brahmas, from Williams and Felch stock; Buff Cochins, from choice fowls, and pure bred White Leghorns. Price, \$2 per 13 eggs. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

LOOK FOR CASH!—You can get any leading Journal or Paper, weekly or monthly, at club rates, with choice family groceries at T. D. ADAMS, AGENT. Store between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa. Eggs from any named fowl, from \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

FANCY PIGEONS.—JOHN SPEALLER, 1415 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Breeder, Importer, and Dealer in all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. A large lot on hand always. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Imported Fantail Bantams. Price \$10. E. C. Osborn, Box 165, Albany, N. Y.

BUFF COCHINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.

JOS. M. WADE.

A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.

4 Hens and 1 Cock, Dark Brahmas, Williams & Warner's Stock.....\$12
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Cochins, Philander Williams' Stock..... 10
3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins..... 8
1 trio Light Brahmas..... 6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock..... 8
Address THOMAS PARKER, Johnstown, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

WHITE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORN, RED PILE GAME. I have some very fine White Cochins, equal to any in the country, with Chicks and Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Light Brahmas, White Leghorn, Red Pile Game.

Address GEO. A. MEACHAM, North Cambridge, Mass.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass., Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. At the Great Show in Boston, 1873, my stock was awarded First Prize on Light Brahma Fowls; Fourth Prize on Light Brahma Chicks; Second Prize on Dark Brahma Chicks. A few Fowls of the above Stock for Sale. Also, Eggs from these prize-winning Cocks, mated with superior Hens.

BLACK-BREASTED REDS.—I would state to the public that I shall dispose of my stock of Black-Breasted Red Games before January 1st. Those wishing to purchase at prices to suit can address at once, S. E. CLARK, Cor. Sec'y, Hartford, Conn.

SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description. A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

FAIR PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barb's, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp. J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. *Best stock in the country!* SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

POUTERS, 30 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair; very pretty birds. CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

EGGS FOR SALE.—I am now booking orders for Eggs, delivered any time after February 15th, from my first-prize pedigree stock of Light Brahmas (Cock *Recherche*, mated with P. Williams' and Felch Hens), at \$6 per dozen. Dominique Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Black African Bantam Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Aylesbury Duck Eggs, \$6 per dozen. All of which are first-class first Prize Stock. Eggs packed with care in patent boxes. Two fine Aylesbury Drakes for sale, direct from imported stock.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.



MADAME DE LINAS'

LIGHTNING

VERMIN ERADICATOR.

It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

HENRY C. CARTIER & CO.,

Manufacturing Agents for U. S.,

720 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—A few pairs or trios of good Birds, at low figures. Address JAMES FISK, Care of 39 N. Ninth St., Philada, Pa.

A. M. CAREY, SELINGSGROVE, PENNA.,

Breeder of First-Class Fowls. Good specimens of the following varieties for sale now at *very low prices*: Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Laced and Black Red Game Bantams.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS.

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

Address

A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,

Allegheny Co., Pa.

FANCIERS' AGENCY,

14 Murray Street, New York.

FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

HAMBURGS AND BANTAMS.

EGGS from Imported

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS,

\$4 PER DOZEN.

A few trios Hamburgs at \$12 to \$20. A few pairs of Bantams at \$8 to \$12. Also, extra Cockerels to spare.

FANCY PIGEONS.

GEORGE F. SEAVEY,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

I have sold the Store

39 N. Ninth St.,

TO

J. C. LONG, JR.,

And now wish to dispose

of my surplus

LIGHT and DARK

BRAHMAS,

And all my FANCY

PIGEONS,

except my Antwerps,

Owls, and Turbits.

REASONABLE PRICES.



DARK BRAHMA

EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

LIGHT BRAHMA

EGGS

EARLY IN THE SEASON,
FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

FANCY PIGEONS.—I have on hand an immense quantity of Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them proper attention. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.—A few pairs or trios for sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the order. Address D. B. BROWN, Peace Dale, Washington Co., R. I.

THE KNIGHT ISLAND Poultry and Columbarian Society will hold their First Annual Exhibition at HOWARD HALL, Providence, R. I., March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1874.

Premium lists and entry blanks will be ready for delivery on and after Monday, Feb. 2d. Information will be furnished upon application to

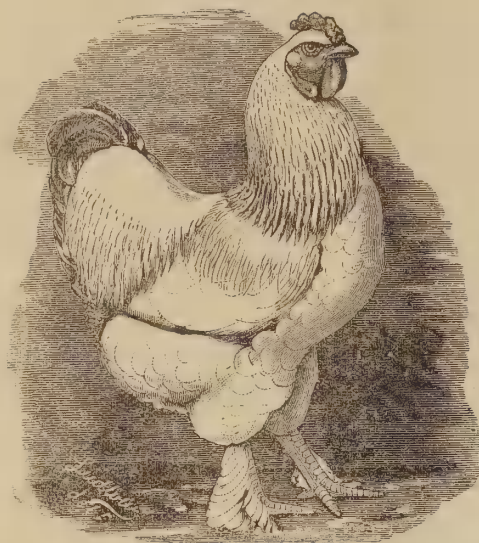
W. L. TOBEY, Secretary, Valley Falls, R. I., or to

J. T. PECKHAM, President, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

Any one wishing to offer any special premiums will please communicate with either of the above, stating upon what they wish it placed. Such offers will be very acceptable to the Society.

BULL DOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address JOSEPH M. WADE,

No. 39 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.



WM. E. FLOWER,

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.,

Breeder of choice

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

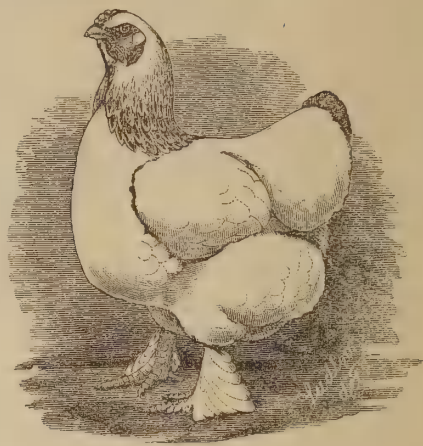
Having had remarkable success with this breed for the past few years, I have concluded to offer a limited number of

Eggs

from the same fowls I am breeding from myself.

Orders booked in rotation as received.

\$5 per doz.



COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, PHILAD'A,

Commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 16th, 1874.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN COSTLY AND
BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

Dog Fanciers and others interested in the improvement of
THE CANINE RACE

Are solicited to aid this grand enterprise by forwarding dogs from any
part of the country for exhibition and competition.

It is the intention of the management to present upon this occasion the

LARGEST VARIETY OF DOGS

*That were ever placed on public exhibition, including some of the most beautiful
and talented animals in the world.*

Catalogues and information can be had by addressing

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Philadelphia.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE,

IS NOW BREEDING ONLY

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.



NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Philadelphia and purchased the stock and fixtures of store **39 North Ninth St.**, formerly occupied by J. M. WADE, I propose keeping at all times a full stock of

FARM AND FANCY POULTRY,

Aquatic Fowls, Song and Ornamental Birds, Pigeons in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Cages,

Aquariums, Gold Fish and Globes, Dogs, and pet animals of all kinds.
A full supply of Books treating on these subjects and everything
necessary to a well-ordered Poultry Yard or Aviary.

Particular attention paid to stocking Pigeon Lofts; prices according
to quality.

PIGEONS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS IMPORTED TO ORDER.

Correspondence solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.	E. S. Ougley, Auburn, N. Y.
W. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.	N. B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.	Dodge & Kelly, Ravenna, Ohio.
H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.	W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio.
A. B. Estes, New York City.	H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.
J. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.	

Address

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa



FANCIERS' JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.

THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

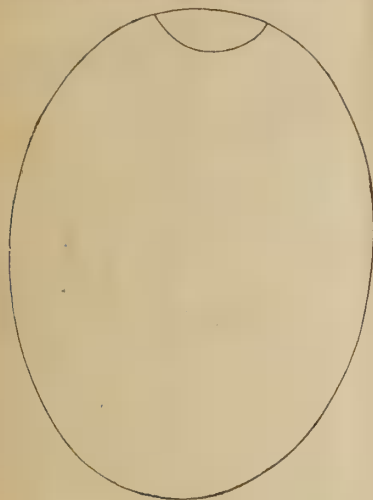
VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1874.

No. 11.

SEX OF EGGS.

IN our time we have heard of many people who have thought that they had discovered how to produce "*sexes at will.*" We confess to be an unbeliever in this doctrine, and do not think it was ever intended that mankind should ever discover this secret. But during the past year we have had brought to our notice no less than three experiments, which seem to have been entirely successful in selecting eggs that would produce male or female as desired; and as the season of hatching is upon us, and the experiment can be

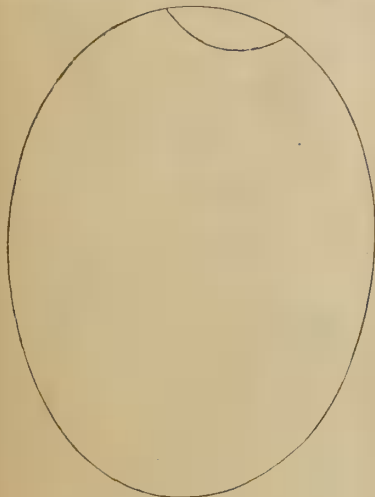


No. 1.

It will be seen that in No. 1 the air-chamber is directly at the apex or blunt end of the egg; this will hatch a lively cockerel, of quick growth, and light plumage.

tried without labor or expense, we have decided to give the information to our readers, and have had the following diagrams made to illustrate the subject more plainly.

K. B. Edwards says in his pamphlet, which we reprinted some time ago, "Select only eggs pointed at the ends, avoiding any that have a tendency to roundness of form; also examine the position of the air cavities in the eggs, and only retain those that have them placed directly at the apex of

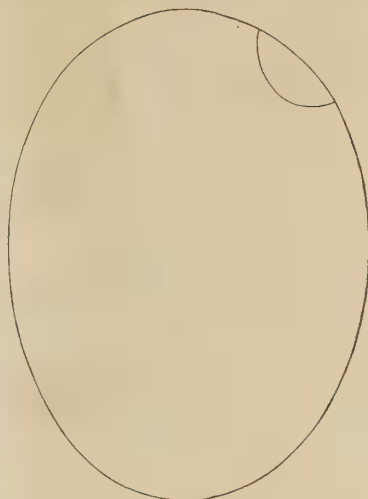


No. 2.

This is the kind rejected by all the experimenters so far, as it "will be good for nothing but the pot."

the blunt or large end, avoiding all that have them placed at all to the side. In this way eight eggs out of ten will

Mr. Pyle says this will hatch a pullet of quick, healthy growth, and good laying qualities.



No. 3.

produce cockerels." The following is from a correspondent of the *London Journal of Horticulture*:

"One of your correspondents revives the old question about the sex of eggs; I send you my experience. Last winter an old country poultry-keeper told me he could dis-

This will also hatch a pullet, but of slow growth, a poor layer, inclined to be masculine, and will sometimes crow.



No. 4.

tinguish the sex in eggs; I laughed at him, and was none the less sceptical when he told me the following secret: 'Eggs with the air-bladder on the centre of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels, those with the bladder on one side will produce pullets.' The old man was so certain of the truth of this dogma, and his poultry-yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, carefully registering every egg 'bladder vertical' or 'bladder on one side,' rejecting every one in which it was not decidedly one or the other, as in some it is only very slightly out of the centre. The follow-

ing is the result: Fifty-eight chickens were hatched, three are dead, eleven are yet too young to decide upon their sex; of the remaining forty-four every one has turned out exactly true to the old man's theory. This, of course, may be an accidental coincidence, but I shall certainly try the experiment again. I am now trying the same theory upon ducks' eggs."

But to make the matter more sure we will give the experiments of Wm. J. Pyle, of West Chester, Pa., who writes:

"I herewith send you my 'egg mystery,' and if you will follow my instructions closely you will succeed every time. Last summer I hatched one hundred and twenty-two chicks from eggs selected on this principle, one hundred and nineteen of which were pullets. I always select eggs of medium size, believing them to be best for this purpose. I then get a large lamp (kerosene), and take an egg in my right hand, between the thumb and two forefingers, big end uppermost, and hold it as near to the light as possible, then lay the little finger of the left hand across the middle of the egg. This will throw the light in the egg; then turn it around slowly, and you will perceive a dark spot the size of a three-cent piece directly in the centre of large end, or on one side, as in diagrams Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"As I raise poultry for eggs and for market, I of course set only eggs like No. 3, with a few of No. 1 to replace the cocks of last year.

"It would be well for an amateur to break a few eggs, empty out the contents, and examine the large end where the air-chamber in the different positions as in diagram will be distinctly seen."

We hope that the fanciers who read the above will try the experiment carefully, and report through the *Fanciers' Journal* as soon as satisfied whether the theory is correct or not.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th inst. received, containing a slip from the *Ohio Farmer*, in which one F. W. Babcock, of Fair Haven, Conn., makes a slanderous attack upon the members composing the American Poultry Association.

Really I do not believe that the article emanated from his brain, but that it was instigated by another. From the fact that he was obliged to send the questionable article to an agricultural journal in a distant State, where he was not known, in order to get it published, will be, beyond a doubt, positive evidence to the readers of poultry journals that the article would not have been published by them.

I look upon it as the most uncalled-for, untruthful, and venomous attack upon the strongest, most prosperous, and dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose; also upon the organization, composed, as it is, of the masses of fanciers—prominent, solid, and active men of the United States and Canada.

The writer of the article shows himself to be a weak-minded individual, influenced by another, whose mind is not only weak, but whose principles would debar him from the society of such as are connected with the American Poultry Association.

The whole article is a distortion of the truth, interspersed with—well, to give them no milder terms—lies, and it would affect the high moral character and dignity of the Association

to take any notice of it whatever, other than to treat it with silent contempt. Yours truly,

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

CLAYMONT, DELAWARE, February 23th, 1874.

For the benefit of those who do not take the agricultural papers, we republish the letter of Mr. Babcock in full, which called out the above answer from Mr. Churchman, President of the American Poultry Association:

THE NEW POULTRY STANDARD.

It must be apparent to all readers of the *Ohio Farmer*, who are interested in the breeding of fancy poultry, for either pleasure or profit, that a great outrage has been perpetrated upon them in the revision of the "Standard" by the so-called American Poultry Association, which met in Buffalo, January 14th, and Boston, February 5th. I do not make this charge on my own responsibility alone, but am sustained in so doing by many of the leading poultry-breeders of America, whose comments upon this outrage I shall take the liberty to quote further on. This Association has nothing whatever in its organization, method of meeting or results, that is worthy of the title American.


The first American Standard, issued in May, 1871, and which has done such noble service in the poultry interest everywhere, was adopted in *open* meeting with *free* membership to every man, woman, and child owning or interested in poultry, the opinions of all receiving due weight and attention; and thus if every one was not heard it was their own fault.


On the other hand, the standard of 1874 has been adopted by a select few, with closed doors, an admission fee of three dollars being charged, and if unpaid the fancier was excluded. This standard aims to represent the particular points bred to by "that crowd," and all persons not liking it can solace themselves as best they may with the old one, which is now declared worthless. Will the rank and file of American fanciers swallow this pill so nicely prepared for them remains to be seen, but it is safe to assume that they will not. In this connection I received a letter, a few days since, from an American authority on poultry matters who declined to submit to any such tax, or to act in such "air-tight star-chamber get-up," and was of course put out.


That many good men and careful breeders attended this meeting, there is no doubt, but many of them will ere long realize that there is a "wheel within a wheel," and unless this whole patched-up standard is revoked *at once*, the poultry interest will be run in a "ring" which would do credit to Tweed & Co. Let the mass of our fanciers hold a *mass* meeting at once, and adopt a standard which shall merit the broad and meaning title of American. In closing I will annex a short extract from the *American Rural Home* for January 31st, and which but faintly expresses the indignation that is brewing, and will ere long break around the ears of the *aristocrats* of the "American" Poultry Association:


"We believe in freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of action, and a free interchange of views on this subject of fixing an American standard. No close corporation or *secret* deliberation on a matter that affects all classes of breeders will be allowable by American fanciers. Because one man breeds a certain class of fowls to his own notion, it is no reason why other breeders should be obliged or compelled to follow out his ideas just because he got them adopted by a *minority* of breeders while in *secret* session. There is nothing right about such proceedings, it is anti-republican and anti-democratic in principle, and *will not* be acknowledged by the majority of breeders in this country. If there is any tinkering of our present standard needed (which we admit there is), let it be done with *open* doors, and in *public*. In this manner the present standard was adopted, *all* breeders being invited to participate in the proceedings, and discuss the several points of fowls as they were presented."


Items Interesting and Amusing.


 **WILD DUCKS** are plentiful in the Delaware, between Lackawaxen and Hancock.


 **THERE** is an orange tree in one of the gardens at Paris, that has reached the respectable age of 400 years.


 **GILES VAN DEUSEN**, of Hudson, shot a Paraguayan duck in Claverack creek, last week. This species is rare in these parts.


 **A ROSENDALE** (Ulster county) butcher, captured a wild duck, which flew against him as he was carrying a lantern, a few evenings since.


 **PETER COCHRAN**, last week shot two wild cats, on the Round Top, the heavier one weighing 27 pounds. D. M. Stewart, also shot a big one.


 **THEODORUS VAN WYCK**, of East Fishkill, caught eight foxes last year, and three this year, by the use of strychnine.


 **P. S. EVORY**, and E. D. Slater, of Cairo, went out gunning on Monday, 26th inst., and after an absence of only two hours, returned with three lusty raccoons, the united weight of which was 33 pounds.


 **THE** trade in ostrich feathers between the Cape of Good Hope and England, amounts in value, to \$200,000 a year. The birds are reared like pheasants, and their feathers are worth fifty guineas per pound.


 **THE** Acclimation Society of Cincinnati have procured three thousand dollars' worth of birds from Germany, among them many varieties entirely new to this country, which they intend to let loose in the spring.

 **A GEORGIA** paper tells of an attempt by a powerful eagle to carry off a girl fourteen years old. It says the bird lifted her from the ground several times and carried her some distance. She was severely wounded by its beak and talons, her sides and arms being terribly lacerated.

 **AN EXHIBITION** of canaries and other song and cage birds, at the Sydenham Crystal Palace recently, was the most extensive that has ever been held in the country. There were no less than 1300 entries, of which 600 were canaries, and the remainder thrushes, bullfinches, goldfinches, mules, nightingales, starlings, lories, parrots and paroquets. The cages were ranged in a double row, in a handsome pavilion, which had been erected in the south nave for the accommodation of the feathered songsters, talkers, and screamers, and every cage was so placed as to be easily accessible to the spectator.

 **THIS** wonderful dog story is told by the Boston Traveller: G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, owns a magnificent Newfoundland dog. Mrs. Richardson took the children and dog to the photograph saloon, to have the group taken; but the dog was in a wilful mood, and would not pose, and was turned out. The next day the dog put in an appearance at the saloon and scratched at the door till he was admitted; he then proceeded directly to the spot assigned him the day before, and placed himself in the exact position desired by the artist. The photograph was taken, and when completed put into a box and given to the dog, who carried it directly to his master.

 **SHAKING DOWN CROWS.**—A Delaware correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writes these queer stories about crows: "A novel amusement, which is at present indulged in to a great extent in the upper part of this State, is crow shooting, as a substitute for pigeon matches. The rules and customs are the same in either case. The substitute was made out of a sort of humanitarian notion among the people, as well as to pecuniarily benefit residents about Reedy Island, in the Delaware, from whence the crows are taken. I have been told that this spot is the favorite roosting ground of these birds, and that towards nightfall they congregate there by thousands. When darkness overspreads the island, the catchers enter among the low trees with bags, and capture any desired number, simply plucking them from the limbs like so much fruit. The birds cannot fly in the darkness, and even if shaken from their roosts, they cling to the first object that comes within reach. It is said that a man standing beneath the tree from which the birds are shaken, with outstretched arms, will soon be covered with them."

 **SALMON IN THE POTOMAC.**—It is satisfactory to believe that in a few years the Potomac will be stocked with salmon, one of the finest and most desirable of food fishes. As stated recently, over 30,000 young fish of this species have been placed in one of the tributaries of the Potomac. The experiment of stocking rivers with different kinds of fish has been very successful in many instances, and there is no reason why the salmon should not thrive in the Potomac as well as in other waters in the same latitude on the Pacific side. The 30,000 young salmon referred to were placed in a small branch of the Shenandoah, near Winchester, Va.; this point being selected because there are no black bass there to gobble up the new-comers, and for the reason that the water is cool and clear and better adapted to their growth. By the time they get ready to go down the river they will have attained a sufficient size to be able to protect themselves from their enemies, the black bass. The young salmon remain in the water where they are first placed until they weigh about a pound each, when they leave for the sea. In a few years they return weighing from five to fifteen pounds each.—*Washington Star*.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE seventh annual exhibition was held in the City Hall, Manchester, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1874. It was the largest exhibition ever held in the State of New Hampshire, and was a success. The following are the awards:

Light Brahmas.—Fowls—1st, Charles C. Russell, Nashua; 2d, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua; 3d, G. A. Brown, Keene. Chicks—1st, Geo. F. Andrews, Nashua; 2d, G. A. Brown, Keene; 3d, Charles C. Russell, Nashua. Special for best trio Light Brahmas, Charles C. Russell, Nashua. *Dark Brahmas.*—Fowls—1st, John F. Reed, Nashua; 2d, W. E. Hood, Concord; 3d, C. M. Boynton, Concord. Chicks—1st, John F. Reed, Nashua; 2d, W. T. Evans, Manchester; 3d, C. M. Boynton, Concord. Special for best collection Dark Brahmas, John F. Reed, Nashua. Special for best trio, John F. Reed, Nashua. *Buff Cochins.*—Fowls—1st, A. T. Learnard, Derry; 2d, Charles C. Russell, Nashua; 3d, C. M. Boynton, Concord. Chicks—1st, C. M. Boynton, Concord; 2d and 3d, Charles C. Russell, Nashua. Special, best collection, Charles C. Russell, Nashua. *Partridge Cochins.*—Fowls, C. M. Boynton, Concord; 2d and 3d, Wm. H. Knowles, Nashua. Chicks—1st, C. M. Boynton, Concord; 2d, C. F. Tilton, Concord; 3d, William H. Knowles, Nashua. Special, best collection Partridge Cochins, Wil-

liam H. Knowles, Nashua. Best trio Partridge Cochins. C. M. Boynton, Concord. Best collection Buff and Partridge Cochins. A. T. Learnard, Derry. *White Cochins*.—Fowls—1st, C. L. Spaulding, Hudson; 2d, D. S. Gilmore, Manchester. Chicks—1st, C. L. Spaulding, Hudson; 2d, D. L. Gilmore, Manchester; 3d, C. L. Spaulding, Hudson. Two specials for best collection, and one for best trio Chicks, C. L. Spaulding, Hudson. *Black Cochins*.—Fowls—1st, C. F. Holden, Hollis. Chicks—1st, C. H. Colburn, Manchester; 2d, William H. Knowles, Nashua; 3d, Sewell & Fisher, Concord. Special, best trio, C. H. Colburn, Manchester. *Silver Gray Dorkings*.—Fowls—W. T. Garmon, Manchester. Chicks—1st, J. A. Caverly, Manchester; 2d, S. A. Ordway, Manchester. Special, best trio, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. *White Dorkings*.—Fowls—1st, J. C. Warren, Manchester. *Plymouth Rocks*.—Fowls—1st, O. A. Hamblett, Milford; 2d, Virgil C. Gilman, Nashua; 3d, William H. Knowles, Nashua. Chicks—1st, O. A. Hamblett, Milford; 2d, Hon. Virgil C. Gilman, Nashua. Specials, two for best collection and one for best trio, O. A. Hamblett, Milford. *Dominiques*.—Chicks—1st, George F. Andrews, Nashua; 2d, G. Goodwin, Derry; 3d, George F. Andrews, Nashua. Special, best trio, George F. Andrews, Nashua. *Grade or Natives*.—1st and 2d, E. C. Smiley, Goffstown; 3d, J. B. Ellenwood, Manchester. Special, best collection, E. C. Smiley, Goffstown. *Silver Spangled Hamburgs*.—Fowls—1st, I. B. Shallies, Concord; 2d, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua; 3d, I. B. Shallies, Concord. Chicks—1st, J. C. Warren, Manchester; 2d, I. B. Shallies, Concord; 3d, C. J. Edgerley, Manchester. *Silver Pencilled Hamburgs*.—Chicks—1st and 2d, J. C. Warren, Manchester. *Golden Pencilled Hamburgs*.—Fowls—1st, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. Chicks—1st, Andrew J. Tuck. Special, best Fowls and Chicks, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. *Golden Spangled Hamburgs*.—Chicks—1st and special for best trio, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. *Black Hamburgs*.—Chicks—1st, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. *White Hamburgs*.—Chicks—1st and special, best trio, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. Special, best collection Hamburgs, Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua. *Black Spanish*.—Fowls—1st, W. T. Evans, Manchester. Chicks—1st, 2d, 3d, and special, W. T. Evans, Manchester. *White Leghorns*.—Fowls—1st, G. Blanchard, Wilton; 2d, A. C. Flanders, Manchester. Chicks—1st, G. H. Flanders, Concord; 2d, John F. Reed, Nashua; 3d, G. Blanchard, Wilton. Special, best collection, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton; best Cock, A. C. Flanders, Manchester. *Dominique Leghorns*.—1st, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton. *Brown Leghorns*.—Fowls—1st, Albert Beard, Nashua. Chicks—1st, 2d, and 3d, Albert Beard, Nashua. Specials, best trio and best collection, Albert Beard, Nashua. Best Cock, Albert Beard, Nashua. *Crevecoeurs*.—Chicks—1st and 2d, J. H. Symonds, Boston, Mass. *Houdans*.—Fowls—1st, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton; 2d, H. M. Parker. Chicks—1st, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton; 2d, Willie A. Sewell, Concord. Special, best collection, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton. *White Polish*.—Fowls—1st, C. H. Colburn. Chicks—1st and 2d, C. H. Colburn. Special, best collection, C. H. Colburn. *White-crested Black Polish*.—Fowls—2d and 3d, C. W. Drake, Concord. *Silver Spangled Polish*.—Fowls—1st and 2d, J. C. Warren, Manchester. Chicks—1st, L. A. Gould, Manchester; 2d, J. C. Warren, Manchester. Special, best collection, J. C. Warren, Manchester. *Golden Spangled Polish*.—Fowls—1st, Gardner Blanchard, Wilton. Chicks—1st, J. H. Symonds, Boston, Mass. *Blue Pile Game*.—Fowls—1st, G. L. Tewksbury, Manchester. Chicks—1st, B. F. Clark, Manchester; 2d, Hugh Tallant, East Concord. *White Pile Game*.—Chicks—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester; 2d, B. F. Clark, Manchester. *White Georgian Game*.—Fowls—1st, N. C. Lucier, Nashua; 2d, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. Chicks—1st, Sewell & Fisher, Concord. *Heathwood Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Strychnine Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Black-breasted Red Game*.—1st, N. C. Lucier, Nashua; 2d, O. A. Hamblett, Milford; 3d, Hugh Tallant, East Concord. Chicks—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester; 2d, C. F. Blaisdell, York, Maine; 3d, E. S. Smart, Lake Village. *Black Tasseled Game*.—Fowls—Dr. J. P. Walker, Manchester. *Blue Gray Games*.—Fowls—1st, Dr. J. P. Walker, Manchester. *Red Pile Game*.—Fowls—1st, Dr. J. P. Walker, Manchester. Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier,

Nashua; 2d, H. H. Shaw, Milford; J. M. Durrell, Lake Village. *Spangled Game*.—Chicks—1st, Dr. J. P. Walker, Manchester. *Cleiborn Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield. Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier, Nashua. *Black-breasted Red Game*.—Chicks—1st, B. F. Clark, Manchester; 2d, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Earl Derby Game*.—Chicks—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Ginger Red Game*.—Chicks—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Yellow Duckwing Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester; 2d, Hugh Tallant, East Concord. *Dominique Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Brown-breasted Red Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester; 2d, N. C. Lucier, Nashua. Chicks—1st and 2d, B. F. Clark, Manchester. *Black-breasted Muff Game*.—Fowls—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Clepper Game*.—Chicks—1st, E. P. Littlefield, Manchester. *Blue Red Game*.—Fowls—E. P. Littlefield, Manchester; 2d, B. F. Clark, Manchester. Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier, Nashua. *Irish Red Game*.—Fowls—1st, H. C. Shaw, Milford. *Blue Tasseled Game*.—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier, Nashua. *Brown Tasseled Game*.—Chicks—1st, B. F. Clark, Manchester. *Silver Gray Game*.—Fowls—1st, B. F. Clark, Manchester. Specials—One to J. P. Walker, Manchester; best White Georgian trio, N. C. Lucier, Nashua; best Black-breasted Red Game trio, N. C. Lucier; silver medal to E. P. Littlefield for having the best collection of Fowls and Chicks, not less than six varieties. *Duckwing Game Bantams*.—Chicks—1st, Brad. J. Cilley, Manchester. *Indian Game Bantams*.—Fowls and Chicks—1st, Woodbury & Young, Manchester. *Black-breasted Red Game Bantams*.—Fowls—1st, Woodbury & Young, Manchester; 2d, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass. Chicks—1st, Woodbury & Young, Manchester; 2d, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass. Special for best pair Black-breasted Red and Indian Game Bantams—Woodbury & Young, Manchester. *Golden Sebright Bantams*.—Fowls—1st, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass.; 2d, N. W. Robinson, Milford. Chicks—1st and 2d, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass.; 3d, Mrs. C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Silver Sebright Bantams*.—Fowls—1st, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem, Mass. *White Bantams*.—Fowls—1st, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. Chicks (booted)—1st, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. Specials—Best collection Gold Sebright Bantams, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass.; best collection White Bantams, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. *Creepers*.—Fowls and Chicks—1st and special, E. P. Couch, Concord. *California Quails*.—1st, C. W. Davis, Manchester; 2d, A. W. Sanborn, Manchester. *Bronze Turkeys*.—1st, John B. Sanborn, East Concord; 2d, C. L. Spaulding, Hudson; 3d, S. C. Richardson, Litchfield. Special for best collection, J. B. Sanborn, East Concord. *Wild Black Eagle*.—1st, John B. Sanborn, East Concord.

DUCKS.

Muscovy.—1st, Hugh Tallant, East Concord. *Indian Ocean*.—1st and 2d, A. E. Martyn, Manchester. *Cuyuga*.—1st, C. F. Blaisdell, York, Maine. *Rouen*.—1st, Albert Beard, Nashua.

PIGEONS.

White Pied Pouters.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Black Pied Pouters*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *White Carriers*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Red Carriers*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *White Smooth-head Calcutta Fans*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *White Cap Calcutta Fans*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Black Calcutta Fans*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester; 2d, O. D. Sawyer. *Yellow Barbs*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Yellow Jacobins*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Horseman*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Turbits*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Brunswicks*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Archangels*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Ring Doves*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *White-winged Magpies*.—1st, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Black Tumblers*.—1st, O. A. Hamblett, Milford; 2d, C. C. Chase, Manchester. *Bald-head Tumblers*.—1st, John P. Ankarloo. *German Song Bird*.—John P. Ankarloo. Special for best collection Pigeons, C. C. Chase, Manchester.

RABBITS.

Lop-eared Madagascar.—Four 1st and two 2d, and special for best collection, D. S. Gilmore. *White English*.—1st

and 2d, Brad. J. Cilley; special, H. A. Herrick. *Mexican*.—1st, Brad. J. Cilley.

Gray Squirrels.—1st, C. F. Hall. *White Mice*.—1st, Brad. J. Cilley.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best collection Fowls (not less than six varieties), E. P. Littlefield, Manchester, New England Agricultural Society silver medal, value \$25; 2d, for similar collection, N. C. Lucier, Nashua, coin silver napkin-rings, value \$10. Best collection Fowls of any pure breed variety, William H. Knowles, Nashua, New Hampshire Agricultural Society silver medal, value \$25. Largest Cock of any variety, Chas. C. Russell, Nashua. Stuffed Birds and Animals, J. T. Robinson, Manchester. Flowers and Growing Plants, H. H. Huntress, Manchester. Exhibition Coop, O. A. Hamblett, Milford.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at Boston Music Hall, February 5th to 11th, 1874.

(Continued from page 151, No. 10.)

CLASS XV.—ORNAMENTAL.

White Call Ducks—1st prize, M. I. Ellis, Norwood. Swans—1st prize, William P. Miller, Milford, Mass.

COLUMBARIUM DIVISION.

CLASS XVI.—PIGEONS.

Black Badger English High Flyers—1st prize, Charles E. Mecum, Malden. Dark Mottled English High Flyers—1st prize, C. E. Mecum, Malden. Red Runts—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. Yellow Fantails—1st prize, Philander Williams, Taunton. Mottled Trumpeters—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass.; 2d prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston; 3d prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence, Mass. Spots—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Silvered Dutch—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Black Priests—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Mottled Fantails—3d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. White Fantails—1st prize, L. H. Hero, Milford; 2d prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston; 3d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Red Jacobins—1st prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 2d prize, J. S. Carpenter, Attleborough. Best Colored Pigeons—H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Best Colored Fantails—E. H. Hero, Milford. Best Colored Short-Face Tumbler—George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. Round-Head Fantails—1st prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 2d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. Silver-Pied Pouters—1st prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Black-Pied Pouters—1st prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I.; 2d prize, F. O. Conant, Portland, Me. Red-Pied Pouters—1st prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I.; 2d prize, F. O. Conant, Portland, Me. Mealy-Pied Pouters—1st prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I. White Pouters—1st prize, F. O. Conant, Portland; 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 3d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Yellow Pouters—1st prize, F. O. Conant, Portland. Blue-Pied Pouters—1st prize, F. O. Conant, Portland; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 3d prize, F. O. Conant, Portland. Pouters—3d prize, Eddie Cutler, Boston. Blue Dragons—1st prize, Clifton Church, Boston; 2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. White Dragons—1st prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Fantails.—Blue: 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Fantails.—Yellow Mottled: 1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. Fantails.—Smooth Head, Black: 1st prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, Milford, Mass.; 3d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass. White Jacobins—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. Yellow Jacobins—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 3d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. Black Jacobins—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence, Mass.; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 3d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Black Nuns—1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford; 2d prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. White African Owls—1st prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket,

R. I.; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Silver Swallows—3d prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. Red Tumblers—1st prize, Charles E. Mecum; 2d prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. German Tumblers—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Black Mottled Inside Tumblers—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Starlings—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Red Barbs—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Yellow Barbs—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Black Barbs—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I. Black Trumpets—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. White Trumpets—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. Red-Capped Magpies—1st prize, T. William Harris, Rutland, Mass. English White Eyes—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. White Duns—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Blue Bald Pates—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Red Spots—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Black Magpies—1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass.; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Blue Magpies—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Yellow Capped Magpies—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Black Darts—1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford. Almond Tumblers—1st prize, Philander Williams, Taunton; 2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 3d prize, Benjamin White, Pawtucket, R. I. Black Kite Tumblers—1st prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 2d prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston; 3d prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence, Mass. Mottled Tumblers—2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. Black Button-Head Tumblers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Big-Eyed Black Tumblers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Black Bald-Head Tumbler—1st prize, E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass.; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. Yellow Tumblers—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence, Mass. Black-Tailed Turbits—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Blue-Tailed Turbits—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Red-Wing Turbits—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Black Turbits—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. White Turbits—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Black-Wing Turbits—2d prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Blue Wing Turbits—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence; 2d prize, E. W. Hall, Medford. Yellow-wing Turbits—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. Blue Owls—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Red Checkered Antwerps—2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Archangels—1st prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston; 2d prize, T. Will Harris, Rutland, Mass.; 3d prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. White Carriers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater; 3d prize, Bowman & Leavitt, Boston. Black Carriers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport; 3d prize, J. W. Hunt, North Bridgewater. Yellow Carriers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Dun Carriers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Red Carriers—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury. Blue Antwerps—1st prize, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; 2d prize, Clifton Church, Boston. Black Spots—1st prize, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. Agate Tumblers—1st prize, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport.

CLASS XVII.—BIRDS.

German Song Canary—1st prize, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale; 2d prize, Levi White, Quincy. Belgian Canary—1st prize, male, John D. Galloway, Somerville; 2d prize, male, John D. Galloway, Somerville; 1st prize, female, John D. Galloway, Somerville; 2d prize, female, John D. Galloway, Somerville; special premium No. 104, best collection Canaries, John D. Galloway, Somerville; special premium No. 105, best collection of Birds in Class 17, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale, Mass. Aviary Collection—1st prize, W. O. Shattuck, Boston; 2d prize, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale; 3d prize, H. O. Neil. Bulfinch—1st prize, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale. Cardinal Bird—1st prize, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale. Parrots—1st Prize, Charles F. Sander, Jamaica Plain. Song Thrush—1st prize, H. O. Neil, Boston Highlands. California Valley Quail—1st prize, A. D. Warren, Worcester. Goldfinch—1st prize, Mrs. Frances A. Wise, Roslindale.

FUR-BEARING PETS.

CLASS XVIII.—RABBITS.

Madagascar Rabbits—Buck of any color: 1st prize, Reitenbach Bros., Boston. Best self-colored buck: 1st prize, Reitenbach Bros., Boston. Best Doe of any color: 1st prize, F. A. Shurtleff, Somerset. Best broken-colored Doe: 1st prize, F. A. Shurtleff, Somerset. Best broken-colored Buck: 1st prize, F. A. Shurtleff, Somerset.—Domestic Rabbits—Best Doe: 1st prize, A. S. Eldridge, Boston. Best Buck: 1st prize, A. S. Eldridge, Boston. Special premium No. 106, best collection of fur-bearing pets, F. A. Shurtleff, Somerset.

CLASS XIX.—MINOR PETS.

Squirrels—Fox: 1st prize, Moses A. Wood, Cambridge. Red: 1st prize, Moses A. Wood, Cambridge. Gray: 1st prize, Moses A. Wood, Cambridge.—Best Collection of Minor Pets—Special premium, No. 107, Moses A. Wood, Cambridge.

CLASS XX.—SUNDRIES.

Best Incubator: Jacob Graves & Co., Boston. Best Artificial Mother: Jacob Graves & Co., Boston. Best Exhibition Coop: E. P. Lawrence, Worcester. Best Coop for Hen and Chickens: J. R. Achenbach, Saddle River, N. J. Heaviest Turkey: George Van Deever, Port Jackson, N. Y. Heaviest Goose: C. A. Johnson, Newburyport. Heaviest Duck—C. A. Johnson, Newburyport. Heaviest Cock, not less than 14 pounds: Sturtevant Brothers, South Framingham. Heaviest Cockerel, not less than 12 pounds: Sturtevant Brothers, South Framingham. Heaviest Hen, not less than 11 pounds: Sturtevant Bros. Heaviest Pullet, not less than 10 pounds: Sturtevant Bros. Best Bird Cage, made by exhibitor: W. O. Shattuck, Boston. Stuffed Birds and Animals: 1st prize, N. Vickary, Lynn; 2d prize, N. Vickary, Lynn. Oil Painting, "Poultry:" 1st prize, C. E. Tuttle, Boston. Special premium No. 109, Best Oil Painting of Dark Brahmas: C. E. Tuttle.

President Williams did not enter his *Asiatics* for competition (this year), but for exhibition only.

Two trios of Aylesbury ducks, imported by General C. A. Johnson, of Newburyport, Mass., arrived from England too late to compete for premiums, but were placed on exhibition.

A special committee appointed to inspect the ducks, reported that they were the best specimens they had ever had the pleasure of seeing.

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

THE Show has been a gratifying success as regards excellence, and it is to be hoped the Association will not lose financially by their initial venture. They have at least created capital for great custom at their succeeding fairs by the excellent manner in which they have conducted this one. The officers have labored indefatigably throughout the fair to make it the success it is, and they are deserving of great praise. A notable feature is the comparative dearth of complaint regarding the awards. The officers have all been obliging and efficient, and shown unmistakably that they know how to run a poultry show.

Special attractions at the fair were a fine display of live fish, exhibited by Seth Green, Superintendent of State Fisheries; a minkery, exhibited by A. Ressegue, of Verona; and an incubator for hatching eggs by artificial heat, exhibited by J. Graves, of Boston.

The attendance at the fair has been large, but would doubtless have been greater had the weather been more favorable. The great day was Friday, when the attendance was very large indeed. The unwinding of time will

bring with it another fair in due season, and we hope a highly profitable one financially as well as otherwise. The Association is determined to keep up the poultry show business, and have appointed Messrs. Warner, of New York Mills; Merry, of Iliion; and Howlett, of Syracuse, a committee of three to visit the Western New York Poultry Fair, at Buffalo, and make observations for future benefit at Utica fairs.

The awards by the judges are given below:

CLASS I—ASIATICS.

Best trio Light Brahma Fowls, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass., \$3; 2d, Seward Merry, Iliion, \$2; 3d, do., commended. Best trio Light Brahma Chicks, Seward Merry, Iliion, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass., commended. Best trio Dark Brahma Fowls, C. H. Townsend, Utica, \$3; 2d, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, \$2; 3d, Edward Warr, Utica, commended. Best trio Dark Brahma Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, E. T. Batsford, Utica, \$2; 3d, Edward Warr, Utica, commended. Best trio Buff Cochins Fowls, Seward Merry, Iliion, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, commended. Best trio Buff Cochins Chicks, Jeremiah Grant, Utica, \$3; 2d, Seward Merry, Iliion, \$2; 3d, Jeremiah, Grant, commended. Best trio Partridge Cochins Fowls, Seward Merry, Iliion, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, G. W. Hicks, Oriskany, commended. Best trio Partridge Cochins Chicks, G. H. Warren, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, Seward Merry, Iliion, commended. Best trio Black Cochins Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3. Best trio Black Cochins Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, L. B. Root, New Hartford, commended. Best trio White Cochins Fowls, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, W. N. Dimmick, Hubbardsville, commended. Best trio White Cochins Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, J. M. Seymour, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, commended.

CLASS II—FRENCH.

Best trio Houdan Fowls, Edward Warr, Utica, \$3; 2d, A. Leach, Utica, \$2; 3d, Edward Warr, Utica, commended. Best trio Crevecœur Fowls, W. A. Fuller, Glen, \$3. Best trio Crevecœur Chicks, E. T. Batsford, Utica, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, J. M. Seymour, Westmoreland, commended. Best trio La Fleche Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, J. M. Seymour, Westmoreland, \$2. Best trio La Fleche Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3.

CLASS III—SPANISH.

Best trio White Leghorn Fowls, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3. Best trio White Leghorn Chicks, Almon Leach, Utica, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, G. U. Brown, Unadilla Forks, commended. Best trio Brown Leghorn Chicks, A. Leach, Utica, \$3; 2d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$2; 3d, do., commended. Best trio Black Spanish Fowls, S. P. Hallock, Oriskany, \$3; 2d, George H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. Best trio Black Spanish Chicks, O. R. Babcock, New Hartford, \$3; 2d, William Bailey, Utica, \$2; 3d, George H. Warner, New York Mills, commended.

CLASS IV—DORKINGS.

Best trio White Dorking Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3. Best trio White Dorking Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$2. Best trio Silver Gray Dorking Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3. Best Colored Fowls, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, \$3. Best Colored Chicks, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, commended. Best Dominique Fowl, O. Howland, Auburn, \$3. Best Dominique Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, O. Howland, Auburn, \$2. Best Plymouth Rock Fowl, A. Leach, Utica, \$3; 2d, O. Howland, Auburn, \$2. Best Plymouth Rock Chicks, A. Leach, Utica, \$3.

CLASS V—HAMBURGS.

Best trio Golden Spangled Hamburg Fowls, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, Chester Wolcott, Trenton, \$2; 3d, Johnson & Hague, Utica, commended. Best trio Golden Spangled Hamburg Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, George H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, Johnson & Hague, Utica, commended. Second best trio Silver Spangled Hamburg Fowls, J. W. Jacobs, Holland Patent, \$2. Best trio Silver Spangled Hamburg Chicks, Wm. R. Hills, Albany, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, commended. Best trio Golden Pencilled Hamburg Chick, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2. Best trio Black Hamburg Chicks, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$3.

CLASS VI—POLISH.

Best trio White Poland Chicks, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, \$3; 2d, do., \$2. Best trio Golden Poland Fowls, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$3. Best trio Golden Poland Chicks, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. Best trio Silver Poland Fowls, O. Howland, Auburn, \$3. Best trio Silver Poland Chicks, Daniel A. Carter, Utica, \$3; 2d, E. A. Putnam, Syracuse, \$3.

CLASS VII—GAME.

Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Fowls, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, Charles Clarke, West Winfield, commended. Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, W. A. Fuller, Glen, \$2; 3d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, commended. Best pair Dorking Game Fowls, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, do., commended. Best pair Duckwing Game Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, \$3. Best pair Pile Game Fowls, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, Warren Baker, West Schuyler, commended. Best pair Pile Game Chicks, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$3; 2d, R. Burch, West Schuyler, \$2. Best pair Blue Game Fowls, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$3. Best pair Blue Game Chicks, Charles Clarke, West Winfield, \$3; 2d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$2; 3d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, commended. Best pair Derby Game Fowls, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$3; 2d, W. R. Dudley, Augusta, \$2; 3d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, commended. Best pair Derby Game Chicks, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, commended. Best pair Irish Gray Game Fowls, Charles Clarke, West Winfield, \$3; 2d, W. R. Dudley, Augusta, \$2. Best pair Irish Gray Game Chicks, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$3. Best pair White Georgian Game Fowls, W. R. Dudley, Augusta, \$3; 2d, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$2. Best pair White Georgian Game Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3.

CLASS VIII—BANTAMS.

Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3; 2d, C. H. Townsend, Utica, \$2; 3d, H. S. Quinn, Utica, commended. Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3; 2d, C. H. Townsend, Utica, \$2; 3d, do., commended. Best pair Brown-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, C. N. Brown, Unadilla Forks, \$3; 2d, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$2. Best pair Brown-breasted Red Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Best Duckwing Silver Game Bantam Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$2; 3d, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, commended. Best Duckwing Silver Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Best pair Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3; 2d, C. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass., \$2. Best pair Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Best pair Pile Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Best pair Pile Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Second best pair White Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$2. Best pair Black Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3. Best pair Black Game Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$3.

CLASS IX—BANTAMS.

Best trio Golden Sebright Bantam Fowls, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$3; 2d, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 3d, Johnson & Hague, Utica, commended. Best trio Golden Sebright Bantam Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, O. Howland, Auburn, \$2. Best trio African Bantam Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3.

CLASS X—MISCELLANEOUS.

No awards.

CLASS XI—TURKEYS.

Best pair Bronze Turkeys, George Vandervear, Port Jackson, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, Chester Wolcott, Trenton, commended. Best pair Wild Turkeys, Seward Merry, Iliou, \$3; 2d, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, commended. Best pair Black Turkeys, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, \$3. Best pair Buff Turkeys, R. A. Jones, Whitesboro', \$3; 2d, O. Howland, Auburn, \$2.

CLASS XII—DUCKS.

Best pair Rouen Ducks, E. N. Kelsey, Durhamville, \$3; 2d, J. M. Seymour, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, G. Vandervear, Port Jackson, commended. Best pair Aylesbury Ducks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3; 2d, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2; 3d, N. A. Fuller, Glen, commended. Best pair Cayuga Ducks, Chester Wolcott, Trenton, \$3; 2d, O. Howland, Auburn, \$2; 3d, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, commended. Best pair Muscovy Ducks, S. F. Sherman, New Hartford, \$3; 2d, Johnson & Hague, Utica, \$2; 3d, C. H. Warren, Verona, commended.

CLASS XIII—GEESE.

Best pair Bremen Geese, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3; 2d, do., \$2; 3d, O. Howland, Auburn, commended. Best pair Wild Geese, Chester Wolcott, Trenton, \$3. Best pair Toulouse Geese, Theodore A. Greiner, Bridgewater, \$3; 2d, R. A. Jones, Whitesboro, \$2.

CLASS XIV—ORNAMENTAL.

Best pair Pearl Guinea Fowl, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3.

CLASS XV—ORNAMENTAL WATER FOWLS.

Best pair Wood Duck, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$3.

CLASS XVI—CAGE BIRDS.

Best pair Belgian Long-Breed Singers, George Weber, Utica, \$1. Best pair German Canaries, William Dunn, Utica, \$1.

CLASS XVII—PIGEONS.

Best pair Pouters, W. C. Harte, Clinton, \$2; 2d, do., commended. Best pair Fantails, George H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 2d, W. C. Harte, Clinton, commended. Best pair Tumblers, W. C. Harte, Clinton, \$2; 2d, George H. Warner, New York Mills, commended. Best pair Jacobins, George H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2; 2d, W. C. Harte, Clinton, commended. 1st and 2d best pair Antwerps, W. C. Harte, Clinton, \$2 and commended.

CLASS XVIII—RABBITS.

First and second best pair Lop-eared Rabbits, W. M. Dimmick, Hubbardville, \$3 and \$2; 3d, C. H. Warren, Verona, commended. Best pair Common Natives, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$3. 1st, 2d, and 3d best pair White Madagascars, Stephen Treen, Utica, \$3, \$2, and commended.

CLASS XIX—FISH.

Best Salmon and Trout, New York State Fisheries, \$5 each.

CLASS XX—PETS.

Best display of Minks, Henry A. Ressegue, Verona, \$10. Best pair Gray Squirrels, H. S. Adams, Utica, \$2.

(To be Continued.)

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JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JUDGING BY A STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR:

I am very glad if my note to you (which you are aware was not intended for the public eye) has been the means of bringing out a fuller expression of Mr. Wright's views on the subject of a "standard for judging birds," because he has said what ought to have been said, and what ought to be read and very thoughtfully considered by all our poultry fanciers in America, and because he has said it so much better than any one else could have done, and given his words the weight of his own large experience and thorough investigation of the subject.

I do not think I have misunderstood his meaning, as he is led to suppose, for I have very carefully read all he has written on the subject. In my note to you I only expressed my views in relation to the numeral values as now used in our American standard, and not in relation to the values as applied by him in his plan. I think there is a very great difference between sitting in convention making a standard giving "fixed" or definite values to the scales for the purpose of bringing all the judging at our shows to such a standard, and making a standard giving such values for the purpose of bringing the standard to the most accurate and consistent judging. This is what I understand Mr. Wright to have done, and we have his own testimony, as well as the testimony of others, that its workings are in the main satisfactory. I most heartily agree with him in what he says about judging by theoretical standards, because I have seen the workings of such standards, and because his idea tallies exactly with my own. The truth is—and it cannot be too often or too plainly spoken—that while it is easy to make a standard in a convention, it is not easy to find the judges, as you and I very well know, who will be bound by such a standard in their arbitrations. Another thing should be borne in mind: the English judges are gentlemen of

large experience as poultry breeders, thoroughly trained to the work of judging, and their decisions at the different shows would naturally be consistent, and would constitute a sort of standard by which fowls could safely be bred; but in America we have as yet no trained judges, and must depend upon the best experts we can obtain, which is no easy matter, for most of our experts are large breeders and large exhibitors at most of our principal shows. Nor is it at all probable that the judges who officiate at one show can be obtained for another; consequently we cannot have the same consistency in our awards which they have in England. I am no hero-worshiper, nor do I intentionally flatter any man, but it is my conviction that there is no person living who has given so much time and thought to this subject, or who has given us his views so clearly and attractively, as Mr. Wright, and therefore what he says should carry with it proportionate weight. Having been a careful student of all Mr. Wright has written upon poultry matters for several years, I think he is entitled to a careful reading by all who are interested in the subject and to our gratitude for what he has done as well as for what he has suggested.

H. WOODWARD.

WORCESTER, MASS., February 26, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

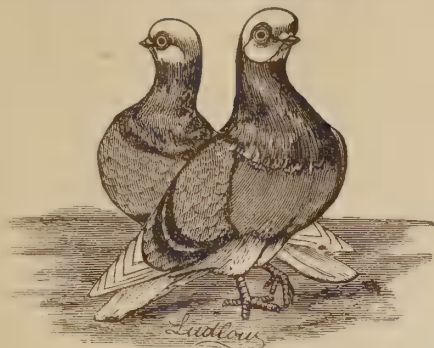
CHICKENS IN A CARRIAGE-SHOP.

As early chickens are, as yet, raised but little in this vicinity, we conceived a great desire for some. Our poultry-house not being warm enough, we could think of no way to attain our desire. A few are raised near us in shoemakers' shops, and we wondered whether a carriage-shop would not do as well. After thinking upon it a week or two, we at length concluded to try it. Fanciers told us it was of no use, as there was so much noise not an egg would hatch; but, as we had a quiet Partridge Cochins pullet that seemed determined to act upon her maternal instincts, and our eggs did not cost us four or five dollars a dozen, as they did last year, we made her a nest and tried her. Finding she would sit amidst the noise as unconcerned as though she was in the farthest corner of the hay-mow, we placed under her thirteen eggs—three Dark Brahma, three Light Brahma, three Partridge Cochins, and four Brown Leghorns. She continued to sit, coming off nearly every day to eat, drink, and stretch herself, but remaining only a few moments. Last Monday (February 16th) she came off with eight chicks, all bright and strong. She is in the body-making room. Sawing, filing, planing, grinding tools, and hammering are the noises she hears, but they do not disturb her equanimity in the least. She trudges around the floor, calling her chicks, dusts herself in the sawdust under the shavings, lies down upon the floor in the sun, cuddles the chicks around her, and seems perfectly at home, unless strangers come in to see her, when she makes a sharp "cluck," and hovers her brood immediately. It is a curious sight, to go from the cold, piercing wind that is blowing tremendously out of doors, into the warm shop, and find those tender, peeping bits of chickens so bright and happy. We can see no reason why they should not live; nevertheless, they may not. Our success with them has emboldened us, and we have allowed three more pullets to try their luck at early chickens.

S. B. S.

ESSEX CO., MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BALD-HEAD TUMBLER.

ONE of the most striking and pleasing birds to the eye, of the Tumbler class, and a bird which is springing largely into favor among fanciers, is the Bald-head Tumbler, a bird, by the way, that, until very lately, has not been taken much into the notice of our breeders in America; but several fanciers, after meeting together and consulting on the breeding powers and beauty of this class of Pigeons, concluded to give these birds a thorough trial. After careful and systematic breeding, they have succeeded in producing birds of the most approved style and feather. As some of your readers may not be acquainted with this variety of Tumblers, we will endeavor to describe the birds as they appeared to us while on exhibition. Bald-head Tumblers are about the size of our common Turbits, which they resemble very much in shape. Their bodies are of one solid color, either yellow, red, blue, black, or silver. Of these five colors, the black are the most common. Good birds of the other four colors are worth and do bring large prices. Above the line of the eye the feathers of the head are entirely white, from which characteristic marking comes their name. Their thighs, flight feathers, and tail are also white, and with the dark colors of the body form a most pleasing contrast. The wings of the best specimens droop and touch the ground. Their eyes are and should be of a pearl color, and the choicest birds possess a white and very short bill.

At the late exhibition of the National Columbian Society, just closed, we were introduced to a gentleman who has made these birds a specialty, who informed us that he had paid as much as forty dollars per pair for these birds in England, and in his opinion there were no better layers or more successful breeders to be found, search the world over. This gentleman's birds were awarded all the first premiums by the judges at the above show. Why is it that these birds are not more seen in the coops and lofts of our fanciers? Is it because they are scarce? or is it because the birds are owned by only a few fanciers, who have a "corner" in this particular class of birds. We are rather inclined to think the latter is the case, and if so, we say "Down with all rings and corners." However, in our judgment, if our fanciers would take the breeding of these birds into consideration, the "rings" would soon be abolished, and every fancier would be able soon to exhibit at our shows these really beautiful birds.

In conclusion, allow us to congratulate the managers of the National Columbian Society for their efforts in bringing them to the notice of our fanciers, and the neat manner in which they were exhibited.

Yours truly,

K. & S.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I can hardly take up a journal that has any poultry news in, or paper devoted entirely to the poultry interest, without seeing very many inquiries as to finding an antidote for the worst of poultry diseases, roup.

Let me tell you a little of my experience for the last ten years, five in England and five in this country, in treating this disease. It is by sulphurous acid medication, or by letting the bird be exposed to the fumes of sulphur burned in the atmosphere, which produces sulphurous acid gas. I have found it the cheapest and most reliable remedy that can be used for either fowls, horses, or human beings, that are affected with roup, epizooty, or catarrh. It acts like magic, and relieves the patient at once. Two or three applications a day, for a day or two, being all that is necessary.

The mode of application is as follows: Take a small shovelful of red-hot cinders from the stove, and place it on a stool or chair (on something, so that it will not burn the article), in the middle of the room, or outhouse, barn, or any place that has a door and windows; sprinkle on the cinders a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur (powdered brimstone), and let it smudge; it will only glow, and give off sulphurous acid fumes, which will cause the fowl that you are operating upon to cough and sneeze, at the same time bringing up through the nostrils and throat phlegm and mucus. You need not hold the bird over the fumes, but sit a yard or two from it, and breathe it yourself as well. If you are troubled with catarrh or cold in the head, I will stake my professional reputation that in five or six fumigations, that it will entirely disappear, and until fresh cold is taken you will be cured.

When the epizooty was raging so bad with us a year ago, in my district I had over seventy horses that I fumigated twice a day, and I treated nearly one hundred and fifty by advice during the epidemic. I turned horse doctor for a time, and I can truly say, that not one horse that was thoroughly fumigated, and ordinary attention given to it, died or had any relapse.

I wrote an article on the subject, which the editors of the *Rochester Union and Advertiser* were kind enough to publish, and I had dozens of letters, from some of our most prominent horsemen and farmers, thanking me for giving them a cure so easy and certain as the sulphurous medication.

I have had many valuable birds sick, and whenever cold or roup symptoms put in an appearance, I just retire to a small room with my patient, and a pan of red-hot coals, a little sulphur, and ten minutes' fumigation. After four or five applications, I find my bird better every way, and not once has it failed.

The fumes, which to some are not at all disagreeable, can be soon expelled from the room by opening the window or door, and it will not damage either furniture or the most delicate articles.

My little boy has twice had a severe cold this winter. As soon as it appears my wife takes him on her lap, and has some sulphur burning for a few minutes in the kitchen or sitting-room, and in a couple of days he is over it, and perfectly well.

It saves a *doctor's bill*, and many a restless night. For children with croup or whooping cough, catarrh, or any affections of the bronchial tubes, inflammation of the lungs, &c.,

give me fumigation with sulphur before all the physic swallowed into the stomach.

In 1871 I had over one hundred cases of typhoid fever; every one was fumigated twice a day, and I had not one death-record to sign. Of course they had plenty of natural stimulants, in the shape of eggs, beef-tea, and milk, but no *spirituous liquor*.

Try this new remedy, and report.

W. C. MUNROE, M.D.

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: in your report of Doylestown premiums there is a mistake in the Black Hamburg class. Messrs. Rogers & Dicke took first premium. Please give credit accordingly, and oblige,

Respectfully yours,

WM. T. ROGERS.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., March 2, 1874.

IMPORTATION.—S. H. Seamans, Wowwatosa, Wis., has just received from England one trio of Colored Dorkings; the cock is the winner of six prizes at the principal shows; they are magnificent birds. Also, one trio of Golden Seabright Bantams; winners at several shows. The above were selected by J. W. Ludlow. Also, from Henry Tomlinson, Birmingham, England, one trio of Buff Cochins and one trio of White Cochins; all grand birds. We have known Mr. Seamans for many years and sold him many fine birds, and with the above addition to his yards he will be able to supply eggs and fowls second to none in the Northwest.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SECRETARY AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called by a friend to the extraordinary action of the Association, in regard to myself, at the special meeting held in Boston the present month.

I hereby enter my protest against their action: first, that it is without cause; second, that it is unwarrantable; third, that it is unjust.

I deny that I introduced *any* person at the January meeting of the Association. I attended the Convention as a delegate from the New York State Poultry Society, in accordance with invitations issued to all Poultry Societies to send delegates to the Buffalo Convention. The delegation from the New York State Poultry Society consisted of Mr. Robert Reid, of Green Point, L. I., Mr. Geo. B. Willis, of New York City, and myself. Mr. A. B. Estes and myself made the journey together, and on our arrival at the Mansion House, Buffalo, I found Mr. Willis already there. We proceeded to the Hall and presented our credentials, duly signed by Mr. Thomas B. Kingsland as President of the New York State Poultry Society, which were accepted, and our names enrolled. After this I was *required* to become a member of the Association, as, unless I do so (although a delegate duly accredited), I could not retain my seat, nor have a voice in the Convention.

As you probably are aware, I was obliged to leave for home on the second day of the Convention, on account of sickness in my family, of which I was notified by telegraph; and whatever transpired after my departure, and may have seemingly led to this action, I know of only by hearsay.

If, as is asserted, there has been any introduction of any party to the Convention under a fictitious name, it surely should not be charged to me, but to the Society or officers thereof, of which I was simply a delegate. Holding no office in the Society since January, 1873, I had nothing whatever to do with the selection or appointment of delegates.

Had I been given, as was my right, an opportunity of explaining my position, I am confident the members of the Association would never have passed this most *unjust* resolution; and I doubt not that when their attention is called to this explanation, as I hereby request, *and insist as my right* it shall be, they will hasten to rescind their action in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

A. M. HALSTED.

RYE, N. Y., February 20th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.:

I desire to call out an exchange of ideas through your *Journal*, on the best and most profitable poultry for us farmers to cultivate. I am an amateur breeder, with no special variety or breed to commend. I want by an exchange of opinion to elicit some practical standard for general profit of the farmer. Utility and profit are the first things sought after, by a large majority of the farmers and poultry-raisers of the country. Now, as the scientific cultivation of poultry is beginning to receive general attention, and assuring that position which so important a production as our country entitles it to, it would be desirable to ventilate the question of the most productive, taking into the estimate cost of raising, value of meat and eggs, or which gives best returns on investment. While improved cattle, horses, swine and sheep have largely occupied the attention of our farmers and gentlemen of wealth and leisure, until fabulous prices have been paid for a single heifer of a particular pedigree, and a princely fortune is offered for a single piece of horse flesh that can beat Dexter's time on the track, it certainly cannot be beneath the attention of our farmers and stock-raisers to turn a practical inquiry into the best breed of fowls for eggs and the table.

I am aware that such particular breed has its admirers among the fancy, and breeders are enthusiastic in commending standard points and attractiveness of their several specialties; but as a farmer, and in behalf of my brother farmers, I regard this a question touching our pecuniary interest, not fancy. Those gentlemen who have passed beyond regarding the profits, may cultivate their refined and æsthetic taste in breeding for plumage, and place a high estimate on the shading of a feather, the gloss of a hackle, or point in a comb. This is all very well for those who can indulge their taste. Often a person of fortune and cultivated taste in art, would pay more for a landscape painted by an old master, than they would for the acres it represented; but as for us practical men, we must forego the pencilling of the artist, and rest content to cultivate the real soil, even though not as enchanting in its native roughness as it may appear on the canvas of the artist. The productiveness of our soil is the first practical inquiry. So with our poultry: While we admire the spirit of the Game, the supercilious strut of the dandy Bantam, the dignified sedateness of the Aldermanic Cochin, the imperious air of the Brahma, the vivacity of the Polish with the imperial crest, the important strut and exasperating cackle of the family of Hamburgs, who put on the

graceful airs and dainty step of the Flora McFlimsey's of the Fifth Avenue and Broadway, still, as a question of profit, which is it most to the interest of the farmer to cultivate? As we do not dine on feathers, nor sell plumage by the pound, it is eggs and solid meat which carries the argument for us at the counter of the grocer; and when we come to the question of meat for the table, we are apprised that all flesh is not the same flesh; "there is one of beasts, another of birds, and another of fish," with many subdivisions in each. If we are to dine on beef, we have a choice between the plump, tender, and juicy surloin of the Durham, and the coarse and tough-grained texture of a roast from a Buffalo steer; between the buttery richness of the tender, sugar-corned Cincinnati ham, or a cut from the hind leg of a Rocky Mountain bear; and we confess to a fastidious taste for fish. We can upon a pinch make a meal from a codfish; at the same time we have a weakness, if we pay the same price per pound for brook trout, and if it is just as convenient to our landlady, when we send our plate to the carver for a choice cut from a Canvas-back, preferring it always to the tender side of an overgrown Muscovy duck. The practical question then is, for general purposes of profit, what breed is the best, considering all points, for us to produce? I answer: that variety that earliest matures and produces the best meat for the table, at the lowest cost of feed.

If we can produce twenty pound of chickens, on three months' feed, from the egg, even though they average but three or four pounds a piece, are they not better than the same weight produced in the carcass of two overgrown, coarse, and stringy muscle of a Cochon or Brahma weighing ten or twelve pounds each, taking feed for eight to twelve months to mature them fit for market?

As for eggs, I know of no variety that will upon an average, lay more than one egg per day. Taking all things into the account, and from my own experience, though somewhat limited, I do not know of any variety that can excel in all desirable qualities, both for fine flavored meat, tender, and full breasted, the Plymouth Rock and American Dominique. I believe any farmer can produce, on the same feed, one hundred pounds of chickens, at less expense for feed and care, than the same weight of pork or beef, saying nothing of the return in eggs, to cover the cost of production. The time will come when poultry will more largely enter into our meat consumption, to the exclusion of pork, and prices will be governed by the quality of fowls yielding the best meat for the table, and eggs sold by the pound, and not by the dozen. It would be as sensible to sell sugar by measure as eggs by the dozen, or meat by the slice, regardless of the thickness of the cut.

If there are other breeds that excel the Plymouth Rock and Dominique in these desirable points of early maturity, richness of egg, and sweet and gamey flavor of their meat for the table, I should be glad to hear of them through your *Journal*, as we farmers desire the best variety to breed for market and profit, paying but little attention to the points of beauty or enormous weight, if to produce them costs more than they will bring us by the pound.

Yours in the country, AMOS G. DAY.

ITHACA, MARCH 2, 1874.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Light Brahma—with Felch & Buzzell cross, \$3.00 per doz.
Partridge Cochon—very finely marked birds, 3.00 "
White Leghorn—took premium at Boston Show, Feb., 1874, 3.00 "
Brown Leghorn—stock from the best strains in the country, 3.00 "
Orders filled in rotation, and nothing sent C.O.D.
Address with stamp, A. & E. WHITMAN,
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Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE Tegetmeir's Poultry Book, and *very choice* Stereoscopic Views for a trio of either S. Penciled Hamburgs, W. C. Black Polish, B. Leghorns, or Golden Polish. Stock must be STANDARD.
Address G. O. BROWN, Brooklandville, Md.

WRIGHT'S NEW POULTRY BOOK (in parts), complete, to exchange for EGGS for hatching, from good strains of Crevecoeurs or Golden Polands. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS,
Box 57, Boston, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING in the "Northwestern Poultry Journal," at regular cash rates, for trios of pure, well-marked Brown or Black Leghorns, Black or Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. The expressage to be PREPAID, and both expressage and a fair cash price for the fowls to be paid for in advertising as above. This offer for thirty days from March 5th.
Address T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

ONE TRIO OF SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS, wanted in exchange for cash. Address, with description and price, T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

GOLDEN POLANDS.—One trio, very nice; will exchange for one trio of nice Rouen Ducks. Address SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

GAME FOWLS.—A few pairs of Black B. Reds and Dusty Miller Games will be exchanged for Earl of Derby Games, or Brown Leghorns. Address G. W. WARNE & CO., 1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT ROOTS OR CUTTINGS WANTED in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, or Light and Dark Brahma Cocks. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Light or Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO DARK BRAHMA HENS to exchange for common Angora Rabbits, or Five Dollar Greenback. Address M. W. MINER, Peoria, Ill.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE Buff Cochon Hens or Pullets for a Cock of same breed. Hens are fine. Cock must be same. Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE S. G. Dorking, and Buff Cochon Hens, and pairs or trios of Bolton Grays, for White, Yellow, or Black Fantail, Jacobin, or Pouter Pigeons. Address JOHN L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE, Bolton Grays or Partridge Cochons for good Lop-Eared Rabbits. Address J. L. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

JOS. M. BROOKS, COLUMBUS, INDIANA, will exchange a Key Check Outfit, Dies, Ornamenting Stamps, Stock, &c., for Light Brahma Hens. A good chance for some man or boy to make money that has the time to attend to this business. No hens wanted weighing less than 10 lbs. each. Write for full particulars. JOS. M. BROOKS, Columbus, Ind.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—A pair of choice Partridge Cochons will be exchanged for Fancy Pigeons. Address G. F. MCCONNELL, Hudson, Col. Co., N. Y.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE, or will **SELL**, a thoroughbred English Greyhound Slut, mouse color, about 15 months old, measures 63 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, 27 inches high at shoulder; price, \$50, or will exchange for other dogs. EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

INDIAN DELHI SCARF SHAWL.—A magnificent specimen of this wonderful embroidered work—purchased in Calcutta—6 ft. x 2 ft., cost fifty guineas. Will exchange for first-class poultry, fit for exhibition. Address DR. MUNROE, Newark, New York.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—A lady will exchange her beautiful set (brooch ear-rings and sleeve studs), of Etruscan gold jewelry, cost \$30.00; also, a set of coral (brooch and ear-rings), very pretty, cost \$15.00, for White Leghorn Pullets. Must be first class. Address E. M., Box 335, Newark, New York.

The THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE BOAR "DEXTER" is now offered in exchange for first-class Fancy Fowls of reliable strains, or will sell very low. Pedigree sent on application. Also, EGGS for hatching, packed in very best manner, from Light Brahmas, Houdans, and G. S. Sebright Bantams, of the very best prize-winning and imported strains. Circular free. Address CHAS. O. MORRISON,
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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
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Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address	
JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

AS REVISED BY THE

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE

CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

NOW IN PRESS.

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To send to J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.,

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NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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FANCY AND PURE BRED POULTRY,

WITH PRICES OF EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From choice coops! Glad to write fully to correspondents!

CHARLES E. TUTTLE, SAVIN HILL, BOSTON,

DARK BRAHMAS.

Boston Poultry Exhibition, 1874.

1st Premium on Fowls,

2d Premium on Chicks,

3d Premium on Fowls and Chicks,

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5th Premium on Chicks.

Special No. 9.—For best ten trios Chicks and two of Fowls.

" " 10.— " " "

" " 11.— " Collection of Dark Brahmas.

Fowls and Chicks for sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A choice lot of Dusty Miller and Black B. Red Game Fowl. Address G. W. WARNE & CO., 1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

FANTAILS.—Black, Blue, and Yellow wanted. Address, with price of first-class birds, Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

NATURALIST.—ARTHUR J. COLBURN, 486 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Naturalist Taxidermist. Tools, Supplies, and Artificial Eyes for sale. Send stamp for Priced Catalogue, and mention where you saw this advertisement.

BACON & SPINNING, Breeders of Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light Brahmas (Williams' & Buzzell's strains, \$3 per setting; Partridge Cochins (Brackett's strain), \$4 per setting. Have for sale one Partridge Cochins Cockerel, very fine, at \$8, and four Light Brahma Cockerels, at \$5 each. P.O. address, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn.

BUFF COCHINS FOR SALE, from the purest strains in the country, 5 Cockerels and 2 Hens, weight of Cocks from 10 to 12 lbs., Hens from 8 to 9½ lbs. Eggs \$6 per 13, packed, delivered to Express. My fowls are from first-prize stock, perfectly pure in hatch. Address THOMAS P. HALE, Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, from standard fowls, \$2 per setting, or three settings for \$5. Fowls for sale in the Fall. Send for Circular; nothing sent C.O.D. J. H. STOWELL, Harrison Square, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. S. HAMBURGS.—A few trios pure bred birds of above varieties now on hand, price, \$9.00 to \$15.00 per trio. J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANGORA RABBITS AND GUINEA PIGS, two and three months old, now ready for delivery. Price, \$3.00, and \$4.00 per pair. J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARBS.—Inside and Outside Tumblers. I have a great variety of these birds now on hand. Prices according to quality. J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE MICE.—A CAGE; will afford endless pastime and amusement. Put a layer of dry earth or sand in the bottom of the cage to prevent the disagreeable odor; remove once a month, for sale by ALLEN H. FITCH, Jr., Walcott, N. Y., Breeder and Shipper of choice Land and Water Fowls, and pets of all kinds.

EGGS! C.O.D.

C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., will send Eggs for hatching from most of the leading varieties of Fancy Fowls, C.O.D. Eggs packed in baskets or boxes, as requested. I have this year introduced new blood into all my yards from the best Breeders in the country. Write for what you want. Address C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

HORACE K. OSBORN,

Makes a specialty of

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

My Fowls were awarded

SILVER CUP! FIRST PREMIUM!! and SPECIAL PREMIUM!!!

At the Fair of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held in Boston, February, 1874. A limited number of Eggs for sale at \$4 per dozen. No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cambridgeport, Mass.

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As adopted at Buffalo, N. Y., January, 1874, by the

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FRANK FINCH, CLYDE, N. Y., Breeder of Pure Bred Poultry and Berkshire Pigs, from imported stock. Eggs for hatching in season. Catalogue and package Mammoth Corn free, for stamp. Choice Seed Potatoes also for sale.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—I received at the Buffalo Show, 24 premiums and only exhibited 19 pairs of Pigeons; so that any one wanting first-class Pigeons will do well to write me at once, with their order. I can supply POUTERS, most all colors. CARRIERS, Black, Dun, Blue, and Yellow. JACOBINES, Yellow, and White Mottled. TURBITS, Blue-Winged, Yellow-Winged, and Solid Yellow. ISABELLA POUTERS, Yellow and Red. TRUMPETERS, the best on this continent; Black, Solid Yellow, and Yellow Hungarian Trumpeters. Also, Latin or Ground Tumblers. I am now booking orders for the coming season, and to secure first-class birds orders must be sent at once with 25 per cent. of the purchase money, then I will book orders accordingly, and deliver the birds during the Summer or coming Fall. My FANTAILS are not excelled in this country. I can supply Red, Black, Blue, and White Calcuttas; also, Solid Yellow. Circulars and Engravings of Pigeons sent on receipt of six cents in postage stamps. A. GOEBEL, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

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Write for what is wanted. Address

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WANTED.—Parties having for sale first-class Beard Tumblers of all colors will find a purchaser by addressing, with price per pair, Birds must be A 1. H. A. BROWN, Care of P. O. Box 180, N. Y.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Maine, Breeder of White and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas. At the great Show in Portland, Me., my stock was awarded Two Silver Cups, Three Specials, and Eight Societies' Premiums. EGGS from the above, \$3 per doz.

EGGS from Black Cochins and Silver Sebright Bantams (premium stock), \$4 per setting. J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.—As I was appointed by the American Poultry Association to get the latest revised Standard printed and bound, I have the best opportunity to get them at the earliest moment from the binder, and shall act as their agent. Price, \$1. Cash with order. Orders filled in rotation. Send now and secure your copy from the first edition. WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

American Dominiques a specialty.

I have sold my entire stock of LIGHT BRAHMAS to C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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W. E. STITT, COLUMBUS, WIS.—Breeder of Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins; Houdans, Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns; Black Red Games; Sebright and Game Bantams; Rouen, Aylesbury and Cayuga Ducks and Bronze Turkeys; Fancy Pigeons in variety. First-class fowls for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching packed by the most successful method. Send stamp for new illustrated catalogue and price list. Address as above.

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Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics.

A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y.

Circular containing a few practical hints, and Price List of Fowls and Eggs, FREE.

JOHN RUMBOLD, FOWLING CREEK, MD.—Light Brahmas and W. F. B. Spanish Eggs, \$2 per 13. W. Leghorn and Buff Cochins, \$3 per 13. The location of these yards especially recommend them to Southern buyers. Send your orders early.

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WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's Stock Eggs, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine; eggs, \$3.00 per 13. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment. J. C. FULLER, Vineland, N. J.

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SUPERIOR DARK BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS & BANTAMS

At the Show held in Boston, February, 1874, my stock were awarded the following premiums:

First Prize on Dark Brahma Chickens.	
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A FEW TRIOS or single birds of GOLDEN SPANGLED and GOLDEN and SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS and eggs for sale by F. TAYLOR, OAKDALE, Delaware Co., Pa.



I took 1st, 2d, 3d and SPECIAL ON BROWN LEGHORNS, AT THE BUFFALO SHOW, JUST CLOSED.
Send stamp for Circular.

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Toulouse, Bremen, and Hong Kong Geese; Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury and Musk Ducks; Bronze and White Turkeys.

Dorkings, Brahma, Cochins, Guinea, and all other Fowl, Deer, Wild Geese, Swans, Pea Fowls, &c., Also, EGGS at low prices. Best breeds of Dogs, Maltese Cats, Rabbits, &c.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$3.00 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp T. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY Street, NEW HAVEN, Conn.

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y., Breeder of Light Brahmas (Felch and Autocrat Strains), Partridge Cochins, and Brown Leghorns, carefully selected from the best strains in the country. Black B. R. Game Bantams from Crosby's first premium stock. Can spare a few eggs from the above varieties, from same pens I breed from for myself, at \$5 per setting of 13, carefully packed and delivered to Express Co. All cash orders promptly filled in rotation, or money returned. Two trios Partridge Cochins Chickens for sale, large fine birds; price, \$15 per trio. Address as above, Lock Box No. 241.

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RECEIVED 111 PREMIUMS AT THREE FAIRS, last Fall, 1873.

New York State Fair, held in this city, 26 first premiums, 14 second do. Western New York, at Rochester, 24 first premiums, 14 second premiums. Schenectady (County), 26 first premiums, 7 second premiums.

White-Face Black Spanish, White Leghorns, per trio.....	\$12 to \$15
White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, per trio.....	15
Light and Dark Brahmas, per trio.....	15
White, and Gray Dorkings, per trio.....	15
Black, Red, and Brown-Red Game, bred for the pit, per trio.....	15
Houdans, Dominiques, and Silver Hamburgs, per trio.....	12 to 15
Black Red-Game, Gray Game, Gold-Lace, Nankin, and White Java Bantams, per trio.....	8 to 15
Bronze Turkeys, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.....	10 to 25
Fancy Rabbits, or Guinea Pigs, \$3 per pair, 2 pair \$5.	
Fifty varieties of choice mated PIGEONS, \$3 to \$10 per pair.	

Pure bred fresh Eggs for hatching (except Turkeys), \$4 per dozen, 2 dozen \$7; 5 dozen \$15; Turkey Eggs, \$6 per dozen; 2 doz. \$10, carefully packed. 6 varieties of DOGS, at reasonable prices. Birds, Cages, Wire for Coops, Fountains, &c. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

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Send \$1 for the plan of my Poultry House for six varieties, the cheapest, handiest, healthiest, and handsomest house ever built. Excelsior Poultry Yard in the Washington Park.

EGGS. EGGS may be obtained from the following varieties, for hatching: Dark Brahmas, from imported stock; Light Brahmas, from Williams and Felch stock; Buff Cochins, from choice fowls, and pure bred White Leghorns. Price, \$2 per 13 eggs. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

LOOK FOR CASH!—You can get any leading Journal or Paper, weekly or monthly, at club rates, with choice family groceries at T. D. ADAMS, AGENT. Store between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa. Eggs from any named fowl, from \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

FANCY PIGEONS.—JOHN SPEALLER, 1415 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Breeder, Importer, and Dealer in all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. A large lot on hand always. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WHITE POUTERS.—One pair good blowers, very stylish, well booted on good long legs. Price \$40. Address
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Every poultry breeder or fancier should send ten cents for a specimen copy of this new illustrated 20 page poultry monthly, before subscribing for any other. Address C. P. CARPENTER, Editor Poultry Journal.
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PIGEONS—Choice imported and homebred birds.
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—Ped. Houdans, 1 Cock, 4 Hens, \$25; can prove pedigree. Eggs of Light Brahmas, that took premiums, William's strain, and of Ped. Houdans, \$3 per doz., each kind; cash must accompany order.
Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa.

WALNUT HILL POULTRY YARD.—All orders received for Eggs from my fine Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmas, at the following price, \$3 per dozen. "I use the Cushion Bottom Packing Box."
Address P. NEATHER, No. 9 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG.—Pairs, trios, or Cockereels, of my well-known strain, for sale at moderate prices. All of my birds have white ear-lobes, good wing-bars and tails, and their markings are round "moons," or spangles, not crescents or pencilings. None will be shipped save of my own breeding.
WM. R. HILLS, Albany, N. Y.

TRUMPETERS of all colors, and markings, from \$3 to \$40 per pair.
CHAS. D. PARKER, 680 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG.—One or two good trios at reasonable prices. Address
J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHEASANTS.—GOLDEN AND SILVER CHINESE PHEASANTS.—A choice lot just received, in fine condition, which we can sell at the low price of \$35 per pair. Carefully boxed to go any distance.
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RED JACOBINS.—One pair, \$3; three pair, \$4; two pair, \$5; one pair, \$6; one pair, \$8.
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WING TURBITS.—I have Red, Yellow, Black, Dun, Blue, and Silver, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 per pair.
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BUFF COCHINS. Breeding Stock. Imported.
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DOMINIQUE COCHINS. First Premium Stock.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING. BERKSHIRE PIGS. SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. SEND STAMP.
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HELMETS.—Red, black, and yellow at \$2 per pair. They are the prettiest and cheapest of all the fancy stock.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Light Brahmas from the following pens: Duke of Grand Street, weight 15 pounds; Hen's weight 11 and 12 lbs. each. Lord Byron, weight 14 pounds; Hen's weight 12 pounds. Eggs from the above \$5.00 per doz. Partridge Cochins from extra nice stock, Eggs, \$5.00 per dozen. White Crested White Polands, White Crested Black Polands, Silver Spangled Polands, Gold Laced Sebright Bantams, Eggs from above varieties, \$3.00 per dozen. The above are all Premium Stock, carefully selected by myself at the various Poultry Fairs in 1873. No Eggs sent C.O.D. All orders filled in rotation.
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FANCY PIGEONS—CHOICE SINGLE BIRDS FOR SALE.—Blue Carrier Hen, (4½ mos.), \$12.50.* Imported Yellow Owl Cock, \$15.* White Trumpeter Cock, \$10.* Black Carrier Cock, \$7.50. Red wing Turbit, (cock of 1st Prem. presented at State show, Dec., 1872), \$8.* White Crested Fantail Cocks, \$5 to \$7* each. White (Pl. head) Fantail, \$3. Splashed Fantail Hen, \$2. All the above are in good health, pure-bred, and those marked * are especially fine birds and worthy of attention. Also, for sale by the pair, Pouters, Carriers, Owls, Trumpeters, Turbits, Barbs, Tumblers, Jacobins, Moore Caps, Fantails, &c. Choice Tumbler Pigeons, short face, \$8 to \$15. Rose or White Wing, \$8 to \$10. Heavy booted, \$5 to \$7. Solid Yellow, \$3 to \$6. Solid Blacks, \$2 to \$4. Splashed, \$1.50 to \$2.
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philada.

C. G. SANDFORD, 458 FRIENDSHIP STREET, Providence, R. I.
Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per doz.

FOUNTAIN FARM RABBITRY AND POULTRY YARD.—100 common Rabbits at \$2 per pair. Choice Rouen Duck Eggs, \$3 per doz. Duckwing Game Bantam's Eggs, \$3 per doz. Madagascar, Himalayan, Angora, and other breeds of Rabbits. Address
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A FINE DARK BRAHMA PULLET for sale cheap, or will exchange for Rouen or Cayuga Duck Eggs. Also, White Leghorn Eggs, from first-class stock, for sale or exchange,
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For particulars, address A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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At Show of Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6th to 10th, I was awarded the following premiums:

1st and 2d Premium on Dark Brahma Fowls and all the Specials.	Chickens	"	"
1st	"	"	" Buff Cochins Fowls.
2d and 3d	"	"	" " " " " "
3d	"	"	" " " " " "
1st	"	"	" and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.
2d and 3d	"	"	" on Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs.
3d	"	"	" Silver " " "
2d and 3d	"	"	" Houdans.
1st	"	"	" Aylesbury Ducks, and Special.
1st and 2d	"	"	" Rouen " " "
1st	"	"	" Cayuga " " "
1st	"	"	" Bremen Geese.
2d	"	"	" Toulouse " " "
2d	"	"	" Bronze Turkeys.
2d	"	"	" White " " "

Society's Prize Best Collection Dark Brahmas.
" " " " " " Asiatics.

Eggs from above varieties at \$5 per setting. Good Birds for sale. Three Dark Brahma Cocks, solid black breasts, at \$20 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, solid black breasts, well-feathered legs, at from \$6 to \$15 each. Dark Brahma Cockerels, slightly mottled on breast, at from \$3 to \$5 each. Fine young Partridge Cochins, very low, to close out this breed.
A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Alleghany Co., Pa.

HAVING SOLD my entire stock of Dark Brahmas to A. A. Miller, of Oakdale, Alleghany Co., Pa., I will give my attention to Light Brahmas, Dominiques, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs from the above for sale. All first-prize birds.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE BUFF COCHIN COCK and three Pullets (Dodge & Kelly strain), price \$10, and eight Partridge (ochin Cockerels (very fine), at \$2.50 each. Also, FERRETS for Sale. Address
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IMPORTED POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair Blue Pied, Cock 20 inches long, good legs and well booted, plain on the wings, and fine breast-mark; Hen, 18½ inches long, good legs, nicely booted, and in marking is well suited to breed with the cock. The pair bred three good young ones in England the past summer. Price, the pair, \$120. Also, two trios of good AYLESBURY DUCKS at \$12 and \$15 per trio.
Address POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

POUTERS FOR SALE.—1 pair of Black Pied Pouters, Cock 18½ inches long, well marked on the wings, good blower, well booted, and a very showy bird. Hen 17½ inches long, quite well marked, well booted, and a good breeder. The pair have raised six fine young the past season. Price, \$30. Address
POUTER, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL COLUMBARY.—Fancy Pigeons in great variety. Yellow, Black, and Blue Fantails, and Carriers, a specialty. I would call attention to my stock of IMPORTED TOYS ICE PIGEONS, FRILL BACKS, &c. There are few birds more beautiful or delicate in plumage than the two varieties named; an opportunity to procure them is rarely afforded. Send 6 cents for Circular. F. F. POLE,
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FOWLS AND EGGS.—I can furnish now a few trios of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs of above in season. And White and Buff Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Silver-Spangled Polands, Gray and White Dorkings, B. B. Red Games, White Leghorns, Gold Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks, &c. Mode of transporting eggs is as good as the best. My Fowls and Chicks were awarded over \$500 in premiums the past FALL. Send me two 3 cent stamps for new Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry, worth dollars to a beginner. Will exchange NURSERY STOCK for standard pure bred Poultry. For information and PRICE LIST, address
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GAME FOWLS! GAME FOWLS!!—Send for Price List to
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PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1873.

FRIEND MILLER: Your favor, with \$— in full for my entire stock of Buffs, old and young stock of this year, is received.

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A few first-class Trios for sale. Also, Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

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 1 trio Light Brahmas..... 6
 3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock..... 8
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BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hatch of 1873. \$10 per pair. Adult birds at special rates. A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

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SUGAR MAPLE, White Ash, and Red Beach, 50c. per 100; \$2 per 1000. Tulip, Linden, and Sweet Chestnut, \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000. By mail, 25c. per 100 extra. Send stamp for catalogue and description.

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BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp.

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\$2 FOR 13 EGGS! from premium strains of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Russians, Plymouth Rocks, White and Dominique Leghorns, Bantams, and Ducks. *Best stock in the country!* SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, accompanied with cash, to

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

POUTERS, 30 PAIRS FOR SALE.—Three pairs, at \$4 per pair. Two pairs, at \$5 per pair. Four pairs, at \$6 per pair. Five pairs, at \$8 per pair. Thirteen pairs, at \$10 per pair. Three pairs, at \$12 per pair.

FANTAILS FOR SALE.—Thirteen pairs, at \$4 to \$10 per pair; very pretty birds.

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It is the best, safest, and quickest, and only sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PIGEONS IN VARIETY, for sale low. No circulars, write for what you want to

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BLACK RUSSIAN CHICKS, bred by me, were awarded 1st and 2d premium at the great fair in Boston, 1873. I was also awarded 1st premium on Fowls and 1st on Chicks at Connecticut State Fair, 1873. Eggs from above stock, \$4.00 per sitting. Am selling eggs from Light Brahmas weighing from 11 to 13 pounds. Partridge Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks for \$3.00 per sitting. All first premium and standard stock.

For further particulars send stamp for descriptive circular to

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

EGGS from 1st Premium Brown Leghorns, at \$3.00 per setting.

A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

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T. T. BACHELLER,

Editor N. W. Poultry Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

CALCUTTA FANTAILS.—White Crested Calcutta Fantails, out of my imported stock. Having four pair to spare I will sell them at a reasonable price. They have thirty-two and as high as thirty-six feathers in their tail. Also, a few pair of very fine Toy Pigeons.

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Nos. 21 & 23 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

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FANCIERS' AGENCY,

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FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, RABBITS,

AND PETS of all kinds.

GROUND BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS,

GROUND BONE,

GROUND OYSTER-SHELL.

I have sold the Store

39 N. Ninth St.,

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J. C. LONG, JR.,

And now wish to dispose

of my surplus

LIGHT and DARK

BRAHMAS,

And all my FANCY

PIGEONS,

except my Antwerps,

Owls, and Turbints.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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EARLY IN THE SEASON,
 FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

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EARLY IN THE SEASON,
 FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

JOS. M. WADE,

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FANCY PIGEONS.—I have on hand an immense quantity of Fancy Pigeons which I wish to dispose of for want of time to give them proper attention.

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GOLDEN-SPANGLED POLANDS.—A few pairs or trios for sale at \$5 per pair, and \$7 per trio, fine birds; cash to accompany the order. Address

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BULL DOG FOR SALE.—Extra fine, one and a half years old. White, with colored spot on the face. Free from scars, and a perfect specimen. Price \$30. Address

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SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.,

Breeder of choice

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

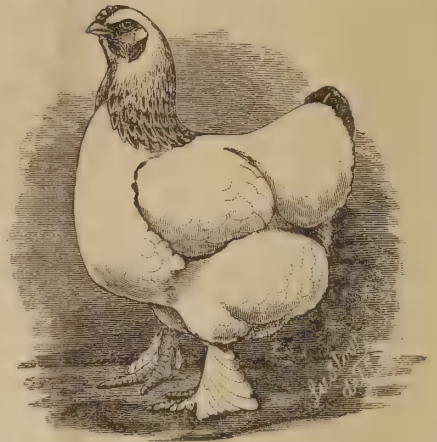
Having had remarkable success with this breed for the past few years, I have concluded to offer a limited number of

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\$5 per doz.



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Are solicited to aid this grand enterprise by forwarding dogs from any
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It is the intention of the management to present upon this occasion the

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From the best Strains to be obtained in this or any other country.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

As my yards are well protected, I shall be able to supply

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

WELL PACKED, VERY EARLY IN THE SEASON.



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FARM AND FANCY POULTRY,

Aquatic Fowls, Song and Ornamental Birds, Pigeons in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Cages,

Aquariums, Gold Fish and Globes, Dogs, and pet animals of all kinds.
A full supply of Books treating on these subjects and everything
necessary to a well-ordered Poultry Yard or Aviary.

Particular attention paid to stocking Pigeon Lofts; prices according
to quality.

PIGEONS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS IMPORTED TO ORDER.

Correspondence solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.
Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.
H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.
A. B. Estes, New York City.
J. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.

E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.
N. B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio.
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.


PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1874.

No. 12.



IMPORTED PARTRIDGE COCHINS, "JEWETT" AND "LADY JANE."

Property of T. S. COOPER, "Linden Grove Stock Farm," Coopersburg, Pa.

 See advertisement.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE IV.

TIME OF HATCHING, CARE, AND FEEDING.

It may not be amiss just here to say a few words in regard to the proper time of hatching this variety. Experience has convinced me that little, if anything, is gained in size by having the chicks hatched before the middle or latter part of April. This, I am aware, is contrary to the prevailing opinion of many breeders; but the largest cockerel I ever bred was hatched April 14th this season (1873), and weighed ten pounds and six ounces, at twenty-four weeks old. If hatched during the cold, chilly days of February or March, they are often attacked with cramp or rheumatism and leg-weakness; the unfavorableness of the weather preventing them from taking sufficient exercise,

and causing a large portion of their food, which should go to make bone and muscle, to be expended in keeping up animal heat. Another difficulty with early hatched broods is, the hen often leaves them before warm weather sets in or they are fully fledged, when they apparently become stunted, and seldom, if ever, make large fowls. On the other hand, those hatched about the middle of April or first of May have the advantage of warm weather, and with good care and feeding will catch up with and pass, and eventually make larger birds than those hatched two months earlier. Well, then having removed your hen with her brood to a perfectly dry coop, or what is better, remove the nest from the pen in which they were hatched (which, I think, every one will agree is just the thing for a hen and chickens), the next question which presents itself is, how to get them to grow to the greatest possible size. I have obtained very good results by the following method: To one pint of corn meal add one teaspoonful of salt and one table

spoonful of ground bone, also a slight sprinkling of pepper; mix thoroughly before wetting. If it can be afforded, milk is excellent to wet it with. After the ingredients are well mixed, stir in milk or water enough to make into a stiff dough. Some writers advise mixing it so that it will crumble and fall apart when thrown on the ground. I prefer it with more milk or water, and think the chicks do too. I like to see the little fellows make a dive for it and get a chunk as big as they can swallow. Now then, suppose you give them their first feed at six in the morning. When first hatched their appetite will return about every two hours. They should be fed as often as this until two weeks old, and then change to every three hours till four weeks old; then feed them every four hours until six months old. Up to this time it will be next to impossible to over-feed them. My manner of feeding is to take a dish containing the food, and a teaspoon; then visit every brood in rotation, giving each a little at a time, being sure that each and every one is satisfied, and being equally sure that no food is left to be uneaten. Change the feed as often as possible. That is, if you give corn meal first in the morning, let the next feed consist of soaked bread, wheat middlings, corn and oats ground together, &c. I think the last feed at night should consist of cracked corn, which should be moistened with milk or water. They should be fed meat of some kind once a day. I usually feed mine scrap-cake or chandler's greaves. It should be chopped fine with a hatchet, put in a pot or pan filled with water, and allowed to soak over night, which softens it and enables the chicks to eat it much better than if fed dry. Sheep's or bullock's liver boiled and chopped fine is excellent. Now then, to all those who are situated as I am, and are compelled to rear their fowls on bare yards, entirely destitute of grass, comes the most important part of feeding, which is to supply your chicks with an unlimited quantity of green food, which should be grass. It is useless to attempt to rear fine birds without it. I give it to mine in addition to their other food twice daily. It does not matter how long the grass is, provided it be fresh and sweet. Lay it on a block or board, and with a hatchet chop it into fine chaff, say about one-fourth of an inch in length. To get extraordinary fine large birds this constant care and regular feeding is absolutely necessary, though ordinary-sized ones may be had without. The ground bone should be mixed with their food once a day. It is very beneficial in preventing leg-weakness in the cockerels. It causes full and profuse feathering; also prevents early laying in the pullets by keeping them raw and unformed until their frame has developed. I feel satisfied that it adds greatly to the size of birds reared in small, bare yards. For the knowledge of its value I am indebted to "*Wright's Brahma Fowl*," a little book which ought to be in the hands of every Brahma fancier. With regard to putting salt in the food: In former years, before I commenced to use it, I often had chicks that would stop growing at about six or eight weeks old. Sometimes two or three in a brood would be affected in this way. They would eat voraciously and did not fledge at all, being bare nearly all summer. I killed several, and on dissecting them found the gizzard filled with small white worms, from one-half to an inch and a half in length. They had eaten holes throughout the gizzard in all directions. I immediately commenced to put salt in the soft food, and have not had a single case since.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., March 1st.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POOR POULTRY v. POOR JUDGES.

AMONG other things that result in considerable harm to the poultry dealers and their business is the indiscriminate awarding of premiums where there is no merit to justify, and the subsequent injury which follow such awards. At perhaps a majority of the State and county fairs throughout the country there is offered premiums for poultry, and in most cases the judges of poultry at these fairs are anything but posted. When one sees some of the stock which has "won the first premium," he will be forcibly reminded of an inquisitive gentleman who wrote to one of the papers out West inquiring why the award for fruit in water colors was given to an *oil* painting?

I recently saw a trio of Buff Cochins, which were awarded the highest premium at a large county fair, and one of the hens would have been totally disqualified at a regular poultry exhibition. Another case: I observed when the judges (?) passed their opinion that a trio of S. P. Polish were "all-right, give 'em first prize," when *both* of the hens had *five toes*, and the cock would not have counted thirty-five points. I will give still another case, where a cock was entered as a Dominique, when there was no such blood in him. I could mention many similar cases. If this was the end of the blunders, simply errors in judging, it would not be quite so bad, but it is not; there is yet greater damage done. In many cases parties receiving such premiums advertise "*prize blood stock*," and purchasers are thereby deceived, and lose faith in *all* poultry breeders, which deters many who would otherwise purchase were not some one's unfortunate venture held up to them as a warning. There is a difference between a *foul* dealer and a dealer in fowls.

Low price is a doubtful merit in most any article, and especially suspicious when offered as one of the best recommendations of good poultry. Every one will find in the end that it is *cheaper* to pay a good price for good stock to some reliable dealer than a poor price for poor stock to an unreliable dealer. If we desire to save the poultry business from reproach, we must strive to induce the agricultural fairs to select *competent* judges of poultry; and when we find any man who does not deal fair and square with all of his customers, let us be not afraid to speak out and "show him up," that others may be guarded against him and his transactions. If a man can show his intentions were good, and is willing to *make right* any little oversight or misrepresentation, well enough; it may be sufficient evidence that he is honest. To illustrate this point: some time ago I paid a *gentleman* (?), in New York State, his price for a trio each of Light Brahmas and P. Cochins; after receiving them, in a heavy ungainly box, and paying \$5.90 expressage, I discovered the Brahmas were anything but what they had been represented. The cock badly *pigeon-toed*, minus one gill, &c., and the hens with numerous bad points. I wrote my complaints. The answer came that "The fowls were selected by an employee, but that any future orders I favored him with, would see that I got good stock, &c. Was very sorry they were not all right, &c." His grief was not sufficient, however, for him to be honest enough to offer to do as he should. The Brahmas were of no use; I would not put them in my breeding-yards. The Cochins were good. Now note the difference in dealers: I received some fowls from a gentleman in Connecticut, and one of the pullets had a crooked or wry tail, and I immediately informed him of the

fact. His reply was, "That he picked them out *himself*, but in the evening, and if such was sent was not aware of it, and offered to remit the *money* back to be, or would satisfy me with eggs in the spring; I could take my choice." This I am satisfied is an *honest* dealer, and, with the one exception stated, the fowls sent me far exceeded my expectations. Twice the amount I paid for them would not induce me to part with them.

I deem it a duty, in justice to our reputation, and in order to maintain the dignity of our business, to expose every case of dishonest dealing that comes to our notice as soon as the facts can be investigated. I am confident the *Journal* will gladly publish such, and aid us all to build up the business, by weeding out dishonesty.

G. O. BROWN.

MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS, BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

WORMS IN FOWLS.

MR. EDITOR:

Although trifling as this subject may seem to many, I have learned to regard it as a complaint of great importance, for the simple reason that it is generally overlooked, or rather credited to some other disease. It first attracted my attention as cholera (*i. e.*, the symptoms in a distressing case were similar), such as, refusal of food, great thirst; droppings of a greenish character at first, and afterward becoming thin and whitish; great weakness, cramps, ruffled plumage, &c.; the only difference being, that the fowls did not die off suddenly, or in great numbers, but sometimes lived over a week in this distressing condition.

I began treatment on a pullet for cholera, but without any apparent relief. Expecting her to die at all events, I gave her a full half ounce of laudanum, to see what a fowl could endure. In about five hours after I looked at her, and being still alive, I examined the droppings, and found a worm. It was about two inches in length, and the thickness of a medium corn-broom splint, both ends coming to a sharp point like a pin, with one end slightly curved. I then procured common worm-seed, and made a strong tea, and gave her three tablespoonfuls. Next morning I found her still alive, though totally blind in one eye, and nearly so in the other; *the effects of laudanum, perhaps*. During the night she had passed about twenty worms, all as above described. I then concluded to put an end to her existence, and upon opening her found the liver about twice its natural size, and otherwise diseased, having the appearance of decay in spots. The intestines were greatly inflamed from the gizzard throughout, and in two places I found small white warty-looking substances grown fast on the inner side, also several worms, making in all about thirty in this fowl.

I afterward gave my fowls worm-seed, mixed in soft food, and numbers of worms passed from them, after which there was a decided improvement; and, although the weather was unfavorable, they soon began laying, and looked cheerful.

The first indications I noticed of worms was a dull, stupid appearance, loss of appetite, and rather stiff, crampish movements.

The pullet referred to, with a number of others, was raised by my father, some four miles distant. His runs are rather damp, being what might be called good meadow lands.

A few years ago I received a lot of turkeys, which were raised on similar grounds, and noticing the stupor and loss of appetite in one, I fed it soft food for a few days, mixing in cattle powder, in hopes of improving the appetite, and in

a few days hundreds of small, conical-looking worms passed from her (they were about one-fourth of an inch in length), after which it became as bright and lively as any of them.

I am convinced that this complaint in fowls exists to a great extent, and is not suspected. A. C. HUNSBERGER.

PORTLAND, PA., March 2, 1874.

N.B. The laudanum was made by rather an unqualified druggist, and consequently may not have been full strength.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CORN FODDER FOR FOWLS.

IN a recent number of the *Fanciers' Journal* a correspondent recommends hay for fowls in winter. Corn fodder is also excellent where fowls are confined in a small yard without grass; they will eat the blades of the corn quite eagerly. Where a small quantity of sweet corn is raised in the garden, it is an excellent plan to cut off and cure the stalks when the ears are taken off for table use. The blades will then be much sweeter and better than if left to ripen and dry before cutting.

F. R. W.

CURE FOR ROUP.

THIS disease—so common, so fatal, and so easily cured—is the dread of many fanciers. As a gentleman, from Philadelphia, who was treating this disease experimentally, wrote me: "It is a nasty disease, and so contagious that it can be spread through a flock by allowing any of them access to a room or house where a patient has been kept weeks before."

My experience has been a sad one, for, until the last year or two, I thought it incurable; consequently, many of our fowls perished from neglect.

My treatment is simply this: In the first stage of the disease, which is denoted by a watery substance exuding from the eye, I give a dose of castor oil, which will generally be sufficient to effect a cure; but, if a fowl has not been noticed in this stage and left until the roof of the mouth and tonsils become ulcerated, several doses of oil may be necessary, about twelve hours apart. I use a small mop, dipped in vinegar, to cleanse the roof of the mouth, throat, head and nostrils; after which, instead of the lunar caustic for burning the ulcers, I dip a mop or feather in soft soap (which all good housekeepers generally have) and touch every ulcer. This answers every purpose, is convenient, and in its use there is not the danger of destroying the membrane of the larynx as with the caustic.

By using the vinegar wash and soap, several times as needed, and giving the necessary doses of oil or "castor beans," you need never lose a case from roup.

PEA FOWLS.

THINKING some years of experience in early life with these beautiful birds may not be amiss in answer to "D," last volume, page 822, I will say that I met at the beginning with the same difficulty that has overtaken him. In those days we lacked the advantages of poultry books and a "*Country Gentleman*" to apply to; hence I had to get my knowledge by experience. The pea fowl is a native of India, where the writer has seen it, wild and tame. The difference in the two conditions is not apparent to casual observation. Besides our common bird, there are some other varieties

among fanciers, known as pied and white, and these varieties have been introduced into California from Japan. But none of these are superior or equal in beauty to our ordinary birds. They were originally introduced into Western Europe by Vasco da Gama, the great Portuguese navigator, who succeeded in bringing a few live ones to his kingly master, Fernando the Fat. The birds are wild, yet easily domesticated. Thousands of them are to be seen ornamenting the grounds around the Hindoo temples. The feathers are used by the priests for ornamentation, and the eggs and flesh for food. The bird will not bear any confinement—requires a large range—and to be fully enjoyed as an ornamental appendage to the grounds, must be in large flocks. They are not prolific, yet thrifty and vigorous, and will live to an advanced age. The patriarch of our flock lived to be twenty-two years old, and was gathered to his Hindoo fathers in the natural way. I have seen it stated that at one time in the East they were recognized as a sacred bird—and I have seen the huge roofs of the temples of Allahabad, a sacred city of India, perfectly alive with them. Our original flock, now forty years old, is still in existence on the banks of the Delaware. They are a difficult bird to transplant when matured. I remember once to have presented a trio to a youthful sweetheart who lived some fifteen miles away, and the whole party returned in a few days. We began with a sitting of fifteen eggs, sent to us by Mr. Camac, who kept a splendid flock at his country seat near Philadelphia, and my grandfather brought them to us, carrying them on his lap in his carriage all the way. Ten were put under a turkey hen, and five under an old-fashioned five-toed Dominique hen—by the way, about the best fowl after all. Of the ten, seven hatched out; of the five, three came out—in all ten. Of these, seven (four hens and three cocks) came to perfect maturity, and formed the nucleus of our flock.

In the next two years' experience, when left to their own devices, the hens in the latter days of March would steal their nests, hiding in the top of the stalk-stack, straw-rick, or among the swingle tow stored in the peak of the roof over the colt stable—in the farm talk of that day called the "cupola," it being the highest building on the farm, surmounted by a rough turret, or "look-out," much needed in early days, and decorated with a red wooden weather-cock imported from Holland. This high-up, out-of-the-way place was the favorite resort of both the pea fowl and the turkey hen in spring; yet, later in summer, both made their nests on the ground.

The hen will lay six or seven eggs, go to sitting, and the moment one peeps under her wing, away she goes with it. In her anxiety to avoid the too scrutinizing observation of her master, her baby starves, or is destroyed by vermin. At all events, it disappears in a few days. Later in the season the hen steals her nest in a thick hedge row—if possible, under a pile of stones, or in a rocky cliff, with the approach well protected with briars, &c. Again she lays six or seven eggs, and turns up at the end of the season with a couple of fine birds. Thus left to their own devices, the egg product would amount to twelve to fourteen, and the bird product two or three.

Two years of this sort of thing was enough. The bird being a native of a hot climate, and luxuriating in tropical heat, accounts for the failure in some degree. The peacock is magnificent, and although he will sometimes mount the chimney top and yell discord, much to the disquiet of human sensibilities, yet when he appears upon the lawn at "noon-

tide," in full array, people who have a weakness for fine feathers forgive him. Yet with all his beauty he is an egoist of the meanest sort, ugly-tempered, cantankerous, and jealous among his family, especially in the spring, and is a coward withal. A plucky chicken cock will make him beat an ignominious retreat; and with all his domineering, he is a "hen-pecked" fellow after all. For when it comes to a pitched battle between him and his wife, he uniformly comes off second best and retires; not from gallantry, but his vanity, centered in the protection of his tail, upsets his equilibrium in the whirl of the fray. Among the feathered tribe, the bird of paradise is his only equal in vanity and meanness. He is charged with destroying the young, but in my experience this charge is not proved. But he will spy out the nest, and if he can evade the hen, who keeps a wary eye upon him, he will tramp the eggs to pieces, and wing his way to the chimney top, and screech with delight at his dastardly conduct. He is wise to keep out of her way then, for if she catches him his hair will get pulled "certain sure." But since she is as amiable as he is cross-grained, and she admires him very much, he is soon forgiven. He will plunder the nests and devour the eggs of other poultry; but he is a cute thief, and seldom risks being caught. In the barnyard he is no more insolent than turkeys or guineas.

The young pea hen is somewhat disposed to flirt, and will coquet with the young gobblers, causing the old one to knock things about some. The old hen is amiable and motherly. Armed with this experience, at the third year we marked the nests and stole the eggs, always taking them away after roosting time. The old hens would now lay nine to eleven and stop. Sometimes we would get four or five from a second laying in-doors. Then she would steal her nest and turn up in July with five or six birds. Insect life is then rampant, and when they go for them they get them. At this business they can beat the turkey out of the field, being more active and intelligent.

The stolen eggs, we put ten in a nest, under a good staid old turkey hen, and five under a Dominique hen. Ten chicks would be sure to hatch, and sometimes twelve. Put all with the turkey, as she is the best foster mother, and would pull through with eight or ten. The chicks are very pretty—much more hardy than turkeys, and more easily raised; must have plenty of room, animal food, water at will; are very docile, like to be petted, handled, and fed; will eat out of your hand or mouth, and flutter all over you; are very quick of wing, hence avoid many accidents, and will mount to the top of a three-foot paling before a turkey chick will mount a clap-board. At two months old I have seen them perched along the peak of the barn roof, making their way thence by the sheds and house roofs, and in another month on the very peak of the cupola.

By and by, when we came to know more and had old hens, we let them hatch and raise the chicks. When the writer went away to college there was a flock of eighty, and, when on parade, as fine a sight as one could wish to see. Judge Buel, the founder of the *Cultivator*, visited my father about this time, much admired my birds, and complimented me very highly.

As an edible bird, the pea fowl is quite equal to the turkey; and if cooked as they do it in India, is superior. It is a very sweet dish; the cooked bird is served incased by his own skin, set up in full feather, as the English serve a pheasant, standing up to his belly among olives, pomegranates, figs, dates, &c. The eggs are only fit to be eaten boiled very hard, or as an omelet with strong cheese, old ham, rusty bacon, well curried, as served to the British India officers.—*B. W. H., in Country Gentleman.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BREEDING TO THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR.

As poultry breeding has to meet the Convention's Standard to receive the judges' favorable awards, it becomes questionable whether every one now attempting to breed to fancy points is prepared to do it; and in view of that hypothesis, I would intimate a system which might obtain to the advantage of all concerned. If, for example, the many who are now attempting to breed to points from cheap birds, or from eggs purchased from an injudicious breeder (premising all the while that in both instances the purchases were made from pure-bred stock), should, instead of breeding from fowls of their own mating, buy *each season* eggs from reliable and judicious fanciers, who, from means and position, could devote their entire time to the scientific breeding of high classed stock, such a system would enable the breeders to devote more time and money to the subject, because their customers would be more numerous, and consequently their profits greater, and to the buyers of eggs the results would still be greater: in this, that their stock would be unquestionably nearer to standard requisites, and consequently would bring better prices. Furthermore, the annual purchaser of eggs would not have the trouble and expense of keeping breeding stock. In that case a few common hens for sitting would be all that would be necessary to keep over winter; consequently a much less expensive preparation would be needed to raise the fancy breeds in the coming spring. This plan would enable any fancier to stock his summer lawns with the various breeds of poultry which have so beautifully adorned the show-pens at all the great exhibitions of the land, which of late years have attracted so large a share of popular interest.

This plan would also enable one to go through with the whole catalogue of improved poultry in a few years, thereby familiarizing himself and family with all the feathered tribes of domestic attainment.

V. M. F.

JACK RABBIT CHASE IN TEXAS.

THE PRAIRIE SPORT THAT PRECEDED A BALL IN GONZALES.

AMONG the finest sports of Texas, a correspondent says, are the rabbit chases. Don't imagine an ordinary rabbit hunt. The rabbit of Texas is in reality a hare, similar in size and proportion to the English hare. It is known in Texas as the mule-eared or jackass rabbit. It is so named from the length of its ears, which measure from five to six inches. The length of the animal from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail is three feet when fully grown; color, grayish brown; fore legs short and slender, hind legs and quarters long, fully developed, and symmetrically proportioned, indicating great strength and fleetness. Its ears are long and pendant, but capable of being erected; hence the name of mule-eared rabbit. It is not a mischievous animal like the swamp rabbit, which commits depredations on gardens and fruit trees. It feeds on the prairie grass and drinks no water except the dews of rain drops. It does not burrow, but makes a nest in the grass for its young. Its flesh is so tough and sinewy that it is not fit for food, but is hunted only for sport.

A stranger is almost certain to be invited to a rabbit chase soon after his arrival, especially if his dress and air indicate to the Texan that he is from the Eastern States.

On my arrival in southwestern Texas, I put up in the only hotel of the little village of Gonzales, on the Guadalupe river. After a good square meal of Texan fare, consisting of beef-steak, hominy, corn bread, and coffee, and just as I was finishing my cigar, I heard a familiar voice, and turned to greet an old acquaintance who moved to Texas some years ago. Before the evening was over it was arranged for me to join in a rabbit chase the next day. "But," said my friend, "can you ride a mustang?"

"I guess so, unless he is much harder to ride than a thoroughbred."

"Not much. Be ready, booted and spurred, to mount tomorrow at eight. Your mustang will be ready for you. I will call and we'll gallop over to the Squire's, the place of rendezvous. You shall have the prettiest girl and the boldest lady rider for your companion in the hunt. Good-night and pleasant dreams."

Anticipating the appointed time by a few minutes, Bob was on the ground the next morning with the mustang. We galloped over to the Squire's, about two miles from the village in the prairie. His pretty daughter Helen cheerfully accepted Bob's friend for an escort. She was well mounted, and sat with ease and grace. While we conversed, other members of the party came in by twos and fours from all points up the prairie, making for the central point, the Squire's. In a short time a company of about twenty ladies and gentlemen, or about a dozen couples had arrived, etiquette requiring each gentleman to bring a lady. Most of the party were mounted on mustangs. A few rode splendid hunters, bred from imported stock. The ladies wore dark habits or skirts, and stylish caps, ornamented with a jaunty white feather. They were evidently at home in the saddle, and more graceful riders I never saw. The gentlemen were in every kind of costume, from a hunting jacket to a blouse, and one wearing a Mexican ranchero's buckskin suit and sombrero, bore himself more proudly than all the rest.

The sounding of a horn in the distance threw the party into the wildest excitement. "There comes Roving Bill, our hunter," said Bob, and soon a wild Western ranger dashed in among us, followed by a dozen or more splendid English greyhounds and two black-and-tan beagles, or, as they are termed in the South, deer hounds. His long black hair floated from under a slouched hat, and he was fully equipped with the formidable six-shooter and bowie knife, the indispensable companions of the border Texan. He was welcomed with a shout, which he returned with, "are you all ready for the hunt?" "All ready," was the reply. Then "forward" was the command, and we dashed gaily over the prairie for several miles, riding in couples, that seemed to enjoy the chance for a flirtation as much as the exercise.

We galloped on two or three miles. Then our Master of the Chase ordered a halt, and conversation and flirtation ceased. Disposing his company in groups (in which position we were to remain until the game was up), he galloped here and there over the plain in our front, while the intelligent dogs dispersed themselves, waiting for the bugles to start the game.

Up sprang a rabbit directly in our front, and bounded off a few paces. Halting, it raised itself straight upon its haunches, surveyed the scene a moment with its bright black eyes, erected its long quivering ears, and then, with lightning speed, it darted with long bounds over the prairie,

followed closely by the hounds, while each gay cavalier and lady with shout and halloo, dashed after the pack. The deep-mouthed beagles, with their music, led off after the rabbit, but were soon left behind by the fleet greyhounds. With long and graceful leaps they stretched over the plain, at first loosing ground on the rabbit. But the greyhound's bottom is the hunter's sure reliance. As they ran they gained upon the frightened, flying game, which ran without the hope of reaching a covert, out on the open prairie, its only home. Faster and faster the greyhounds followed, with outstretched necks, gaining at every bound, until they seemed fairly to fly.

The riders followed with shouts, led off by Roving Bill, who, with hat off and flowing hair, was all animation. With keen, shrill whoops he urged on the pack, and was answered in the rear by the beagles, that followed more slowly but surely in the track, while the riders of the chase were scattered in confusion over the plain. The hounds were gaining; nearer and nearer they approached the rabbit. Its ears were thrown back; with desperate leaps it plunged, in the vain hope of escape from its inevitable doom.

A leader of the pack dashed forward and with a bound leaped upon the game. A sharp struggle, a wailing cry, and all was over. The chase was ended. The riders came galloping up at intervals until all were in at the death. No further notice was taken of the poor rabbit. The deer hounds coming up with savage growls claimed what they evidently considered their prey, while the greyhounds yielded in lordly disdain.

Roving Bill: "Well gents, we've had a right smart chase of it, run nigh on to five miles; 'twas almost equal to a regular fox chase. What next? Shall we have another chase, or go home and get ready for the fandango?" All: "The fandango, the fandango, by all means;" and engaging our partners for the dance that evening, we rode at leisure back to the village, well pleased with our morning's sport. Sometimes five or six rabbits are killed before the sport is over. A fandango invariably concludes the day's fun.

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

(Continued from page 167, No. 11.)

CLASS XXI—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best Improved Incubator, Jacob Graves, Boston, \$10. Exhibition Coop, Branson & Hurley, Utica, \$2. Coop for Hen and Chickens, W. M. Dimmick, Hubbardsville, \$2.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.


1. Largest and best display of Fowls and Chicks (not less than twenty varieties), G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$50. 3. Best collection of Asiatics, \$15; 2d, \$10; G. H. Warner, New York Mills, and Seward Merry, Ilion, tied, and each received \$12.50. 5. Best collection French Class, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$15. 7. Best collection Dorking Class, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$15. 9. Best collection Spanish Class, A. Leach, Utica, \$15. 11. Best collection Games, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$15. 12. Second best collection Games, Alfred Gray, Trenton Falls, \$10. 13. Best collection Game Bantams, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$10. 17. Best collection Pigeons, W. C. Harte, Clinton, \$5. 19. Best collection Cage Birds, George Weber, Utica, silver cup. 20. Best display Mink, Henry Ressegue, Verona, \$10. 21. Best display Live Fish, Seth Green, Superintendent of Fisheries, \$10. 22. Best display Dressed Poultry, Jones Brothers, Utica, \$5. 23.


Best trio La Fleche Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 24. Best trio Light Brahma Chicks, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 25. Best trio Dark Brahma Fowls, C. H. Townsend, Utica, \$5. 26. Best trio Dark Brahma Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$6. 27. Best trio Buff Cochins, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 28. Best trio Buff Cochins Fowls, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 29. Best trio Partridge Cochins Fowls, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 30. Best trio Partridge Cochins Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 31. Best trio Black Cochins Fowls, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 32. Best trio Black Cochins Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 33. Best trio White Cochins Fowls, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, \$5. 34. Best trio Houdan Fowls, Edward Warr, Utica, \$5. 35. Best trio Houdan Chicks, Edward Warr, Utica, \$5. 36. Best trio Crevecoeur Fowls, N. A. Fuller, Glen, \$5. 37. Best trio Crevecoeur Chicks, E. T. Batsford, Utica, \$5. 39. Best trio Silver Gray Dorking Chicks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 40. Best trio Dominique Fowls, O. Howland, Auburn, \$5. 41. Best trio Plymouth Rock Chicks, A. Leach, Utica, silver goblet. 42. Best trio White Leghorn Fowls, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 44. Best trio Golden Sebright Bantams, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 45. Best trio Black Spanish Chicks, O. R. Babcock, New Hartford, \$5. 46. Best trio Golden Spangled Hamburg Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 48. Best pair White Game Fowls, W. R. Dudley, Augusta, \$5. 49. Best pair Derby Game Fowls, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$5. 50. Best pair Irish Gray Game Chicks, John Fulton, Gloversville, \$5. 51. Best pair Duckwing Game Bantams, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$5. 52. Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$5. 53. Best Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Chicks, E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$5. 55. Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Fowls, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 56. Best pair Black-breasted Red Game Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 57. Best Houdan Cock, Edward Warr, Utica, \$2. 58. Best Bronze Turkey, pure breed, George Vandervear, Port Jackson, pair Rouen Ducks. 59. Best six Light Brahma Cockerels, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 60. Best six Light Brahma Pullets, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 61. Best Partridge Cochins Pullet, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 62. Best Partridge Cochins Cockerel, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$5. 63. Best display Light Brahmas (not less than six trios), Seward Merry, Ilion, \$10. 64. The heaviest Goose, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$3. 65. Best Canary Bird, William Dunn, Utica, bird cage. 68. Best Houdan Pullet, Edward Warr, Utica, \$5. 69. Best trio Brown Leghorn Chicks, A. Leach, Utica, \$5. 71. The heaviest Cock, Seward Merry, Ilion, \$2. 72. Best trio White Dorkings, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 73. Best display Houdans (not less than four trios), Edward Warr, Utica, \$5. 74. Largest and best bred Bronze Turkey Gobbler, George Vandervear, Port Jackson, \$5. 75. Best Black Spanish Cockerel, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. 76. Best trio Duckwing Games, C. H. Warren, Verona, \$5. 77. Best trio Colored Dorkings, R. P. Wolcott, Holland Patent, \$5. 78. Best trio White Leghorn Chicks, A. Leach, Utica, \$5. 79. Best pair Game Bantams (other than Black-breasted Red or Duckwing), E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, \$5. 80. Best trio Golden Spangled Hamburg Fowls, Johnson & Hague, Utica, \$5. 82. Best pair Rouen Ducks, E. N. Kelsey, Durhamville, \$5. 83. Best pair Aylesbury Ducks, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 84. Best trio Plymouth Rock Fowls, A. Leach, Utica, \$5. 85. Best trio Dominique Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 86. Best trio White Cochins Chicks, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 87. Best trio Silver Spangled Hamburg Chicks, William R. Hills, Albany, \$5. 88. Best Dark Brahma Cock, Edward Warr, Utica, \$2. 89. Best Dark Brahma Cockerel, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. 90. Best White Cochins Cock, F. H. Loucks, Salisbury Centre, \$2. 91. Best White Cochins Cockerel, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$2. 92. Best Black Cochins Cock, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. 93. Best Black Cochins Cockerel, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. 94. Best Black Spanish Cock, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$2. 95. The heaviest Hen, N. A. Fuller, Glen, \$2. 96. Best Game Cock, J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, \$5. 97. Best approved Incubator, J.


Graves, Boston, \$10. 99. Best trio Fowls or Chicks (any breed), G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5. 100. Best Black Cochon Hen, G. H. Warner, New York Mills, \$5.


The competition in some classes of fowl was very close indeed, and the judges devoted the greatest attention to such cases. In some instances feathers were plucked and compared, and a steelyard was even employed to bring in correct weight as one criterion.

Items Interesting and Amusing.


 A FARMER at Augusta, Ga., has discovered his dog milking his cow.


 A PERFECTLY white deer was shot in Pike County, Pa., last month.


 DEER are very plenty in Pike County, Pa., this season.


 Two Mountainville trappers have caught one hundred minks since the trapping season commenced.


 A POUGHKEEPSIE sportsman shot thirty-seven woodcock in one afternoon, near New Paltz.


 "You don't do that again," said the pig to the boy who cut his tail off.


 WOLVES are so plenty around Crown Point, Indiana, that sparking has fallen off at least one-half.


 WHAT is it that is a cat and not a cat, and yet is a cat? A kitten.


 THERE were pigeons on exhibition at the National Columbarian Society's show that were worth and would bring \$200 each, and upwards.


 THE Duchess of Geneva, the famous \$40,000 cow, died at the farm of Samuel Campbell, at New York Mills, recently.


 A BLACK BASS was caught in the Delaware recently that had in its mouth thirteen hooks, with pieces of lines from a half to ten yards in length.


 MR. H. LOWERY, of Pine Bush, took up a skip of bees recently, the honey from which weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds.


 DURING a recent snow storm in Sullivan County, a legion of black and dark brown worms were discovered in the snow that fell. They varied in size from three-fourths to two inches in length.


 It is said that chestnuts can be preserved any length of time by simply putting them in a box or bag, and sprinkling common salt among them. The salt not only keeps the worms from them, but prevents them from becoming hard.


 A SHEEP was found in Maine the other day under a snowdrift in a hole seven or eight feet deep, where it had been for at least twelve days without food. It was alive, and being pulled out, ran briskly to the barn, apparently all right.


 A CARGO of two millions of dollars worth of silk worms recently arrived at San Francisco, on their transcontinental journey to France. They were purchased in Yokohama, China, by the French government, and arrived at San Francisco on the 15th of December. Only three days were lost in transferring them to the freight cars.

 FOUL PROMOTION.—"Why did the General take you on his staff?" was asked of a young Hussar, not long ago, by an enthusiast. "Oh! I'll tell you; because I cut ——" "Through the ranks of the enemy, you hero!" interrupted the enthusiast (she was a lady). "Oh! dear no, nothing of the sort; it was because I cut up a turkey so well."

 CATTLE AND WHEAT.—We have before us the statistics of two great products, the cattle crop of Texas and the wheat crop of California, both for the year 1873. For the cattle sent from Texas the sum realized by dealers of that State was \$8,000,000, and for California wheat crop exported from San Francisco the receipts are estimated at \$10,000,000. It will thus be seen that, vast as the California wheat crop is, the Texas cattle crop is not far below it.

 DISEASES OF PIGS.—Many of the diseases of pigs are contagious, and the instant a pig is observed to be sick it should be removed to a separate pen; and it would be well to regard this single case of sickness as an indication that something is wrong in the general management of the pigs. Clean out the pens, scald the troughs, scrape out all decaying matter from under and around them, sprinkle chloride of lime about the pen, or what is probably better, carbolic acid. Dry earth is a cheap and excellent disinfectant. Use it liberally at all times. Whitewash the walls of the pens; wash all the inside and outside wood work, troughs, plank floors, &c., with crude petroleum; it is the cheapest and best antiseptic yet discovered.

 DR. BUSHELL, physician to the British Legation at Peking, not long since made a journey through inner Mongolia to Kalgan, and thence northwesterly to Shang-tu, the old northern capital of the Yuan dynasty, described by the great Venetian traveler, Marco Polo. This place was built by the famous Kublai Khan. Dr. Bushell found the site a complete desert, overgrown with rank weeds and grass, the abode of foxes and owls, which prey on the numerous prairie rats and partridges. The walls of the city, built of earth faced with unhewn stone and brick, are still standing, but are more or less dilapidated, and the inclosed space is strewn with blocks of marble and other remains of large temples and palaces, while broken lions, dragons, and the remains of other carved monuments lie about in every direction, half hidden by the thick and tangled overgrowth.

 ARAB HORSES.—The experience of French and Prussian authorities appears to go against the Arab, as the best horse for the service. A German correspondent of the London *Veterinarian*, writes: "All the Prussian cavalry regiments have had to report to the Emperor William their experience of the French horses captured and utilized during the war. Though differing on many points, the reports agree in general, that the German military horses are preferable in every respect to the French, and especially to those of Arab race. This," the correspondent adds, "confirms what was stated to me in September, 1870, at the camp at Beverloo, in Belgium, when I went to see the French prisoners there, who had a number of their horses with them. The Belgian officers and the French cavalry sergeants (there were no French officers in the camp) all declared to me that the Arabs, of which there were fine specimens in the camp, would be considered, in a military point of view, only as pretty toys."

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CULLS.

To the beginner in the poultry fancy, or in any other fancy for that matter, we would say, *don't buy culls*. When you buy, buy the best, and leave the culls for those who have no taste. We talk "by the book" in this matter. Years ago, when first taken by the fever, we invested in some cheap Light Brahmas. It was our first purchase. We found them advertised in the *American Agriculturist*, and sent for them. They came in good condition, but there seemed to be something about them which did not quite come up to our idea of what the fowls ought to be. One hen had a comb which made a struggle to be a pea-comb, but it ended simply in a wrinkle. The second was without any color but pure white, and would, with her single comb erect and nicely serrated, have passed for a fair specimen of White Cochins. The third had a single comb, but a dark neck-hackle, and the cock had every mark of a good White Cochins, except that he had long legs. Not a particle of black was to be found on him anywhere. The neighbors thought them grand birds. They were everything that could be desired in size, and we felt proud of them when we saw passers-by stop and look over the fence and admire them; but still we had an uncomfortable feeling that there was something wrong somewhere, and inwardly, though we didn't acknowledge it, made up our minds that there was a double sell in this transaction. Nor was this the last time we were misled by the idea of buying something cheap. We have, however, learned by all our misfortunes in this direction that good broadcloth cannot often be bought at shoddy prices.

But not alone is the advice as to buying culls good advice; we would add the equally important suggestion, *never sell culls*. If you have fowls in your yard that have a single disqualification (one at least which will affect their value as breeders or as show birds), consign them at once to the stock which you keep for eating. Even the best birds will now

and then, on the principle of reversion, throw some faulty young. These are just as good as the handsomest for eating purposes, and should be used for this only; for although their direct progeny may not show the same faults, they will be produced at some time when least expected.

There is a second and important reason why we should not sell culls or inferior fowls: there are parties in poultry breeding who will take advantage of such sale to show what your stock consists of. A year ago I turned two Partridge Cochins pullets among my common hens for hatchers. Shortly after a neighbor, who had fowls of the same breed, came and bought them at very low rates. During the breeding season he never failed to exhibit one of them to all his customers as a sample of my stock; and yet I am told, by one who knows, that he bred from these fowls himself, but kept them as a standing advertisement against mine, knowing, too, that I had rejected them. It was unfair, but I could not help myself, except when parties came and reported his work.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PREMIUM EXTRAORDINARY.

IN No. 3 of *Fanciers' Journal*, George W. White, writing of the premium extraordinary offered at the Buffalo Show, says: "Then should he"—that is, the winner of this premium—"invest the one hundred dollars in gold in the best cock that can be procured, he would have a breeding pen of Dark Brahmas that would be the envy of every lover of this beautiful and valuable variety."

One might collect in this way a pen of very choice birds, but it would by no means follow that they would be all that could be desired for breeding stock. A half dozen of hens might be selected, from as many different yards; all of them, measured by the standard, might be nearly perfect, and yet they may differ greatly in the shade of coloring and style of penciling. Suppose the hens were of different shades of gray, as silver-steel and blue-gray, and a cock should be chosen for his excellence, as measured by the standard, bred from stock the hens of which were dark brown, the result would not probably be satisfactory to the breeder; in fact, no experienced breeder would expect good results from a breeding pen made up in this way.

A prominent breeder recently said to me, "I know but one man with whom I would be willing to exchange Dark Brahma fowls, and he has bred from the same stock as my own, and kept it free from outside admixtures."

Many breeders, who have not had large experience with Dark Brahmas, purchase fine birds at high prices, and from different parties, without regard to the markings of the stock from which they come, and the result is disappointment, both to themselves and to those who purchase their fowls.

As a rule, those beautiful steel-gray hens, so much admired at shows, if mated with cocks which will produce pullets of the same color as the hens, will throw a very small proportion of solid black-breasted cockerels; hence, in order to supply enough of these to meet the demands of the trade, some breeders have a yard or two of much darker hens; so dark, indeed, in some cases, as to show but little penciling. These hens, mated with a solid black-breasted cock, will usually produce a large proportion of dark cockerels. The buyer who purchases these, mated with beautiful steel-gray pullets, is well pleased with his birds, but sadly disappointed in the offspring.

This is one thing which has rendered the breeding of Dark Brahmas so unsatisfactory to most young breeders, and yet I doubt whether any one can afford to raise solid black-breasted cockerels from the same mating which produces the steel-gray pullets, and sell them at the prices which purchasers are at present willing to pay.

Greater attention must be paid to building up distinct strains of this variety; and these strains must be well established by years of careful breeding before the results will be satisfactory.

F. R. W.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DO NOT HOUSE THE TURKEYS.

IN reply to some inquiries of S. B. S., under the heading of "Feeding Turkeys," we would say, the sooner she turns her "celebrated Bronze" out of the barn the better. Turkeys will not do well confined; they need sunshine, air, and exercise. An adult turkey, it is well known, is extremely hardy, and bears the rigors of our coldest winters with impunity, even in the open air; for during the severest weather, flocks, if permitted, will roost upon the roof of a building or the branches of tall trees, preferring those accommodations to an indoor retreat. A certain writer says: "There is no poor animal so beset with ignorant and destructive empiricism as the turkey."

We have bred Bronze Turkeys for several years with marked success, seldom or never losing any after they become full feathered. Confining turkeys causes them to become unhealthy and weakly, and hence unfit for breeding. "Your turkie cock," says Markham, "should be a bird large, stout, proud, and majestic; for when he walketh *dejected* he is never good."

Our turkeys have had their full liberty the whole winter. During the severest weather they pick around under hovels, and scratch in the dirt and coal-ashes thrown purposely for them under the wagon-house. They feel happy and fine, often flapping their wings, and hopping and jumping around like so many playful lambs. We regularly feed them under a building, which gets them in the habit of going under; they become very tame; then, if a severe northeaster showers down its snow and sleet, they go to their feeding-place under shelter. We always allow them to roost out on the fences and on the buildings, excepting extremely cold and stormy nights, when they are shut in the feeding-house, but are set free the first thing in the morning.

We never feed our turkeys meat scraps, using what we have in the fowl-yards. As turkeys are not required to produce eggs in winter, we do not think it essentially necessary, yet we are confident they will not injure them in the least. We occasionally feed meat to the young brood, chopping it very fine and mixing it with other food.

Experience alone should teach "S. B. S." that her turkeys should not be confined, for she says "they gained well during the first two months," when at liberty with the chickens, but now when in confinement they refuse their food, and asks, "What will give them an appetite?" All the tinctures, ipecacs, and blue pills in the world will not give her turkeys an appetite so long as she keeps them *barned*. Turkeys are fond of wandering, even in winter. On pleasant mornings ours will take a stroll out in the orchard, where they pick up insects, snails, and other titbits which they greedily relish. The impatience of restraint and restlessness of the turkey render them unfit company for fowls in their dormitory.

If our friend will give her Bronzes their full liberty, and then set her *potato-meal dough* before them, in a clean trough, we will guarantee them to "go for it," unless they are unlike the Bronze we raise in Jersey.

H. C.

N. J. C. STOCK FARM.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed, ever since poultry papers have had an existence, that it is quite common for articles to appear in them very detrimental to the poultry interest, sent, I have no doubt, by some one who either has a spite against some competitor or exhibitor, or some one who has acted as judge, or else sore-headed because they did not get what they wanted in the premium line. Now, what I want to say is, in my opinion, no poultry paper, that has truly an interest in poultry breeding, should publish such articles; because, nine times out of ten, they are misrepresentations. I know just how the exhibitor feels when he does not get what he calls justice, for he really thinks his fowls the best, and his competitor thinks his certainly are; and when the judges work, perhaps all day, so, if possible, to consider all the points in the best fowls in that class, they judge on and make the awards as they think just, it is due them and the parties to whom the awards are given, after the directors have concurred, and the premium list has gone to the press, that their decision should be sustained by every one. There is a time when an exhibitor can speak to the directors, or enter a protest against what he may think unfair awards; and, as in the marriage ceremony, he should "speak then or forever after hold his peace." I have exhibited some, and when I did not exhibit have been called to judge some; but never have I accepted a call to judge except on such varieties as I have bred and am familiar with—Leghorns, Spanish, and Plymouth Rocks—yet I have heard very ungentlemanly remarks in regard to judging, and that, too, when I was losing my time and paying my own expenses, as I never received a penny for either. I write this not to complain, but to try to stop this everlasting wrangle over so-called unfairness in judging. It is impossible to give six or more exhibitors in a certain class all first or all some premium, when there are only three to be given. All may have very meritorious birds, but none of them are apt to see imperfections in their own, as it is so natural for a man to look through eyes that make his fowls look the best, the judging to the contrary notwithstanding. I suppose every man has a right to his own opinion, but he has not a right to publish articles to mislead the public in regard to awards made and published by any Poultry Association, and any person thus causing to be published such articles should be expelled from all Poultry Associations.

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. PITKIN.

HARTFORD, CONN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Will you allow me to inquire of your many readers for information in reference to the manufacture of "*bird lime*?" It seems to me that this information would be valuable to many as well as to

Yours truly,

W. S. ROCKHILL.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I wish to *thoroughly purify the ground* in my hen-yards, and also the *floors* of my hen-house. How would crude carbolic acid answer for that purpose? and if "just the thing," how strong a solution should be used, and in what way? Is there any danger to be apprehended (to the fowls) in its use? How would carbolic disinfecting powder, or some one of the carbolic soaps, answer? Please give me a reply to the above in the *first* issue of the *Journal* after the receipt of this.

Respectfully yours,

READER.

OSWEGO FALLS, N. Y., March 4, 1874.

Will some of our readers, who have had experience, please answer the above.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from the port of Leghorn, Italy, per bark Hancock, seven white and two brown Leghorns, and one pair of black Sicilians; all the birds have extra white ear-lobes, which establishes the fact that white ear-lobes on Leghorns (as many breeders advocate) did not originate in this section of the world. When the bark left port she had twenty-six birds to my consignment, but the weather being severe, fifteen died on the passage. I shall shortly send for another lot.

Yours, very truly,

W. E. BONNEY.

SOUTH HANOVER, MASS., March 5, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from our poultry show held in Guelph, Ont., Canada. It was a grand success. Some of the finest birds were shown that I ever saw at a show in Canada; a good many changed hands at good prices.

An association was formed called the Canadian Poultry Society—*President*, Rev. W. F. Clark, Guelph; *Secretary and Treasurer*, George Mustan, Esq., Guelph, with a strong working committee. A good many members joined before the show closed. I think we shall have a strong society.

There is a good demand for first-class birds in Canada; but my best imported English birds go to the States at better prices than I can get for them in Canada. I have just sold one of my best Buff Cochins to a breeder in New York for \$80. He was a first prize and cup winner in England last August.

H. M. THOMAS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., CANADA, March 9, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Will some of your correspondents kindly inform a young fancier of Fantails what are the number of feathers a good specimen tail should contain. Is thirty-two a good number, and would a bird possessing that number be considered a good bird to begin stocking a coop with? Please answer through the columns of your *Journal*.

Yours respectfully,

A. B.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I would like to explain, through the columns of your sprightly paper, my experience with eggs this spring, and ask if it agrees with that of any one else.

We keep pure bred fowls, and all winter have used the

eggs to cook with. I had frequently said to myself when beating the whites for cake, "Our eggs beat up so quickly, it seems not so hard to make cake as it used to." Along in February, the fowls, as to gender, were kept in separate pens for a week or two preparatory to breeding. We used the eggs the same as before, but the whites would *not* beat stiff! No, not with a half hour's beating. So I tried again of those that had been laid when cocks and hens were together, and they, although older, beat up nicely. I concluded that, for cake-making, as well as for other purposes, eggs are best fertilized.

Respectfully,

MRS. D.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 6, 1874.

The above is entirely new to us, and we would be pleased to hear from others, if there are any who have had a similar experience.

LAKE SHORE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the fanciers of this section, held March 7th, the above-named Society was formed. The following gentlemen were chosen as permanent officers for the ensuing year:

President—W. P. Atkinson.*Vice-Presidents*—C. L. Crosby and J. Thornton.*Recording Secretary*—F. P. Kimble.*Corresponding Secretary*—W. D. Janes.*Treasurer*—H. C. Nick.

Executive Committee—The above-named officers, together with the following: C. F. Webster, John A. Zeimer, John Walsh, C. M. Wheeler, Gustave Ebisch.

Very respectfully,

W. D. JANES,
Secretary.

ERIE, PA.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY POULTRY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Penobscot Poultry Society was held in the Common Council room, City Hall, Bangor, Maine, yesterday afternoon. The annual reports were read and accepted; that of the Treasurer shows a balance in the treasury of one dollar. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Albert Noyes, Bangor.*Vice-Presidents*—O. H. Ingalls, Bangor, and Simon G. Jerrard, Levant.*Secretary*—John H. Hayes, Bangor.*Treasurer*—William G. Duren, Bangor.

Trustees—J. E. Shaw, Hampden; E. P. Ferguson, Bangor; Geo. D. Stockwell, East Eddington; J. P. Kenniston, Simpson's Corner; J. E. Harriman, Bangor; Orrin Favor, Brewer; and William P. Woodworth, Bangor.

Article II of the Constitution was changed by inserting seven, instead of five, as the number of Trustees. The Trustees were authorized to arrange for a poultry supper at the next annual meeting.

MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the corporators of the Maine Poultry Association, held at Augusta, January 20th, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Albert Noyes, Bangor.

Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Haskell, E. Dana, Jr., Portland; W. P. Atherton, Hallowell; H. Leavitt, Skowhegan; Ezra Manter, Winterport; George D. Stockwell, East Eddington; Seward Dill, Phillips; S. T. Holbrook, Oxford; J. A. Lord, Kennebunk; Frank Buck, Orland.

Secretary—Frederick Fox, Portland.*Treasurer*—Fred. F. Harris, Portland.

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mansion House, Augusta, on Wednesday, January 20th, it was voted to hold an exhibition in Portland on January 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1875.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

HOUDANS, CREVECEUR. B. R. Game, Black Spanish.—Will Exchange for Silver-spangled Hamburg or Partridge Cochins good Birds from first-class Stock. Address S. J. SMITH, Stony Brook, New York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—1500 Brandywine Raspberry Plants, or an Alderney Bull 11 months old, for Fancy Pigeons or Berkshire Pigs. On June 21, 1871, Raspberries sold in Wilmington market as follows: Black Caps, 12½ cents per quart; Philadelphia, 25 cents do.; Brandywine, 40 cents do. A. R. TATNALL, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED.—A new or good second-hand Martin-box, for which I will exchange White Leghorn Eggs from stock that took first premium and two specials at Philadelphia show in December, 1872. A. R. TATNALL, Wilmington, Del.

LONDON FIELD NEWSPAPER.—Fifty numbers, from January to September, 1873, also several of 1871 and 1872; in good condition, some uncut. Subscription price, \$12 per year. Will Exchange for good Partridge Cochin Cockerel or White Leghorn Pullets, Buff or Partridge Hens. Address DR. MUNROE, Newark, New York.

KITTATINING AND LAWTON BLACKBERRY, Philadelphia, Clark, and Duhring Raspberry Plants, to Exchange for good-sized Aquarium in perfect order. Black Red Game Bantams (took first premium at the Bucks Co. Poultry Exhibition) for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. T. H. WALTON, P. O. Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

RACING JOCKEY JACKET AND CAP.—New, cost £5 5s. in England. Maroon satin body, green sleeves. Cap same color. Silver-plated hunting spurs and yellow tops for boots. Will Exchange for trio of Buff, Partridge, or White Cochins, or White Leghorn Pullets. Address DR. MUNROE, Newark, New York.

WANTED.—A really good and first-class Partridge Cochin Cockerel (early hatch), or Cock not over two years old. For one nearly up to the standard many things to offer in exchange. Must be in perfect health. Address DR. MUNROE, Newark, New York.

I WILL EXCHANGE an extra fine Aylesbury Drake for first-class Black African Bantam Hens, or will buy Hens. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE Guinea Fowls, Guinea Pigs, Maltese Cats, Fox Squirrels, Gophers, or Prairie Dogs, for Partridge Cochins or cash. P. H. VAN VRANKEN, Wauwatosa, Wis.

PIGEONS, FERRETS.—One fine White Male Ferret, tame as a kitten, to exchange for Toy Pigeons. FRED. MATHER, Trout Farm, Honcove Falls, N. Y.

WANTED.—In Exchange for Light Brahmas or Houdans, Black Breasted Red Bantams. P. A. VAN VRANKEN, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WANTED.—To Exchange 10 pairs of Pea Fowls for Greenbacks. P. A. VAN VRANKEN, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WILL EXCHANGE Eggs of 20 varieties of pure bred Fowls for Pigeons or White Bantams. P. A. VAN VRANKEN, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochin Pullets, Bronze Turkeys, in exchange for Carpenter Seedling Potatoes, or any variety of choice Farm and select Garden Seed. Address J. R. V. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

WRIGHT'S NEW POULTRY BOOK (in parts), complete, to exchange for EGGS for hatching, from good strains of Creveceurs or Golden Polands. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, Box 57, Boston, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING in the "Northwestern Poultry Journal," at regular cash rates, for trios of pure, well-marked Brown or Black Leghorns, Black or Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. The expressage to be prepaid, and both expressage and a fair cash price for the fowls to be paid for in advertising as above. This offer for thirty days from March 5th. Address T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

GAME FOWLS.—A few pairs of Black B. Reds and Dusty Miller Games will be exchanged for Earl of Derby Games, or Brown Leghorns. Address G. W. WARNE & CO., 1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT ROOTS OR CUTTINGS WANTED in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, or Dark Brahma Coeks. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOS. M. BROOKS, COLUMBUS, INDIANA, will exchange a Key Check Outfit, Dies, Ornamenting Stamps, Stock, &c., for Light Brahma Hens. A good chance for some man or boy to make money that has the time to attend to this business. No hens wanted weighing less than 10 lbs. each. Write for full particulars. JOS. M. BROOKS, Columbus, Ind.

The THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE BOAR "DEXTER" is now offered in exchange for first-class Fancy Fowls of reliable strains, or will sell very low. Pedigree sent on application. Also, EGGS for hatching, packed in very best manner, from Light Brahmas, Houdans, and G. S. Sebright Bantams, of the very best prize-winning and imported strains. Circular free. Address CHAS. O. MORRISON, New Albany, Ind.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE, or will **SELL,** a thoroughbred English Greyhound Slut, mouse color, about 15 months old, measures 63 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, 27 inches high at shoulder; price, \$50, or will exchange for other dogs. EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

STONY BROOK POULTRY YARDS.—B. R. Game, Houdan, Creveceur, Golden-Pencilled Hamburg, G. Sebright Bantams, Black Spanish. Will exchange any of the above varieties for Partridge Cochin and Dark Brahma hens, or \$3 each. S. J. SMITH, Stony Brook, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, or Partridge Cochins, for SILVER-SPANGLED POLANDS. G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Conn.

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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
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The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vols.....	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.—I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, being fowls that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates. Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. Blood will tell. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want.

BLACK CARRIERS.—One pair, very fine, price \$15. Golden-spangled Hamburgs, one trio, good, price \$12. H. BOWERS, 123 Philip Street, Albany, N. Y.

CHESTNUT GROVE STOCK FARM, Easton, Pa.—Having purchased the entire stock of Light Brahmas of Joseph M. Wade from his celebrated Wright and Brantiz Duke stock, I will be prepared to offer a few sittings of Eggs and trios of Fowls at reasonable prices. Also, Dark Brahmas of Herstine's stock, Buff and Partridge Cochins of S. S. Cooper's stock. Light Brahma Eggs, \$5; Dark Brahmas, \$5; Partridge Cochins, \$5; Buff Cochins, \$3; Silver-spangled Hamburgs, \$3. Blooded Horses and Alderney Cattle. T. L. McKEEN.

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ISSUED BY

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Price, \$1 per Copy.

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AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Don't fail to order from

EDMUND S. RALPH,
Secretary of the American Poultry Association,
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EGGS.—SILVER-SPANGLED EGGS for Sale from choice Stock, at \$4 per dozen. Address J. MORTON HALL, A. V. R.R., Pittsburg, Pa.

H. N. WHEELER, Mystic River, Conn., Breeder of pure Brown Leghorns from the old Mystic River Stock, imported by Capt. Isaac Gates—the last in 1855. Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Orders taken now.

FOR SALE.—Six Trios of Partridge Cochins, *Williams Strain*, will be sold at a bargain, to make room for breeding. Will sell in trios, pairs, or single. Address F. BECK Box 63, Lock Haven, Pa.

EGGS FOR SALE.—From Light Brahmas, Dominiques, Black African Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks, including my late imported Ducks—all premium Birds. For premiums given my Birds, see pages 107 and 116, *Fanciers' Journal*. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburg, Pa.

CANADA.

EGGS FROM IMPORTED ENGLISH BIRDS.

First prize and cup winners in England. Several first and specials at Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., this winter. Also first at all our large shows in Canada. Eggs low. List of prices free. Also, a few grand English and home-bred Birds to part with low.

H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE.—One Brown Breasted Red Game Stag, \$5, and a few Light Brahma Pullets, \$2 each.
GEORGE STRAYER,
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PEDIGREE ST. BERNARD DOG.

WANTED.—A thoroughbred St. Bernard Slut to mate with imported "Dragon." "Dragon" came from the "Hospice," and has pedigree signed by the Chief of the Brothers. Slut will have best of care, and be returned in good order, with such share of pups as may be agreed upon. Address
H. G. T., Milford, Conn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—I am now prepared to book and furnish Eggs from my imported and home-bred Dark and Light Brahmas, also, Partridge Cochins. Having bought in the spring of 1873 Mr. Philander Williams' (Taunton, Mass.) entire stock of Partridge Cochins, numbering some 80 odd head, consisting of all his imported, home-bred, and prize winning Fowls, which he valued very highly, and having bought of Joseph M. Wade (late Wade & Henry), Oak Lane Poultry Yards, Philadelphia, in 1873, quite a number of Dark Brahmas, among which were a number of prize winning Birds and 5 imported Hens. These, in addition to my last year's importations, gives me one of the finest flocks in America. My mode of packing Eggs insures their safe carriage. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
T. S. COOPER, Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa.

THE "POULTRY WORLD" FREE TO ALL who purchase Eggs from my premium strains of White and Brown Leghorns and Partridge Cochins to the amount of \$6 and upwards. Send for new illustrated circular. Address
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Box 61, Ithaca, N. Y.

EGGS FOR SALE.—\$3 for 13, delivered at Express office, from pure bred Pea-Comb Light Brahmas, from Philander Williams' stock; Dark Brahmas, and Buff Partridge Cochins from Todd's stock; Gold and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs from imported stock. Also, FERRITTS for sale from late importations. FOWLS FOR SALE SEPT. 1st, 1874.
Address WM. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

AYLESBURY DUCKS EGGS.—Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Riverside, Burlington Co., N. J., can spare a few sittings of Eggs at \$4 per sitting, carefully packed.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices.
Address JAMES B. TREW, Tonawanda, N. Y.

PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM!
RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.
WM. WRIGHT, AND S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas; are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to
WM. WRIGHT,
Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,
Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Light Brahma—with Felch & Buzzell cross, \$3.00 per doz.
Partridge Cochins—very finely marked birds, 3.00 "
White Leghorn—took premium at Boston Show, Feb., 1874, 3.00 "
Brown Leghorn—stock from the best strains in the country, 3.00 "
Orders filled in rotation, and nothing sent C.O.D.
Address with stamp, A. & E. WHITMAN,
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DARK BRAHMAS.**

Boston Poultry Exhibition, 1874.

1st Premium on Fowls,
2d Premium on Chicks,
3d Premium on Fowls and Chicks,
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5th Premium on Chicks.
Special No. 9.—For best ten trios Chicks and two of Fowls,
" " 10.— " " "
" " 11.— " Collection of Dark Brahmas.
Fowls and Chicks for sale.

WANTED.—Parties having for sale first-class Beard Tumblers of all colors will find a purchaser by addressing, with price per pair,
H. A. BROWN,
Care of P. O. Box 180, N. Y.

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THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

AS REVISED BY THE
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
AT THE
CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

Price, \$1.00.

Address JOSEPH M. WADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A choice lot of Dusty Miller and Black B. Red Game Fowl. Address G. W. WARNE & CO.,
1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

NATURALIST.—ARTHUR J. COLBURN, 486 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Naturalist Taxidermist. Tools, Supplies, and Artificial Eyes for sale. Send stamp for Priced Catalogue, and mention where you saw this advertisement.

BACON & SPINNING. Breeders of Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light Brahmas (Williams' & Buzzell's strains, \$3 per setting; Partridge Cochins (Brackett's strain), \$4 per setting. Have for sale one Partridge Cockin Cockerel, very fine, at \$8, and four Light Brahma Cockerels, at \$5 each.
P.O. address, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.—Joseph M. Brooks, Columbus, Indiana, can furnish Eggs from choice heavy hens at \$5 per 13, 26 for \$9. Well packed in cushioned-bottomed boxes. Fowls in fall that will "speak for themselves," at \$10 per pair. Price List of Italian Bees and Queens free.

WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. S. HAMBURG.—A few trios pure bred birds of above varieties now on hand, price, \$9.00 to \$15.00 per trio.
J. C. LONG, JR.,
39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANGORA RABBITS AND GUINEA PIGS, two and three months old, now ready for delivery. Price, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per pair.
J. C. LONG, JR.,
39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARBS.—Inside and Outside Tumblers. I have a great variety of these birds now on hand. Prices according to quality.
J. C. LONG, JR.,
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EGGS! C.O.D.

C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., will send Eggs for hatching from most of the leading varieties of Fancy Fowls, C.O.D. Eggs packed in baskets or boxes, as requested. I have this year introduced new blood into all my yards from the best Breeders in the country. Write for what you want. Address
C. N. BROWN,
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HORACE K. OSBORN,

Makes a specialty of

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG.

My Fowls were awarded

SILVER CUP! FIRST PREMIUM!! and SPECIAL PREMIUM!!!

At the Fair of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held in Boston, February, 1874. A limited number of Eggs for sale at \$4 per dozen. No Circulars; write for what is wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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FRANK FINCH, CLYDE, N. Y., Breeder of Pure Bred Poultry and Berkshire Pigs, from imported stock. Eggs for hatching in season. Catalogue and package Mammoth Corn free, for stamp.
Choice Seed Potatoes also for sale.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—I received at the Buffalo Show, 24 premiums and only exhibited 19 pairs of Pigeons; so that any one wanting first-class Pigeons will do well to write me at once, with their order. I can supply POUTERS, most all colors. CARRIERS, Black, Dun, Blue, and Yellow. JACOBINES, Yellow, and White Mottled. TURBITS, Blue-Winged, Yellow-Winged, and Solid Yellow. ISABELLA POUTERS, Yellow and Red. TRUMPETERS, the best on this continent; Black, Solid Yellow, and Yellow Hungarian Trumpeters. Also, Latin or Ground Tumblers. I am now booking orders for the coming season, and to secure first-class birds orders must be sent at once with 25 per cent. of the purchase money, then I will book orders accordingly, and deliver the birds during the Summer or coming Fall. My FANTAILS are not excelled in this country. I can supply Red, Black, Blue, and White Calcuttas; also, Solid Yellow. Circulars and Engravings of Pigeons sent on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.
A. GOEBEL, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS,
WHITE LEGHORNS, HOUDANS, W. F. BLACK SPANISH
STANDARD STOCK.

EGGS FOR SALE. FOWLS FOR SALE AFTER SEPT. 1st, 1874.
Write for what is wanted. Address
G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.

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JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Maine, Breeder of White and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas. At the great Show in Portland, Me., my stock was awarded Two Silver Cups, Three Specials, and Eight Societies' Premiums. EGGS from the above, \$3 per doz.

EGGS from Black Cochins and Silver Sebright Bantams (premium stock), \$4 per setting. J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.—As I was appointed by the American Poultry Association to get the latest revised Standard printed and bound, I have the best opportunity to get them at the earliest moment from the binder, and shall act as their agent. Price, \$1. Cash with order. Orders filled in rotation. Send now and secure your copy from the first edition.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

American Dominiques a specialty.

I have sold my entire stock of LIGHT BRAHMAS to C. B. ELBEN, A. A. MILLER, Pittsburg, Pa. Oakdale Station, Allegheny Co., Pa.

W. E. STITT, COLUMBUS, WIS.—Breeder of Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins; Houdans, Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns; Black Red Games; Sebright and Game Bantams; Rouen, Aylsbury and Cayuga Ducks and Bronze Turkeys; Fancy Pigeons in variety. First-class fowls for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching packed by the most successful method. Send stamp for new illustrated catalogue and price list. Address as above.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics. A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y.

Circular containing a few practical hints, and Price List of Fowls and Eggs, FREE.

JOHN RUMBOLD, FOWLING CREEK, MD.—Light Brahmas and W. F. B. Spanish Eggs, \$2 per 13. W. Leghorn and Buff Cochins, \$3 per 13. The location of these yards especially recommend them to Southern buyers. Send your orders early.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. R. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c. A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

G. M. TUXBURY, West Amesbury, Mass., Importer and Breeder of Pure Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen. Send for descriptive circular.

BLACK HAMBURG.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. W. E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's stock, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine; eggs, \$3.00 per 13. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment. J. C. FULLER, Vineland, N. J.

EGGS may be obtained from the following varieties, for hatching: Dark Brahmas, from imported stock; Light Brahmas, from Williams and Felch stock; Buff Cochins, from choice fowls, and pure bred White Leghorns. Price, \$2 per 13 eggs. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS.—JOHN SPEALLER, 1415 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Breeder, Importer, and Dealer in all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. A large lot on hand always. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOUDAN COCKERELS.—A few choice birds for sale at \$2.50 each. Address A. P. GROVES, 34 South Delaware Ave., Phila., Pa.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, from standard fowls, \$2 per setting, or three settings for \$5. Fowls for sale in the Fall. Send for Circular; nothing sent C. O. D. J. H. STOWELL, Harrison Square, Mass.



I took 1st, 2d, 3d and SPECIAL ON BROWN LEGHORNS, AT THE BUFFALO SHOW, JUST CLOSED.
Send stamp for Circular.

F. I. KINNEY, Worcester, Mass.

T. O. WARDWELL,

BREEDER OF

SUPERIOR DARK BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS & BANTAMS.

At the Show held in Boston, February, 1874, my stock were awarded the following premiums:

First Prize on Dark Brahma Chickens.

Fourth " " " "

Second " Partridge Cochins "

First " Silver Sebright Bantam Chickens.

First " " " " Fowls.

Eggs carefully packed at \$5.00 a setting. Address

T. O. WARDWELL,

NORTH ANDOVER, ESSEX CO., MASS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION, at their Third Annual Exhibition in Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th, 1874, awarded me the following Prizes and Special Premiums, viz.: 1st and 3d prizes on Partridge Cochins Fowls. 1st and 4th prizes on Partridge Cochins Chickens. All of the special premiums on Partridge Cochins. 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes on Golden Sebright Bantam Chickens. All of the Special Premiums on Golden Sebright Bantams. I exhibited no other variety, and shall make these my specialties this season. Will sell a few Partridge Cochins, including several prize-winning birds.

Partridge Cochins Eggs, \$8 per dozen. Address

WM. H. BRACKETT,

Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

A FEW TRIOS or single birds of GOLDEN SPANGLED and GOLDEN and SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGs and eggs for sale by F. TAYLOR, OAKDALE, Delaware Co., Pa.

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA.

Importer and Breeder of

IMPROVED BLOODED LIVE STOCK,

Horses, Cattle, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, Chester, Berkshire, and Yorkshire Pigs.

Toulouse, Bremen, and Hong Kong Geese; Cayuga, Rouen, Aylsbury and Musk Ducks; Bronze and White Turkeys.

Dorkings, Brahma, Cochins, Guinea, and all other Fowl, Deer, Wild Geese, Swans, Pea Fowls, &c. Also, EGGS, at low prices. Best breeds of Dogs, Maltese Cats, Rabbits, &c.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$3.00 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp T. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY Street, NEW HAVEN, Conn.

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2d and 3d	"	"	"	Buff Cochins	Fowls.	
3d	"	"	"	Chicks.		
1st	"	"	"	and Specials on Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.		
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3d	"	"	"	Silver	"	
2d and 3d	"	"	"	Houdans.		
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1st and 2d	"	"	"	Rouen	"	"
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2d	"	"	"	Bronze Turkeys.		
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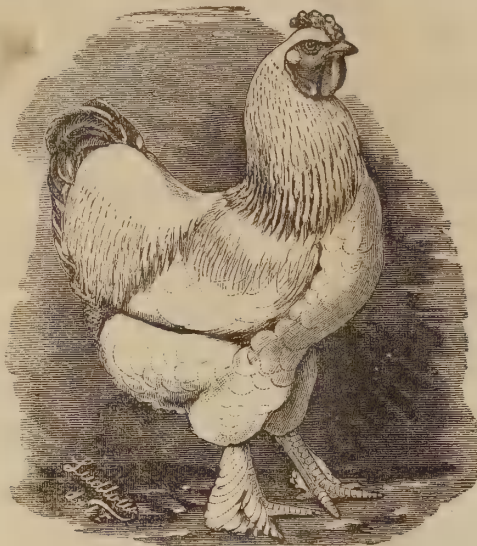
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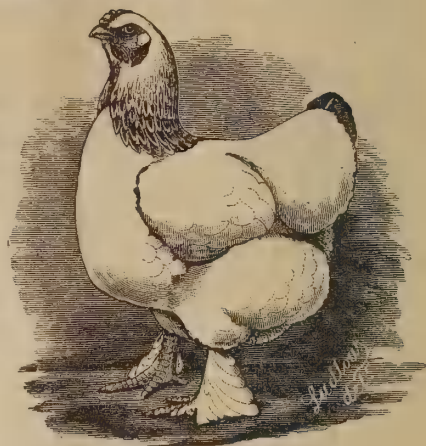
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 26, 1874.

No. 13.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

THE adjoining cut represents White Leghorns bred by C. A. Pitkin, Hartford, Ct., who we believe to be the largest and best breeder of White Leghorns in the country, besides breeding very largely of previously imported Leghorns. He reports making two importations in 1873—one of two trios and one of three trios—and states that White Leghorn fowls are the most profitable of any now bred. He has also five Brown Leghorn hens and one cockerel, which were bred from Brown Leghorns (one cock and



three hens) imported in 1851 by Capt. Isaac Gates, of Mystic Riv., on bark Asa Fish. The said stock has been bred in that vicinity ever since, and Charles Niles, second mate of the Asa Fish when the importation was made, is now living and will confirm the facts above stated. The stock can be seen at any one time, and they have white ear-lobes. He believes these to be the first Brown Leghorns brought to this country. If any one knows of any earlier importation, let us hear from them.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR.

THE Convention recently held at Buffalo under the auspices of the American Poultry Association, has been spoken of by a writer in one of our poultry journals, as successful in every respect. To those whose only source of information has been the published reports of its meetings, this may seem a somewhat hasty verdict. In order to arrive at any correct judgment, it is necessary for us to ascertain the purpose for which the Convention was convened, and then to see what has been accomplished, and what will be its probable affect upon the poultry interests of America. The call of the Secretary stated that the object of the Convention was the revision of the "American Standard of Excellence." That there was need of a thorough revision of the existing Standard, no one who has made a study of its contents and kept his eyes and his mind open to the light which has been thrown upon the subject since the first edition was issued, will for a moment question. But the question naturally arises whether any Convention can, by yea and nay votes upon the several propositions submitted, compile or revise a Standard which will be any improvement upon its predecessors. The history of such theoretical Standards does not offer much encouragement. The English Standard was short-lived, and commanded little respect from the best informed English or American fanciers. The first edition of the American work died in its infancy from its own inherent weakness. The second edition still survives, but has been for some time laid away among the old and useless rubbish of the past. The subject seems to be so gen-

erally misunderstood, that it is very doubtful if any body of men could so construct a Standard as to make it acceptable, or fair and impartial in its application. We believe the making of a Standard requires more research, more study, and more deliberate thought, than the majority of poultry fanciers have either the time or the ability to give, and unless this information, thoroughly digested, and thoughtfully applied, can be brought to bear upon the work, the time spent upon such a Standard will be sadly misapplied, and the work will not be worth the paper upon which it is written. The fate of all former Standards should teach us the worthlessness of all Standards made upon the false basis of controlling the judges in their arbitrations, rather than upon the sound one of embodying the most accurate and consistent judging. This plan, which was advanced by Mr. Wright, and has been so ably set forth and advocated by him, appears much more simple and impartial in its application. From a convention composed of gentlemen of intelligence, refinement, and business tact, we should have expected more individuality than appears to have characterized its meetings. We should very naturally have expected some presentation of new ideas, and some able and spicy arguments in their support, or some thoughtful suggestions drawn from past experience, whose wisdom would have been apparent to every mind. But instead of this, which we had so fondly anticipated, we have only a tame acquiescence in the old formulas which have proved of so little use, and grown so rusty and patched that the originals can hardly be recognized. We confess ourselves sadly disappointed, that among so many intelligent men no one was found to say a word in advocacy of the ideas which have been so often and so ably set forth by Mr. Wright upon this subject in all its bearings

as a system, and in regard to its application. We are told that

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care,"

but in our times of hurry and struggle, thoroughness does not appear to be considered an essential. The work of months is crowded into days, and that of years into months. How then can we expect a work like a Standard as it ought to be, which should take years of study and reflection to perfect, to be hurried through a three days' Convention, and reflect the highest type of American judging? Of the Standard itself we are not permitted to speak, for it has not yet seen the light; but whatever it may be, it is evident that its authors did not fully comprehend the situation, or appreciate their opportunity, or they would never have hung such a millstone about its neck as their instructions to the judges will prove to be, for it will most assuredly destroy any vitality which it may possess, and as assuredly consign it to the fate of its predecessors. That the Convention should have been so thoughtless as to incur their work with such a dead weight, seems to us a mystery. In taking this ground, they have fairly turned their backs upon all the experience of the past six years, as well as upon all the information which has accumulated upon the subject. That any body of highly intelligent men could for a moment suppose that judges worthy the name could be obtained, after the experience we have had of such a system, who would undertake such arduous work, is past our comprehension; but we are certain that if any of them had passed through the experience we have had in obtaining judges and assigning their duties, and have heard, as we have repeatedly heard, from them, the most thorough condemnation of such a system, they would have paused before they had committed themselves or their Convention to such a measure. If we have accurately weighed the testimony given in the published reports of the Convention, we confess ourselves unable to see any good which will result to the poultry interest of America from its actions. Had the Convention, instead of going over the too oft-repeated formulas, and the outgrown systems, risen to the occasion and made a new departure, they might, and undoubtedly would, have given a new impetus to the whole poultry interest; but they have chosen otherwise, and we must patiently wait and

"By ceaseless study learn; by actions teach,"

until our fanciers are brought to understand and appreciate the needs and demands of the time.

Looking then at the work of the Convention from whatever point we may, we do not see anything to give encouragement, but rather a feeling of disappointment that no progress has been made; that so far as this subject of a Standard is concerned, we stand just where we did before, with a little more emphasis upon our conservatism, and that a splendid opportunity for American fanciers to take the lead in the needed reforms in poultry matters has been most heedlessly thrown away.

W.

FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

A lady asked a pupil at a public examination of a Sunday-school:—"What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, marm," quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK.

DURING the late war, when a regiment of Confederate soldiers were encamped at Virginia Point, opposite the city of Galveston, on Galveston Bay, a number of soldiers were bathing, when a huge shark made his appearance among them. The keen eyes of the "Rebs" were not long in taking in the situation, and they seized pieces of drift wood and, by beating upon the water and shouting vociferously, the finny monster was driven into water so shallow as to be unable to turn on his back to defend himself. Spades, axes, and tent-poles were then freely used in dispatching the unwelcome visitor. When drawn ashore he measured twelve feet in length, and was of the variety known as the blue shark. The soldiers neatly stripped off his rough and shining skin, and used it in polishing their muskets and swords. The joints of the vertebra, after bleaching in the sun on the sand, were appropriated by the regiment for salt-cellars.

Not long since I somewhere read of the perilous adventures of a seafaring man who by some accident fell overboard from a vessel sailing from Manilla to San Francisco. The sea being very rough, his whole strength was seemingly required to keep on the surface. Imagine his dismay when he saw that he was besieged by hungry sharks, who made determined efforts to dismember his limbs. Being an expert swimmer, by dexterous diving he managed to keep the sharks at bay and himself afloat for an hour, when a boat from the ship picked him up.

The jaws of the shark sometimes measure several feet, and are studded with several rows of lance-like teeth, which cut with the keenness of a knife. Instances are recorded where the limbs of men have been dismembered by a single closure of the jaws, as if they had been as brittle as a reed. The writer has in his possession a petrified tooth of a shark, found in a bed of marl near the coast, which measures two inches in length and one inch across its base. It is lance-shaped and exceedingly sharp, and is by no means of the average size.

It is a source of great amusement in sailing across the ocean, when becalmed, to observe the sailors fishing for sharks, which always follow in the wake of a vessel to devour anything that may be thrown overboard. A hook made for this purpose is secured to a chain at least one foot long (the shark being capable of biting through a rope with ease); the other end of the chain is fastened to a stout rope, which is secured to the vessel. A severe plunge of a captured shark would be quite sufficient to draw overboard several men. A large piece of pork is used in baiting the hook, and allowed to tow alongside. Sharks are generally eager to catch it, and have been known to leap several feet out of water to seize the bait before it reaches the surface. When once caught its mighty struggles create great excitement, for it exerts its whole strength to tear away from the hook; but the skilled seamen delight in using a harpoon, the handle of which is heavily loaded with lead, which gives force when dropped upon the struggling fish. When landed on deck its ponderous jaws open widely and close with great force; its tail twirls with wonderful agility, dealing heavy blows upon the deck, until the sailors render him senseless with an axe. The stomach is often the receptacle of treasures. As they are known to devour anything thrown overboard, the sailors consider this the curiosity shop, and examine it with a deal of care. One having enjoyed the enlivening sport of shark-fishing can well realize the relief it affords the dull monotony of a sea voyage. Even ladies regard it as very pleasant pastime, while on land they would think of it as horrible.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BLACK HAMBURGS.

THESE fowls are as yet, perhaps, less known than any of their class, and a few words may therefore be in place as to their merits, which will no doubt make them popular when recognized. They combine great utility with extraordinary beauty, being unsurpassed as continuous layers of large eggs (not as large as the Spanish, as some have said), which they yield almost all the year round, and standing first of all black fowls for grace of shape and brilliancy of plumage.

As table birds they are excellent, plump, juicy, and, like Games, always fat enough to kill as they run. They also resemble Games in looking lighter than they weigh; their neat plumage and compact shape accounting for this.

Cocks weigh five and a half to six pounds, and hens average four, fully matured. The chicks of this breed are easily raised, feathering evenly and in proportion to their strength; neither running naked for weeks, like Spanish, or putting all their strength into wings, like young Games. May pullets will lay in November, and all winter with proper care; *i. e.*, plenty to eat and good shelter. They, in common with all fowls, have a high appreciation of full liberty; but I have found them bear confinement as well as any but Asiatics, and better than Games and the other varieties of Hamburgs.

In this vicinity I have found them better layers than Spanish in the very hot and very cold months. They have the fault of being great flyers, and liking to lay astray; but I have found mine easy to make tame, and by making nests in barrels, &c., near their houses, and leaving nest eggs in them, I manage to persuade them to select my choice of nests.

ROSE COMB.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

UTILITY AND PROFIT OF FOWLS.

WHEN the very interesting subject of fowls is broached, the following remark, or something similar to it, is often heard: "Fowls are of no use; they are dirty, require care, and, above all, do not pay." In fact, this seems to be the prevailing opinion among "non-fanciers." The remark comes, perhaps, from one who has never kept fowls, or it may be from one who has kept them; but from whichever of these the remark emanates, it is useless to say it is substantially incorrect. In the first place, he contends, "Fowls are of no use." Now, for a man to say this is absurd, to say the least. Hardly a day passes without our friend partaking of some article of food partially composed of the products of poultry, and as for the fowls themselves, they are invaluable for the table; this, combined with the fact that, if our friend has leisure time to examine his stock, or is surrounded by children

who have leisure time to examine it, he or they may learn a great many lessons of value from the poultry, makes it plain that fowls are of some use, and we may proceed. Again, he says, "They are dirty." Now, that all animals are dirty to a greater or less extent it is needless to remind our readers; but how absurd it would be for a farmer to give up his sheep or cattle because they "are dirty."

Fowls, with a little attention *every day* (mark the words), are as clean as any of our domestic animals, if not cleaner. The fowl, when in good health, will keep him or herself cleaner than any mortal could keep him or herself, so that all the birds want is to have their pen or inclosure cleaned *every day*. But some say we cannot spare the time every day to clean our hen-houses. Let me tell them that ten minutes or a quarter of an hour will suffice to clean a very large hen-house, provided it is done *actually every day*. Where the floors are covered with sand or earth, it is perhaps unnecessary to clean your house out so often. But our uninitiated friends make another objection, *viz.*: "Fowls require care." Now, in the first place, it is perfectly useless for a man to keep fowls unless he has a natural love for pets, for the reason that such a man is almost sure to leave the care of his fowls to some servant, who takes no special interest in the fowls, and then his birds are a most miserable failure; so that unless the care bestowed on his fowls is a pleasure, he can derive no profit, and must give them up at once. But when the management of his birds becomes a pleasure, as it does to an ardent fancier, then the *care* ceases, so the argument of our antagonist is done away with, and instead of being a care, they become a great and ever-increasing amusement.

Lastly, he says, "Fowls do not pay." There is very little to be added to the substantial proofs on this subject; let our friend look at the poultry papers and read the accounts of the profits on fowls. There are plenty of men who have made them pay, we should judge as well, if not better, than sheep, pigs or cattle, with far less trouble.

Let no one therefore make the excuse for not keeping poultry that they "do not pay," when such tremendous prices are realized from sales of first-class birds and their eggs. Our friend may keep any breed, or he may keep dunghills, but whatever he keeps, if he keeps them right, they will pay; if he does not keep them right they will not pay, but will become an unnecessary evil, costing more than they come to, and doing more harm than good.

If a man procures a dozen hens and a cock, and puts them in a yard, leaving them to the care of an uninterested servant, they become a burden and expense to him; whereas, if he looks after them a little himself, the little trouble it costs him is nothing compared to the satisfaction he will have on seeing that his profits have been much more than his losses.

Hoping that we have not trespassed too much on your valuable and successful *Journal*, I remain, yours truly,

BLACK RED.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT FOWLS AND "FOWL" MATTERS.

FRIEND WADE.

DEAR SIR: As I try to keep posted on all matters pertaining to fancy fowls and pigeons, I would like to ask a few questions, and have you or some of your many readers answer them through the *Fanciers' Journal*

What is meant to be understood when we see breeders offering standard fowls for sale, and at prices varying so much? Now, I have some good fowls, and have paid good prices for those that I have bought. I have dealt with men that I thought were honest; have had from them a description of the fowls that they had for sale, also their price for the same, and oftentimes have I, after getting their description, claiming them to be standard birds and so on, with prices so low when compared with other dealers, been afraid to order for fear something was wrong.

Now, as I said, I have some good fowls; but I have not, nor never had, what I call a standard bird, not in the meaning of the word as I understand it. I understand the word standard to mean one hundred points, and unless a bird can figure this he or she is not a standard bird.

One other question I would like to have answered, for I feel somewhat interested. Is there not some way that a man (if he is entitled to be called such), can be shown up when he will stoop so low as to misrepresent his fowls, get a man's money, and then send stock that is not as described? I know of parties that have received for their money fowls that were not fit to be called by the name claimed for them, and could they have been sent to some competent judges of the same, they would have been willing to have given them the fowls, and paid express charges, to have had the parties that sold them showed up in such a manner as they deserved.

One more question and I am through. What is the use of parties that have been defrauded to come out in a long letter stating that A, B or C had cheated them in some "fowl transaction," as I often have seen in poultry papers? After reading the same I never have yet been able to see or learn either party's name. There seems a disposition on the part of poultry papers to suppress all such names, for fear some one would be injured by publishing them; and I am free to confess that it might, in some cases, where parties have received what they claimed was not as it should be, at the same time they had received their money's worth, having invested two or three dollars, and had expected to receive a bird with one hundred points, although they themselves could not count the points even should the bird contain them. But there are cases where, I believe, parties should be published, so that others might not be caught by the same rascal.

Having said more than I intended, and probably more than I should, I will wait and see if the few questions will be answered.

Yours truly, A. K. MARTIN.

BINGHAMTON, March 9, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FLOORS FOR FOWL HOUSES.

MR. EDITOR.

DURING the past three years I have been favorably impressed with the idea of using anthracite coal-dust, or screenings from coal-yards, for floors. Noticing the average good health of my neighbor's fowls, whom I knew gave them but little attention, I made it my business to watch the habits of his flock. Sometimes he fed them, but as that depended upon his convenience it was only an occasional luxury to them, and they were *compelled to forage or die*. Near by were the coal-yards where horses and mules are often fed while loading, &c., and considerable grain is dropped in the coal-dust. Here they were obliged to scratch for their living. As they were in good order, I bought several of them for table use, thereby saving my own more valuable ones. They were always found in a healthy condition, and

on examination never found any other gravel in the gizzards but small particles of coal. Since then I have used it for floors, covering the ground with it about five inches deep, and have found it to answer a good purpose. It being very loose is easily raked up, and does not become tainted as soon as dry earth, whilst at the same time it affords the desired gravel and a number one dust-bath for dark colored fowls. During stormy weather, when confined in the house, by scattering whole grain on such a floor, they can have tall amusement in scratching it around, and keeps them from mischief otherwise.

Respectfully,

A. C. HUNSBERGER.

PORTLAND, PA., March 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CENTRAL ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

I herewith send you a brief report of the first annual exhibition of the Central Illinois Poultry Association, held in Conservatory Hall, in this city, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1874, requesting its publication in your valuable *Journal*.

Our exhibition, I believe, is the first one exclusively for poultry held in this State, and although it was a feeble attempt compared with what we hope to attain to, yet we think it very creditable, considering the fact that we are all beginners and had such a brief space of time in which to work the matter up since we organized. Many breeders were prevented from coming because of the lateness of the season, as they had made up their breeding-pens and did not want to disturb them. The weather was very inclement also (it rained almost constantly), which made the attendance much less than it would otherwise have been. We are very well satisfied with this our first attempt, but we hope next season to at least treble both the number of entries, variety on exhibition, number of visitors, and amount offered in premiums, of this year. The time (which we have not yet decided upon) will be announced in due season.

Below I give a list of entries and awards:

CLASS I—ASIATICS.

Light Brahmas.—Entries—C. Letters, two trios; W. H. Gilbert, one trio; B. R. Upham, one trio; James O. Hamilton, two trios; Thomas Mason, two trios; J. M. Huckstep, two trios. Awards—1st, J. M. Huckstep; 2d, Thomas Mason; 3d, J. M. Huckstep. *Dark Brahmas*.—Entries—H. M. Pratt, two trios; T. P. Stacy, one trio; Robt. Mason, two trios; J. S. Hilcher, one trio, imported; J. M. Huckstep, one trio. Awards—1st, J. M. Huckstep; 2d and 3d, H. M. Pratt. *Buff Cochins*.—Entries—J. M. Culley, two trios; George W. Fox, one trio; P. A. Bartlett, one trio; E. De Freitas, one trio. Awards—1st, George W. Fox; 2d, P. A. Bartlett. *Partridge Cochins*.—Entries—J. M. Culley, one trio; George W. Fox, three trios; T. P. Stacy, one trio; P. A. Bartlett, two trios; Charles Cassell, one trio; Timothy Mason, three trios; O. D. Fitzsimmons, one trio; J. M. Huckstep, one trio. Awards—1st, Charles Cassell; 2d, P. A. Bartlett; 3d, J. M. Culley. *Black Cochins*.—1st, T. H. Smaltz.

CLASS II—DORKINGS.

No Entries.

CLASS III—GAMES.

Black-breasted Red.—Entries—A. J. Taylor, three pairs; Ira Ennis, one pair; J. L. Craven, one pair. Awards—1st, Ira Ennis; 2d, A. J. Taylor. *Brown Red*.—1st, J. L. Craven. *Duckwing*.—1st, J. L. Craven. *Silver Gray*.—1st, J. L. Craven.

CLASS IV.

White Leghorns.—1st, William M. Buckingham.

CLASS V.

Silver Spangled Polands.—Entries—E. De Freitas, one trio; R. Mason, one trio. Awards—1st, E. De Freitas; 2d, Robert Mason. *Golden Polands.*—1st, Harry W. Richards.

CLASS VI—FRENCH.

No Entries.

CLASS VII.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—1st, R. Mason. *Silver Spangled Hamburgs.*—Entries—Irving Washington, one trio; A. Foreman, two trios; Thomas Mason, two trios. Awards—1st and 2d, Thomas Mason.

CLASS VIII.

Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.—Entries—S. R. King, three trios; Robert Mason, one trio; Charles Cassell, one trio. Awards—1st, Charles Cassell; 2d, R. Mason. *Gold Laced Bantams.*—Entries—A. Foreman, one trio; P. A. Bartlett, one trio; J. M. Huckstep, one trio. Awards—1st, P. A. Bartlett; 2d, J. M. Huckstep. *White Bantams.*—1st, J. M. Huckstep.

CLASS IX.

Plymouth Rocks.—1st, H. M. Pratt.

CLASS X.

Bronze Turkeys.—Entries—J. L. Craven, one pair; Benson Retter, one pair. Awards—1st, Benson Retter; 2d, J. L. Craven.

CLASS XI.

China Geese.—1st, J. L. Craven.

CLASS XII.

Top-knot Ducks.—1st, J. L. Craven.

CLASS XIII—CANARIES.

No Entries.

CLASS XIV.

Dressed Chickens.—Entries—W. H. Gilbert, one; Wm. Buckingham, one; J. O. Hamilton, one. Awards—1st, William Buckingham.

CLASS XV.

Best Sitting Pure-bred Eggs.—Entries—P. A. Bartlett, Thomas Mason. Award—P. A. Bartlett.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Barn-yard Fowls.—W. H. Surton. *Best trio Partridge Cochins.*—Entries—Charles Cassell, one trio; P. A. Bartlett, one trio; J. M. Huckstep, one trio; J. M. Cully, one trio; T. Mason, three trios. Award—Charles Cassell. *Best Partridge Cochins.*—Entries—P. A. Bartlett, Charles Cassell. Award—P. A. Bartlett. *Best Partridge Cochins.*—Entries—P. A. Bartlett. *Best trio Light Brahmas.*—Entries—J. M. Huckstep, one trio; Thomas Mason, one trio; B. R. Upham, one trio. Award—J. M. Huckstep. *Best Light Brahma Cock.*—Entries—B. R. Upham, Thomas Mason, J. M. Huckstep. Award—J. M. Huckstep. *Best Light Brahma Hen.*—Entries—B. R. Upham, J. M. Huckstep, and Thomas Mason. Award—J. M. Huckstep. *Best trio Dark Brahmas.*—Entries—J. M. Huckstep, J. S. Hilcher, imported. Award—J. M. Huckstep. *Best Dark Brahma Cockerel.*—Entries—R. Mason, H. M. Pratt. Award—H. M. Pratt. *Best trio Imported Dark Brahmas.*—J. S. Hilcher. *Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.*—Chas. Cassell. *Dressed Chickens.*—Entries—W. H. Gilbert, J. O. Hamilton, and Wm. Buckingham. Award—Wm. Buckingham. *Game Cock.*—J. L. Craven. *Wild Turkey.*—David Schoonorn.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Entries—H. M. Pratt, one trio Plymouth Rocks; J. M. Huckstep, one trio Light Brahmas and one trio Dark Brahmas; G. W. Fox, one trio Buff Cochins; W. S. Surton, one trio Barnyard; Charles Cassell, one trio Partridge Cochins; P. A. Bartlett, one trio Partridge Cochins. Awards—1st, G. W. Fox; 2d, J. M. Huckstep.

Respectfully,

B. R. UPHAM,

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 10, 1874.

Secretary.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Among other *on dits*, please announce the following for the readers of the *Journal*:

LARGE EGGS.

To compete with friend Ferris on the large egg question, please say that Richard Carter, of this place, has a Light Brahma hen that lays at intervals—about once every ten days—eggs measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches the short way and 8 inches the long way, weighing 4 ounces and a fraction. Her average egg—and she lays very regularly—measures 6 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Let some egg mathematician report who is ahead.

I have a hen that regularly lays *round* eggs. As a specimen, her last measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches. Who beats for round?

AGED BANTAM.

A. M. Trimmer, also of this place, has a Bantam hen *seventeen years old*, lively as a cricket, lays every year, raises two broods each year, sometimes three; is the best sitter and mother on his place, and still shows no signs of “shuffling off her mortal coil.” She weighs nineteen ounces, is highly valued as a gift from a deceased friend, and will be kindly cared for as long as she lives.

Yours truly,

W. H. BAKER.

CLINTON, N. J., March 14, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Will you please correct mistake in your *Journal*. I took first and special in the Angora Rabbit class, whereas you have credited the same to H. Maynes? I would also like to know when and where the premiums will be awarded.

Respectfully yours,

HAYWARD MORGAN.

FRANKFORD, PHILA., March 10, 1874.

We cannot say when the premiums will be awarded, but probably Mr. Saunders, Treasurer, No. 705 Walnut Street, could give the desired information.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FOWLS ON A FREE RIDE.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: In the first place, permit me to say that nine out of ten of your readers will doubt what I am about to relate, about a pair of game fowls that in the winter of 1873 took a free ride from New York City to Rochester, N. Y. However incredible it may appear, it can be vouched for by many leading citizens of this place, who saw them sitting on the truck of the sleeping coach that passes this station at 9.20 A.M. (west). This car leaves New York at 6.30 P.M. These chickens were kept about the railroad yards by some of the workmen, and were in the habit of roosting about under the cars. Well, that bitter cold night they roosted on this sleeper and *came west*, and were not noticed by the train-men until they arrived here, when they were pointed out to one of the brake-men, who said he would “coop them birds when he arrived in Rochester.” The Mercury must have stood at twelve degrees below zero as they went drifting outward on the express in the teeth of one of the worst northwesterers we had that winter. We, of course, expected they were frozen stiff and fast to the iron bar upon which they sat, but on stirring them up a little they took their heads from under their wings and seemed comfortable, as the train moved off into a cloud of steam and snow, when they put their heads under their wings again and went on “deadhead,” though on the Hudson River and N. Y. C. R. R.

Yours truly,

J. H. WATLING.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 11, 1874.

P. S.—The distance was more than three hundred miles.

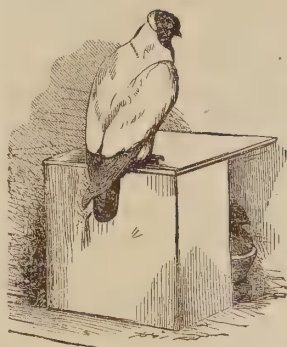


PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NUNS.

THE Nun is a very interesting member of the Toy family, and a flight of first-class birds is a beautiful sight, especially



when they have been taught to fly high and to keep much upon the wing. The dark color tipping the four extremities (wings, tail, and head) of the white body presents a pleasing contrast as we look upwards at the flight as it sails over us. And not alone as birds of flight are they of interest; upon a well-kept lawn or fancy stable-eaves they are attractive. The variety should be kept by itself. It does

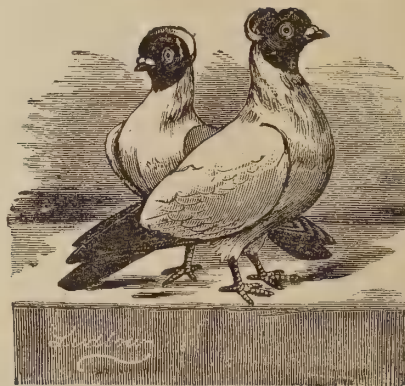
not mix well with the other varieties, and any cross from it is useless unless the manipulator has distinct projects in his mind as to the wherefore of his cross. An amateur can breed Nuns with great success, as the variety is one of the oldest and best established, and when the stock is truly bred and cared for there is little to be done except culling out the foul-marked young ones.

The culling out can be done by any one who has an eye for colors and a knowledge of the markings of the Nun. The culling out, it must be remembered, does not refer to the plucking out of foul feathers, but to the selection and *killing* of all young birds whose coloring is not as perfect as it ought to be. Many amusing anecdotes might be rehearsed of the culling of fowls from the Toys, and few fanciers but know very thoroughly the meaning of the word; in fact, it is astonishing with what a keen sense of the finer meaning of words a fancier looks at a bird that is liable to foul feathers. He is always a little suspicious, even of the most honest dealer; and many a careful breeder has to bear for a time the onus of the treachery of unscrupulous imposters. I have been cheated so often that I never now ask a man if his birds are clean. What is the use of causing a man to lie as well as cheat? In these last sentences I am not striking at any particular person or class of persons; but a foul feather is such an eyesore, and so many birds are improved by the extraction of it, and so few people can tell when it is out, that the temptation to draw a little hard on it is as much as a conscientious man can withstand. He will pick up his bird, and would willingly give a dollar if the foul was not there. By and by he begins to finger that feather, and then he would give two dollars if it was not there. Now is the time for him to let that bird go if he wishes to remain easy in mind, but he cannot, and presently the feather drops out, and the bird drops to the floor as clean as a pin. But, how about that man's conscience? Why the first time his friend praises that bird the guilty indi-

vidual would give five dollars if that foul feather were back in its place. The bird has become an upbraiding object to him, and the foul has been transplanted from the bird to that man's honor, and it sticks there and rankles until the feather grows again, and experience teaches him that a foul-marked bird can be better borne than foul-marked honor.

Nearly twenty years ago (by the way, I used that expression once before, and it got me the name of "an old bachelor," which is not so, as I am a young one) I gave to a friend a pair of Nuns, and after giving, was obliged to build a place for them, which we did, on the lawn, in front of the house. It was in a Southern State, where the cold of winter seldom affected the birds, and our house was all out-doors—that is, in the centre of the circular plot formed by the carriage-drive. We set a post ten feet high; three feet and a half from the ground was a circular platform, and near the top of the post was a fancy roof. The boxes were built around the post, and a lattice-work of wire imprisoned the birds until such times as the fair owner allowed them liberty. There they lived for years, and their family increasing, was kept in the purest order and fineness by the regular selection of the fittest subjects.

The selection of the best birds can be accomplished by any one, for Nuns are small white birds, with black, blue, yellow, or red heads, tails, and tips of wings. For instance: Take a white, hooded bird in your hand, and color its head with black as far back as the lower inside edge of the hood, and continue the coloring from the corners of the hood to a point on the front of the neck, about an inch and a half



below the insertion of the beak, so as to have the appearance of a bib; then color the tail back of a line passing across the vent and encircling the posterior part of the rump, and the primary flight (the ten outer) feathers of each wing, and you have the coloring of the Nun. The beak is black, as are the beaks of all black-headed pigeons; eyes, pearl; hood, large and evenly turned, the inside perfectly white in fine birds; the legs bare and red; toe-nails in standard birds black.

In judging Nuns, I have always thought of the following points:

1. Coloring, a pure white with deep black, the lines of division distinctly drawn, and no foul feathers of either color appearing.
2. Eyes, pearl.
3. Hood well shaped, and clean on the inside.
4. Feet, clean red, with black toe-nails.
5. Colors, black, blue, red, yellow, and dun.

The last color I should like to see done away with, as it stands in the way of purity of tone in the yellow. A flight of Nuns of the four colors is a good problem for a fancier;

and as he breeds them he will find some of the young that have colored heads and tails, but no colored flights. What is he to think of these? Why, call them Moore Heads, or Moore Caps, and enter them for premiums in those classes, as other men do. The name for such in Germany is the Bearded Pigeon, but they have been called in this country German Nuns. He will also have some of the young that will have the colored head only, the rest of the body being white; these are called in Germany the Death's Head. Then, again, some of the young will have well-marked tails and wings; but the color of the head, instead of forming a bib on the neck, will stop at a line even with the eye, so that the top of the head is the part colored; and such birds were called by the ancient fanciers Helmets, and by the moderns Snells, more especially if the flights should also be white; therefore, to be a good Snell is to be an indifferent Nun—that is, a Nun that has lost all the black except that of the tail and the little on the top of the head, is called a Snell or Helmet in these days.

These Snells have their admirers, and they have been bred as a separate variety for many years. They are of all colors, and are both plain-headed and capped. An enthusiastic fancier imported a pair of Helmets, at considerable cost, in the days when such importations were rare. Upon asking him how he liked his Helmets, the answer came, "They are nothing but d—d yellow-headed Snells." So much for a name.

When carefully bred the Snell is a pretty toy for young fanciers to trifle over, but I do not think it is worth perpetuating as a variety. For the benefit of those who may like it, I subjoin the following points:

1. Coloring, white with black tail and scalp, the black of the scalp covering the head above a line drawn from the corners of the beak through the centre of the eyes.
2. Eyes, pearl.
3. Feet, clean and red.
4. Colors, black, blue, red, and yellow.

The plain-headed are preferable, as presenting most distinctive marks from the Nuns. The upper half of the beak partakes of the color next it on the head, and is darker than the lower half.

When the Nun or Snell ran nearly out—that is, had no black except the tail and a spot on the head at the insertion of the beak—the bird was called a Spot, which name at last came to designate a bird that had lost all black color except the spot on its head, so that now when we hear a Spot spoken of we can imagine to ourselves a washed-out Nun, perfectly white, except the spot on the head at the base of the beak, which gives to the bird its name according to the color, as Yellow Spot, Red Spot, &c. There is also a White Spot connected with Priests in an analogous manner. Now, some philosopher may say this mode of reasoning is all wrong; that the Spot was the original of the Helmets and Nuns; that a descendent of the Spot becoming impure by the addition of more color to the head and tail, becomes a Helmet, and with still more color in the head, wings, and tail, becomes a Nun. Well, suppose the reasoning from this end of the problem to be true, it but proves the interdependence of these strains of pigeons which are dignified with the names of *varieties*.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

A Scranton paper, in giving an account of a shooting affray, says the wounded man is expected to recover, as the pistol ball lodged in his dinner pail.

"Do you think," asked Mrs. Pepper, "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" "Certainly not," responded her gallant husband, "it is a good thing, and she ought never to lose it."

G. T. Hollingsworth, Utica, New York, killed a Light Brahma hen November 7th, that weighed when dressed, 11½ pounds. She was one of a trio purchased in Canada.

An old farmer in New Hampshire recently killed a pig, and being asked how much it weighed, replied that it did not weigh as much as he expected, and he did not expect it would.

It is stated that three ounces of carbolic acid put into twelve quarts of lime water or white-wash, and brushed over the inside of the hen-house, there will soon be an end of insect life within those doors. Try it.

10,000 worn-out horses and mules are annually consumed for food in the city of Paris. In the year 1861 less than 1000 supplied the horse-meat market. The appetite for this dainty food seems to grow by what it feeds on.

The English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered premiums to the amount of £400 for improvements in the means of conveying cattle, and inducing railway companies to adopt them.

The *Danbury News* says a horse ran away on Liberty street, on Saturday afternoon, and a man on the sidewalk, with a wonderful presence of mind, threw his hat at the animal, screamed fire, and immediately jumped over a fence and disappeared in a cellar-way.

It isn't always best to call things by their right names. A young gentleman called a coach-dog a Dalmatian hound, and was informed by his fiancée that if he could not refrain from profanity in her presence they must henceforth be strangers.

A Bennington girl, whose domestic nature is equal to her natural simplicity, was invited by an advent exhorter to join his sect, get her white robe ready, and prepare to ascend. "I can't," the maiden replied, "father and mother are going, and somebody must stay and see to the cattle."

An Iowa girl of nineteen summers has, with her own hands, during the past season, raised 1000 bushels of corn, 500 heads of cabbage, 100 bushels of onions, and calculates on netting \$500. Some impecunious and lazy eastern youth, who has only been able to raise a feeble moustache during his life, will probably "go west," and marry this amazing heroine.

The annual meeting of the breeders of short-horn cattle, was held in Cincinnati last week, and various questions concerning breeding were discussed. In a discussion as to whether white, roan, or red cattle were best in the quality of their flesh, most of the breeders favored white and roan. Mr. Christie, of Canada, asserted that, judging from observations during thirty years' experience, the yellow-reds were emphatically the best. Dense reds, he said, were not of the original stock.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

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From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20,	displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80,	"	.....16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60,	"	.....32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

FANCIERS' GAZETTE.

A new weekly paper, with the above title, is announced by Messrs. Cassel, Petter & Galpin, to be published in London, the first number to appear about April 10th. Like the *Fanciers' Journal*, it will treat on all subjects interesting to the fancier.

It will be under the editorial management of Mr. Lewis Wright, so well known by his various writings on poultry, and *more especially* his "Practical Poultry Keeper," "Brahma Fowl," "Book of Poultry," &c., &c. In connection with the above announcement, we wish to state that we are indebted to Mr. Lewis Wright, for the title of our own Journal. As will be seen by referring to the prospectus in No. 1, we had long contemplated publishing a weekly Journal, and during the spring of 1873 corresponded with Mr. Wright, with a view of securing his services as a regular contributor.

It was during this correspondence that Mr. Wright informed us that "sometime ago I had thought of starting a weekly paper, and had I done so I would have named it the *Fanciers' Journal*, but as I am permanently engaged here I will make you a present of the above title." We at once saw its value and had it copyrighted, and hence Mr. Wright's paper will be called the *Fanciers' Gazette*, he not wishing to create confusion by having two papers of the same name, even in different countries.

Subscriptions to the *Fanciers' Gazette* will be received at this office.

BOOK OF PIGEONS.

MESSRS. Cassel, Petter & Galpin, have commenced the publication of an exhaustive work on Pigeons, by Robert Fulton, to be edited and arranged by Lewis Wright. It will be illustrated by life-like, colored plates, also by numerous engravings on wood, by J. W. Ludlow. Mr. Wright, and Mr. Ludlow, are well known to nearly every fancier

in this country. Mr. Fulton is not so well known. We have visited his lofts (which are models), and have met him at several fairs in England, and are satisfied that what he does not know about a pigeon, is not worth knowing.

REMARKS ON EXCHANGE COLUMN.

A BULL-DOG, extra fine, awaits in the garden for you, young man. For anything else than dogs you can take him, if you can. Send on your bids and leather your legs, for he'll chew your calves to quids.

LEGHORN PULLETS vs. JEWELRY. Gentlemen, where is your gallantry, and where are your Leghorn Pullets? A woman—evidently a practical woman—expresses her desire to exchange corals and gold for chickens. Turn out your best, for you have wives or sweethearts who admire the jewelry, and she wants eggs.

AN INDIAN DELHI SHAWL is up. Who will take it down, and show his art in placing it about the shoulders of some fair woman? A heart may be caught by that shawl. Two lives bound beneath its fringes into one. Oh, what a flood of happiness can be won by sending on your exhibition poultry.

B.

PEABODY POULTRY SHOW.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

George F. Barnes, one coop Black Leghorns, one coop Brown Leghorns, one coop Partridge Cochins. Charles E. Teague, one cage, Canary Bird. W. M. Ward, two coops Dark Brahmas, two coops Light Brahmas, one coop Black-breasted Red Games. Charles E. Bradford, one coop Brown Leghorns. C. H. Simonds, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Plymouth Rocks. Robert G. Buxton, one coop Mountain Geese (old), one coop Mountain Geese (young), one coop Rouen Ducks, one coop Aylesbury Ducks, one coop Light Brahma Fowls, one coop Light Brahma Chickens, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Silver Laced Bantams. Arthur Elliot, one coop Buff Cochins Chickens, one coop Light Brahma Chickens. F. B. Messer, two coops Dark Brahmas, two coops Buff Cochins, one coop Black Leghorns, one coop Cuban Ducks. H. C. Larrabee, one coop Games. Fred. Osborne, one coop Light Brahmas. E. C. Spofford, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Dark Brahmas, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Game Bantams. W. F. Wiley, one coop Dark Brahmas, one coop Partridge Cochins. Charles Jacobs, one coop Dark Brahma Fowls. John Perkins, two coops Brown Leghorns. Charles E. Farnham, one coop Partridge Cochins. George Jones, one coop Black Leghorns. S. D. Dow, one coop Brown Leghorns, one coop Black Cochins, one coop Light Brahmas. Sumner Southwick, one coop Black Leghorns, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Partridge Cochins. Daniel Buxton, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Plymouth Rocks. H. B. Wheeler, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Black Bantams. Herbert M. Berry, one coop Silver Hamburgs, one coop Black-breasted Red Games (Bantams), one coop Dark Brahmas. George B. Chandler, one coop Dominiques, one coop Bantams. C. A. Williams, one coop Brown Leghorns. Jessie Tyler, one coop Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, one coop Brown Leghorns. John C. Jowdrey, ten cages Canary Birds and one Aviary. Geo. H. Clotney, one coop Buff Cochins. E. A. Poole, one coop Buff Cochins. J. H. Poole, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Dark Brahmas, one coop Silver Spangled Hamburgs, one coop Brown Leghorn Cochins, and Pullets crossed with Light Brahma. J. N. Estes, one coop Buff Cochins, one coop Light Brahmas. Eddie Barrett, one coop Black Bantams. Albert Carlton, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Sebright Bantams. C. M. Poor, one coop Light Brahmas. Samuel Newman, one coop Silver Polish Fowls, one coop Light Brahma Fowls, one coop Light Brahma Chickens, two

coops Plymouth Rocks, one coop Muscovy Ducks, one coop Buff Cochins, one coop Partridge Cochins. Joseph G. Basford, one coop Silver Sebright Bantams. H. A. Southwick, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Plymouth Rocks. T. H. Jackman, one coop Black Cochins, one coop Plymouth Rocks. G. P. Tilton, one coop Light Brahmas. George D. Walton, one coop Dark Brahma Fowls, one coop Light Brahma Fowls, one coop Cinnamon Cochins, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Plymouth Rock Fowls, one coop White Cochins, one coop White Leghorn Chickens, one coop Brown Leghorn Chickens, one coop Plymouth Rock Chickens, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Light Brahma Chickens, one coop Black Cochins, one coop Black-breasted Red Game Chickens. W. H. Harrington, one coop Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, one coop Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Chickens, one coop Duckwing Chickens. A. F. Poor, one coop Partridge Cochins. J. L. Colcord, one coop Clear-leg Light Brahmas. W. N. Brookhouse, one coop Sumatra Games, one coop Sumatra Chickens, one coop Brown Leghorn Chickens. Geo. W. Taylor, one coop Sumatra Games, one coop Plymouth Rocks, one coop Plymouth Rock Chickens. Samuel Stimpson, one coop Light Brahmas. D. B. Wallace, one coop Buff Cochins, one coop White Cochins, one coop Plymouth Rocks, one coop Black Spanish, one coop Black-breasted Red Games, one coop Brown Red Games, one coop Blue Red Games, one coop Ginger Red Games, one coop Red Dunn Games, one coop Earl Derby Games, two coops English White Games, two coops Duck-Wing Games, three coops Muff Games, one coop Irish Gray Games, three coops Pile Games, one coop Clairbourn Games, one coop Brass Back Games, one coop White Georgian Games, two coops Black-breasted Red Games (Bantams). J. E. Clement, one coop Brown Leghorns, one coop White Leghorns. Underhill, one coop Brown Leghorns, one coop Light Brahmas, one coop Plymouth Rocks. David Osborne, one coop Plymouth Rock Fowls, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Brown Leghorns. F. Johnson, one coop two Dark Leghorn Pullets, for exhibition.

At noon the Convention was formally opened by an address from its President, Samuel Newman, Esq., as follows:

Members of the Peabody Poultry Association:

GENTLEMEN: Some twenty-eight years ago there was held in Boston what was then called a "hen show," but more properly speaking a poultry exhibition.

As we were passing up Tremont Street on that occasion, many persons were noticed wending their way to the Public Garden; there, under a mammoth tent, was a large collection of coops, containing poultry of different varieties, from the small Sebrights, with their golden and silver lace, to the tall and muscular Shanghai; also the mammoth geese from the farm of Col. Jaquith, to the variety of different breeds of fowls by George P. Burnham, of poultry notoriety, and from whose pen are several treatises connected with the poultry interests; and among many of the prominent contributors from this town, and pioneers on that occasion, I may mention the names of Pierce and Osborn, of the Buxtons and Southwicks, and many others, some of whom have continued with unabated interest up to the present time; and before you may be seen fine specimens from their poultry yards.

Although the interest manifested at that exhibition seemed to lull and be dormant with some for a time, nevertheless it has awakened to new life and zeal and effort, until at the present time poultry associations have been and are being formed in almost every State in the Union. Yes, and I may say in some towns and counties also. And when we look back to our early agricultural shows we well remember what little interest was manifested in the exhibition of poultry, in its rearing and improvements. How marked the change!

Now you can seldom, if ever, attend one of our State or county shows without seeing a place allotted for the poultry stands, without which our agricultural shows would lose one of their prominent features.

And why should not the poultry interest be considered of great importance to our State and county agricultural shows? Surely they contribute not a little to the gatherings on these occasions; for as we were accustomed to pass and repass on the grounds you might see large numbers of the ladies, who make up a considerable part of the visitors, frequenting the tent under which were arranged the poultry stands and coops containing the birds of many colors; also that wonderful invention, Graves' incubator or hatching machine (and which has been so kindly offered on this occasion), where were to be seen the young birds just emerging from the shell, and as the visitors looked with delight on the new comers to our exhibitions, and hear the sweet notes of the Canary, and the sonorous sounds of the Leghorns, the Polish, the Sebrights, and Hamburgs, and the loud and prolonged crow of the Asiatics, may we not be proud of our interest in this delightful employment?

And now to speak of some of the advantages that are to accrue to the poultry breeder in the health and happiness which it brings to him, as he is accustomed to visit his poultry yards to attend to the wants of his pet birds. How pleasant the employment! And who that has a few leisure moments, after the cares and perplexities of daily toil, does not find a visit to their yard pleasant and delightful? And again, let me allude to the products of the poultry yard, its extent, its utility as articles of food, and the many ways that we are benefitted from the products of the poultry.

We have but to turn to the neighboring city of Boston, at this season of the year, to be reminded of the extent of the products that come to us from the State of Maine, with its acres of pines, and from the granite hills of New Hampshire, in almost every railroad car and in steamers, to assure us that the raising of poultry is one of the largest, if not the largest, business of those States. And as our annual Thanksgiving and Christmas approaches, how many do we see in our thoroughfares and market-places for the purpose of selecting the well fattened turkey and the plump chicken, with which to furnish their tables on these days of feasting; also the fresh laid eggs, which in the hands of the ladies furnish a large part in preparing the delicacies for the sick and the convalescent, aye (and of which those in health would not object to partake of); and form the waving plumes on our soldiers' caps, and the snow white feathers that adorn our ladies' bonnets, if so they may be called.

I might here mention, also, the profits resulting to the poultry breeder, from his favored stocks of fowls; but as there are so many journals, some of which are devoted entirely to the poultry interest, and in which are so many articles relating to the subject, many of which are in the hands of some of our poultry breeders, one or two will suffice. In our own vicinity I know of parties that have made this business a specialty, and as a result of their labors quite large incomes have accrued. I also know of some ladies who have given their attention to this object, and who have been very much interested in the raising of the birds. I know of one who at one of our Agricultural Exhibitions, exhibited several coops of fowls, and who I heard discussing their merits, bearing off the largest number of prizes for her pet birds; and why should not the ladies take an active part in the raising and caring for these birds? Surely they can better appreciate their wants

than can the gentlemen, for they certainly have had large experience in bringing up families, that is to say, some of them. And from the poultry yards of Queen Victoria, comes across the waters the echo that the poultry interests there are progressing, as we learned from one of our own citizens, who has lately returned home from a foreign shore.

I might also speak of men of influence, and men of letters, both in England and in America, who are connected in some way with the poultry interests of one Massachusetts Poultry Association as officers or honorary secretaries. And here let me relate an incident in the life of one of our best men that has come to my notice. I refer to the late Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, a man of rare ability as a theologian, and whose time was always occupied in acts of beneficence, and who was accustomed to repair to the little workshop at leisure moments to make presents for the children, in whose welfare he was most interested. He also was a lover of poultry, of which he kept some beautiful specimens. On one occasion a brother minister called on him, and after the usual salutations and talking on various subjects, the Doctor said to him: "Well, sir, what is *your* hobby?" "My hobby!" he replied; "I haven't any hobby." "Havn't any hobby! I thought every one had a hobby."—When the visitor returned the compliment and asked the Doctor, "Well, sir, what is yours?" "My hobby," says the Doctor, "is my fowls."

And now to conclude: Gentlemen, contributors to this our first Poultry Exhibition, Members and Officers of this Association, let me congratulate you on the prospective success of the Exhibition, and as our town is second to no other in many of its enterprises, so may it be second to no other in this.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Light Brahmas, 1st & 3d, Samuel Newman; 2d, R. G. Buxton. *Dark Brahmas*, 1st & 2d, W. M. Ward; 3d, C. P. Jacobs. *Partridge Cochins*, 1st, E. C. Spofford; 2d, Daniel L. Buxton; 2d & 3d, H. A. Southwick. *Buff Cochins*, 1st, D. B. Wallace; 2d & 3d, Samuel Newman. *White Cochins*, 1st, D. B. Wallace. *Black Cochins*, 1st & 3d, S. J. Dow; 2d, Thomas Jackman. *Plymouth Rocks*, 1st, Samuel Newman; 2d, D. B. Wallace; 3d, J. C. Underhill; *Brown Leghorns*, 1st, C. E. Bradford; 2d, David Osborne; 3d, S. J. Dow. *White Leghorns*, 1st, J. E. Clement; 2d & 3d, G. D. Walton. *Silver-Spangled Hamburgs*, 1st, H. M. Berry; 2d, J. H. Poole. *Silver Polands*, 1st, Samuel Newman. *Silver-Lace Bantams*, 1st, R. G. Buxton. *Spangle Game Bantams*, 1st, J. G. Basford. *Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams*, 1st, H. F. Spofford; 2d, D. B. Wallace; 3d, Wm. Harrington. *Yellow Duck-Wing Game*, 1st, D. B. Wallace. *Silver Duck-Wing Game*, 1st, D. B. Wallace; 2d, Wm. Harrington. *Brown Red Game*, 1st, D. B. Wallace. *Black-Breasted Red Game*, 1st, D. B. Wallace; 2d, W. M. Ward. *Earl Derby, Ginger Red, White Pile, White Georgian, Red Pile, and Spangle Game*, 1st, in all the above classes of Game, D. B. Wallace. *Mountain China Geese*, 1st & 2d, R. G. Buxton. *Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks*, 1st, R. G. Buxton. *Muscovy Ducks*, 1st, Samuel Newman. *Crested Ducks*, 1st, F. B. Messer. *Special Premium on Best Cocks*—Light Brahma, Samuel Newman, Dark, W. M. Ward; Partridge Cochins, H. A. Southwick, Buff, D. B. Wallace; Brown Leghorn, J. C. Underhill, Black, George F. Barnes, White, G. D. Walton; Plymouth Rock, Samuel Newman; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, D. B. Wallace; Black-Breasted Red Game, D. B. Wallace. *Special Premium on Best Hens*—Light Brahma, Samuel Newman, Dark, W. M. Ward; Partridge Cochins, E. C. Spofford, Buff, D. B. Wallace; Brown Leghorn, C. E. Bradford, Black, F. B. Messer, White, J. E. Clement; Plymouth Rock, D. B. Wallace; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, D. B. Wallace; Black-Breasted Red Game, W. M. Ward.

The special premium of \$5, offered to the largest and best variety exhibited by any one person, was awarded to D. B. Wallace, of West Peabody.

Ten dollars were received from Henry Saltonstall, and ten dollars from Francis Appleton, for special premiums.


Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance to the exhibition was large, about 1500 tickets being sold.


PEABODY, January 14th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOGS vs. HENS.

Two Dutchmen were disputing as to which was the most contrary animal, a *hog* or a *hen*. "Shon," said one of them, "you may say vat you please about hogs; jüst vait, und I dell you vat a hen do mit me de oner day. I dinks I jüst like to have some of dem leedle chicks, so I make a goot nest mit straw; vell, den I goes oud mit mineself to got a hen. Vell, I sees von, mit a nice red hed, und ven I try to cotch her she vas so contrary I have to chase dat parn around mit her du or dree dimes pefore I cotch her. Vell, den I pud de eggs in dat nest, und pud dat hen on mit de eggs. You dinks she set for me? Not much. She shumps right away off quick, and runned away jüst so fast as she can. Vell, den I make a leedle pox, about so big von vay, und so big dat oner vay; den I chase her round mit de parn again, und ven I got her I gived her a goot crack und puts her on de eggs und cover her up mit de pox. Puty soon after a vile I dinks I took a look und see how she gits along. I lifd up de pox jüst a leedle vays, and, mein Got, de — hen vas set standin. Now, you say vat you please about hogs, but I says a hens is much de contrariest."

 **TEACHING CANARY BIRDS.**—In an old civilization every cranny and corner of public wants is filled. A crowd of poor men are always ready to take advantages of any opening of this kind to make a livelihood. One of the curious professions is that of a canary-bird teacher, where the bird is taught to sing. Most of his time is occupied in training birds to sing in his lodgings, but he also gives lessons in the town if required. The ordinary bird costs three francs, but when it has received its education its value is quadrupled. Should it turn out to be a *rara avis*—say the Patti of canary birds—the price becomes difficult to fix. Owners of birds often send them for a time to school to this professor to finish their education. For developing the musical faculties of the feathery pupil, a charge of five francs is made. There are probably more amateurs of these songsters here than elsewhere; hence the existence of such a singular calling.—*Galaxy for February.*

 **HOW DID HE TELL HIM?**—In Charlestown, recently, a large dog gave chase to a poor little "black and tan" whose hind leg had been injured, but, failing to overtake him, turned about, and trotted slowly back. In a short time the small dog returned followed by a large Newfoundland, who, upon reaching the corner, "seemed to be looking for something," when the little dog gave two or three sharp barks, as much as to say, "That's the big dog who chased me," at the same time indicating by his actions the large black dog, who was then at some distance. Whereupon the little dog's ally immediately attacked, and severely punished the aggressor, who was glad enough to try the swiftness of his feet for safety. After this little affair the small dog and his friend returned down the street, apparently much pleased with their part of the late transaction. How did the small dog impart the idea to the large one?

STARTING A HENNERY.

A STORY of close management is told about a Yankee who had lately settled down in the West. He went to a neighbor and thus accosted him: "Wal, I reckon you hain't got no old hen nor nothin' you'd lend me for a few weeks, have you, neighbor?" "I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the gentleman, picking out the finest one in the coop. The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens. The Yankee was again puzzled; he could return the hen, but how was he to return the eggs? Another idea. He would keep the hen until she laid a dozen eggs. This he did, and then returned the hen and eggs to their respective owners, remarking, as he did so: "Wal, I reckon I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as you ever laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, nuther."

Oregon has resolved to protect by law the game remaining in its valleys. For years past it has been the custom to make extensive raids upon the elk, moose, and deer, to get their skins, the bodies being left on the ground. An Act of the Legislature makes it unlawful to kill or offer for sale, any deer, moose, or elk, during the months of February, March, April, May, and June, and making it unlawful to take or kill, at any time, elk or deer, for the sole purpose of obtaining their horns and skins.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE, HOUDANS—one Cock and five Hens—for Lt. Brahmas of Wade's or Williams' strains, or \$20, and one Cock and four Hens, Sumatra Games, for Wright's New Book (bound) on Poultry, or \$15.
Address T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE, a well bred Dalmatian Dog, well marked, one year old (good ratter), for Fowls, or Belgian Canary Birds; must be choice—or will sell. Address G. S. GATES, 146 Swan St., Albany, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE Italianized or Black Bees, or Brown Leghorn Eggs for GREENBACKS.
F. J. KINNEY, Worcester, Mass.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Wanted in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, Cochin Fowls, or Owls and Barbs, for other varieties. Stock must be strictly first-class. Send description to
W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE trio of Partridge Cochins for Light or Dark Brahmas, or Brown Leghorns. Weight of Cock 12 lbs., and Hens 10 lbs.
M. FRY, Vineland, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Black and White Fox Hound Pup (male), 9 months old, for Buff Cochins.
EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE an extra fine Aylesbury Drake for first-class Black African Bantam Hens, or will buy Hens.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING in the "Northwestern Poultry Journal," at regular cash rates, for trios of pure, well-marked Brown or Black Leghorns, Black or Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. The expressage to be PREPAID, and both expressage and a fair cash price for the fowls to be paid for in advertising as above. This offer for thirty days from March 5th.
Address T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

GAME FOWLS.—A few pairs of Black B. Reds and Dusty Miller Games will be exchanged for Earl of Derby Games, or Brown Leghorns.
Address G. W. WARNE & CO., 1305 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address J. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOS. M. BROOKS, COLUMBUS, INDIANA, will exchange a Key Check Outfit, Dies, Ornamenting Stamps, Stock, &c., for Light Brahma Hens. A good chance for some man or boy to make money that has the time to attend to this business. No hens wanted weighing less than 10 lbs. each. Write for full particulars. JOS. M. BROOKS, Columbus, Ind.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, or Partridge Cochins, for SILVER-SPANGLED POLANDS.
G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Conn.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
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FOR SALE VERY LOW, to close out a surplus—30 fine young Light Brahmas, reliable stock. Also, Houdans, and Gold-Laced, Silver-Laced, and Black Red Game Bantams.

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3 Hens and 1 Cock, Black Cochins.....	8
1 trio Light Brahmas.....	6
3 Hens and 1 Cock, White Leghorns, O. A. Pitkin's Stock.....	8

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A FEW CHOICE BIRDS TO SPARE, OF EACH COLORING.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Send for Circular and price of Fowls.

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It is the *best, safest, and quickest*, and *only* sure destroyer of Fleas and Lice on Fowls, Dogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. Also, sure death to Moths in Fur. Sample boxes mailed, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

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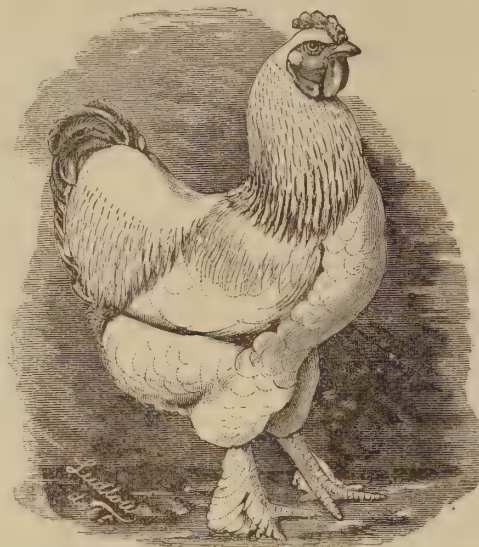
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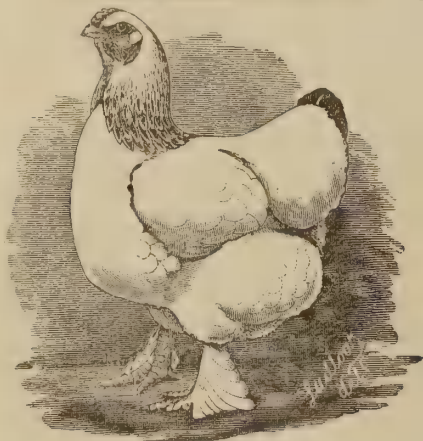
HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF LIGHT BRAHMAS OF JOS. M. WADE,

From his celebrated Wright and Beauty Duke stock, I will be prepared to offer a few sittings of Eggs and trios of fowls at reasonable prices.

ALSO, DARK BRAHMAS OF HERSTINE'S STOCK, BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS OF T. S. COOPER'S STOCK.

Light Brahma EGGS, \$5; Dark Brahmas, \$5; Partridge Cochins, \$5; Buff Cochins, \$3; Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, \$3. Blooded Horses and Alderney Cattle.

T. L. McKEEN.



FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2, 1874.

No. 14.

THE annexed design, by T. P. Chandler, is for a combination house for fowls, pigeons, and rabbits, or other small pets. The centre building is octagonal and 16 feet across, and radiating from this are five wings which can be run out to any desired length. But in this plan they are calculated to be 20 feet long and 6 feet wide, the walls 4 feet high and 7 feet to peak of roof; one side of the roof is to be shingled and the other side is to be made of hot-bed sash, which can be removed at pleasure, as the heat of the summer increases. The angles made by the five wings can be used as yards and easily made larger if thought necessary.



The two front wings can be used exclusively for waterfowl, in locations where a pond can be made, as shown in the engraving. The building as shown is not expensive and could be made an ornament to any gentleman's establishment and is so arranged that it can be used for the proper keeping and breeding of any kind of poultry or other pets; and if the proprietor should tire of all kinds of pets it can, with very little trouble and cost, be turned into either a hothouse or greenhouse, or, for that matter, an orchard house or grapery; or, if desired, each alternate wing could be used for this purpose.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

CHURCHMAN vs. BABCOCK.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have read Mr. W. H. Churchman's reply to F. W. Babcock, as printed in your *Journal* (No. 11).

I think Mr. C. gets unnecessarily excited over a little adverse criticism, and if not more guarded in his expressions may do more harm to the Association than its enemies can possibly do.

It is to be expected that the Association and its work will be severely criticised, and if we get excited and angry over it, we will give to many the impression that there is some truth in these charges.

When Mr. Churchman said in his opening address at Buffalo, in alluding to the charges made against the Association—"Never was there such a preposterous idea entertained by any human mind, that God Almighty gifted with the power of thought and reason" (see *Fanciers' Journal*, No. 5), I thought the expression unduly strong.

When, in the article above referred to, he calls the Association which met at Buffalo, "*the strongest, most prosperous, and dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose*," he evidently shows strong symptoms of brain fever.

I was much pleased with the Convention, and heartily indorsed all that Bro. Atwood said of it in his article, in your *Journal*; but when we claim that we were the "*strongest and most dignified*" body of men ever assembled, and fret and worry over criticisms, we do much to make ourselves appear ridiculous. When the revised standard has been generally examined, and the number and nature of the changes noted, it will be evident that the interest at large will be benefited by them, and that no special advantage will accrue therefrom to the members of the Convention. It is true that a ticket signed by the President and Secretary of the Association was necessary to gain admission to the hall in which the Convention was held. It is also true that a resolution was passed, and since published, that membership in the Association was necessary to entitle one to vote on the revision of the standard; the former regula-

tion was made necessary by the fact that the Buffalo exhibition was in progress in the room next to the hall, and the continuous interruptions which would otherwise have occurred, would have greatly interfered with the transaction of business; as regards the latter, it could in no way interfere with the rights or privileges of those who were not in Buffalo, and had no design of attending the Convention at any rate.

F. R. W.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

READ YOUR STANDARD.

It is wonderful how faulty the knowledge of many persons is relative to the good, or even the essential points of fowls. A short time ago I visited the pens of a good pigeon fancier; after we had finished looking at the pigeons, he remarked to me: "I have some Buff Cochins, I want you to tell me what you think of them." He admitted that he knew but little about fowls, and thereby disarmed criticism at once. I could not help feeling sorry for him, for what he showed me for Buff Cochins, had nothing in common with this choice breed of fowls, except color, and even this was very imperfect; the shape was decidedly un-Cochin-like, being more that of a game fowl; the comb was as good a rose-comb as one commonly finds among Hamburgs, and the wings, particularly the flight feathers, were white. Frankness compelled me to tell the man that he had been terribly cheated. He had a few Light Brahmas, that in essential points, were on an equality with the Buff Cochins mentioned.

The same afternoon I went to see another flock of pigeons; the fancier was a new man in the business, with probably a year's experience. He had among his collection some valuable birds; but, strange to say, he valued some mottled Shaker, or, as a friend expressed it, "*Scoop-tail*" fans, more than his better birds, Carriers, Barbs, and Owls. Now a true *fan* is, in my estimation, a widely different bird from the Shaker, or "*Scoop-tail*."

Two years ago, April 3d, an auction sale of choice poultry, foreign and home-bred, was held in New York; as a matter of curiosity, and partly because I had a desire to secure some first-rate stock, I attended. Entry—was two so-called Grouse Cochin hens; they were large and handsome, so far as size and proportions were concerned, but in color, one was black, and the other a dark, dull cinnamon, and both had combs which could only be called defective, or imperfectly developed pea-combs. These fowls, it may be well to say, were put up for sale by a gentleman whose advertisement used to read "unsurpassable Buff and Cinnamon Cochins." In fact, I was misled once by this plausible advertisement, and bought three "first-class hens," according to description, but found when they came to hand that their combs were all imperfectly developed pea-combs; and I believe if I were to try, I could find a trio of their progeny to day in this section to match up for show, with well-developed pea-combs. I meant to write to the party to ask him to read his standard, but felt that I might possibly say more to him than I would probably feel was prudent.

But, to return to the auction. When I saw the cage of Grouse Cochins above referred to, it became a question at once in my mind, as to whether any one could be so foolish as to buy them for breeders. Imagine my surprise at seeing a lively competition in bids as soon as the fowls were up

for sale, and my still greater surprise when a month later I saw the advertisement of the successful bidder, offering "eggs for hatching from *first-class* Partridge or Grouse Cochin fowls." He bought more of the same kind of stock that day, and probably had others but little better at home. Now it is but charitable to suppose that both buyer and seller in this case, were not careful readers of the standard, otherwise these fowls would not have been offered for sale, or once offered, would not have been purchased, except for the table.

The standard is one means of diffusing knowledge relative to the essential points of breeds, but by no means the only one. Our poultry exhibitions have done much in this department of the work; but one of the most useful of all means are the poultry journals of to-day. Indeed I would as soon think of doing without my medical magazine, if I were a doctor, as do without my poultry papers (and I take and read four), and attempt to rear good fowls. There is no doubt that our poultry papers have done more in the past four years than any other, probably than all other sources combined, to awaken an interest in good fowls and disseminate valuable knowledge as to the best methods of breeding them; and it will be admitted, the more knowledge relative to them the better fowls we shall produce.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Catalogues, Circulars, and Cards of Breeders Received.

WILLIAM E. STITT, Columbus, Wis.—16 pages and cover. Illustrated by 5 engravings of Dark Brahmas, White Cochins, Houdans, Games, and Game Bantams. 16 varieties described. It is one of the best catalogues received. Send for a copy.

THOMAS H. WALTON, Doylestown, Pa.—Card. Brown Leghorns exclusively.

A. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.—8 pages. Describing and illustrating his specialties for 1874—Brown Leghorns, Crevecoeurs, and Silkies.

WILLS & PETER, Blooming Grove Poultry Yards, Bloomington, Ill.—Illustrated and descriptive catalogue. 12 pages. 5 illustrations.

A. H. DRAKE, Stoughton, Mass.—Card. Plymouth Rocks a specialty.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Mo.—Descriptive catalogue of Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs, and Fancy Poultry. 16 pages. 7 illustrations.

S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.—Circular. Black Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Black Red Game Bantams.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y.—Circular. 4 pages. 39 varieties of Fowls and 13 varieties of Fancy Pigeons, Stone Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, &c. This veteran fancier puts out a very interesting circular, which ought to be in the hands of every fancier. We traded with "Bicknell" many years ago, and found everything as represented all the time.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.—A beautiful 4-page circular. Illustrated with 11 varieties of Fowls and Ducks.

GEORGE O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.—2-page circular, describing 5 varieties. These yards are very convenient to Southern fanciers.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TURNING EGGS.

How great is the instinct of our poultry? People in this progressive age of ours recommend turning the eggs destined to be hatched, every day until given to the hen's care, not once thinking that no amount of turning the shell will turn the egg. To prove this, for the benefit of the doubtful ones, break the shell in the middle of the egg, pick off the pieces with a penknife, and, looking in, there will be seen a bright yellow speck on the yolk; paste a piece of paper over it, and turn it to the opposite side, then break it again, and the same speck will be seen, the heavy side always being down, proving that the contents of the egg are movable; and they will remain so until brooded over by the hen one week, when the egg becomes attached to the membrane lining the shell. Then the time for turning them has arrived; this the good motherly hen well knows, and turns them over herself very skilfully until the wee things are hatched, thus showing to wise man one of the many lessons taught by nature, even to the humblest of her creatures.

Many persons are not aware that the hen knows better than to attempt turning her eggs at first. There are other curious things connected with incubation that will well repay the careful student of the mysteries of animal life.

WILLIAM J. PYLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NASHUA POULTRY CLUB.

THE Nashua (N. H.) Poultry Club held their second annual exhibition at the City Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 11th, 12th, and 13th. There were one hundred and twenty-eight entries, a very large majority being highly valued birds. The severe weather prevented the financial part from being a success, but in all other respects it was far beyond expectations. Below we give the list of awards. When no town is mentioned, the address is Nashua, N. H.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls—1st, C. C. Russell. Chicks—1st, George F. Andrews; 2d, Charles C. Russell; 3d, Arthur W. Phelps. *Dark Brahmas.*—Fowls—1st and 2d, John F. Reed. Chicks—1st and 2d, John F. Reed. *White Cochins.*—Fowls—1st, Charles L. Spaulding, Hudson. Chicks—1st and 2d, Charles L. Spaulding, Hudson. *Black Cochins.*—Chicks—2d, Calvin K. Daggett. *Buff Cochins.*—Fowls—1st, Charles C. Russell. Chicks—1st, 2d, and 3d, Charles C. Russell. *Partridge Cochins.*—Fowls—1st, W. H. Knowles. Chicks—1st and 2d, W. H. Knowles; 3d, Chas. L. Spaulding, Hudson. *Plymouth Rocks.*—Fowls—1st and 2d, Virgil C. Gilman. Chicks—1st, 2d, and 3d, Virgil C. Gilman. *Dominiques.*—Chicks—1st and 2d, George F. Andrews; 3d, Albin Beard. *Brown Leghorns.*—Fowls—1st, A. Beard.

Chicks—1st, 2d, and 3d, A. Beard. *White Leghorns.*—Chicks—1st and 2d, John F. Reed. *Black Leghorns.*—Chicks—2d, J. Watson Reed, Winsor, Conn. *Silver Spangled Hamburgs.*—Fowls—2d, Andrew J. Tuck. Chicks—1st and 2d, Andrew J. Tuck. *Golden Spangled Hamburgs.*—Chicks—1st, Andrew J. Tuck. *Golden Penciled Hamburgs.*—Fowls—1st, Andrew J. Tuck. Chicks—1st, Andrew J. Tuck. *Black Hamburgs.*—Chicks—1st, Andrew J. Tuck. *Black Spanish.*—Chicks—1st, Col. D. W. King; 2d, W. T. Evans, Manchester; 3d, Col. Dana W. King. *Black Red Game.*—Fowls—1st, N. C. Lucier; 2d, O. A. Hamblett, Milford. *Blue Red Game.*—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier. *Clairborn Game.*—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier. *Red Pyle Game.*—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier. *Blue Tassel Game.*—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier. *White Georgian Game.*—Chicks—1st, N. C. Lucier. *White Game Bantams.*—Chicks—2d, F. O. Marshall, Hudson. *White Booted Bantams.*—Chicks—1st, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. *White Bantams.*—Fowls—1st, W. G. Garmon, Manchester. *Black Bantams.*—Fowls—2d, C. A. Mason. *Natives.*—Chicks—1st, Joseph Maloon; 2d, D. F. Rogers. *Crosses.*—1st, D. F. Rogers. *Houdans.*—Chicks—C. A. Kittridge. *Bronze Turkeys.*—1st and 2d, Charles L. Spaulding, Hudson. *Rouen Ducks.*—1st and 2d, A. Beard. *Common Ducks.*—1st, Albert Marshall.

PIGEONS.

*Black Jacobins, White Runts, Dun Carriers, Black Tumblers, White Fantails, White Pouters, Blue Pouters, Red Tumblers, Yellow*Jacobins, Silver Duchess.*—1st, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass. *Ring Doves.*—1st, Miss Hattie L. Gilman.

Mocking Birds.—1st, Rev. John O'Donnell. *Collection of Stuffed Birds.*—1st, O. H. Phillips.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IN No. 12 of the *Fanciers' Journal* "Reader" asks for information in regard to purifying the ground in his hen-yards, also the floors of his henhouse. I should judge from his inquiry that his yards are bare; if so, I think my method will purify them. Let "Reader" take a spade or digging fork and spade his yard all up, being careful to turn the top soil under to the depth of ten or twelve inches. I think he will find that this will purify them effectually. If the floors of his henhouse are of earth, I would dig them out to the depth of eight or ten inches and fill in with fresh sand or earth; if the floors are of boards, then scrape them well with a hoe, and take good fresh lime and slake it; to each gallon of whitewash add two ounces carbolic acid, and whitewash the henhouse thoroughly, slap it into every crack, corner, and crevice, stirring the mixture frequently while applying it, and he will not be troubled with vermin for the next three months, and I think the house will be thoroughly disinfected.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, March 21, 1874.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE "Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society" opened their first annual exhibition at Howard Hall yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, with altogether the largest collection and finest show of fowls of all kinds, ducks, geese, and various breeds of pigeons that has ever been exhibited in this city.

When the exhibition opened, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, four hundred and ten entries were recorded on the Secretary's books, and the coops were all classified, numbered, and arranged on long tables with wide aisles between them, and the coops all neat, light, and so open that the

peculiarities of form, size, and plumage of each specimen exhibited could be distinctly seen, a great improvement in this respect over any previous exhibition here.

On the right of the central aisle, opposite to the entrance to the hall, the entire table is filled with coops of fine specimens of Partridge Cochins; the table on the left is filled with coops of Plymouth Rocks and Sultans. In the second aisle, to the right, the tables are filled with coops of White, Black, and Buff Cochins, and over twenty varieties of Game Fowls; at the head of the table, on the right, third aisle, is a large and very fine collection of Asiatic Fowls from Philander Williams, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., and a fine collection of Dominique Guinea Fowls, from William Ballou, North Providence, for exhibition; several coops of fine ducks, White China, and Hong Kong Geese. On the left hand side of this aisle are the coops of Dominique, Black, Spanish, White and Brown Leghorns.

The first aisle, on the left from the door, the tables are filled with coops of Light and Dark Brahmas; the second aisle, on the left from the door, is occupied with coops of White-crested and Silver Polands and Houdans, on the right side; and White, Gold, and Silver Hamburgs, two coops of Rumpless, two of Frizzles, one of Partridge Cochins, and a large collection of Gold and Silver Bantams, from Geo. F. Seavey, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; two pairs fine Pea Fowls, from Mrs. Hezekiah Allen, of Cranston, for exhibition. On this table a lot of patent "Fowl Drinking Fountains" are exhibited by Henry T. Root. In the third and last aisle on the left side is quite a large collection of Black, Gold, and Silver Hamburgs, two coops of "Silkies," from Sam. W. Clarke, of Warwick, and five large coops of very large fowls entered for a name, and hanging above the tables are cages of Canary Birds from Henry T. Root and B. F. Gilmore.

In front of the stage is a table filled with a large collection of fine specimens of stuffed birds and animals, from John Hague, taxidermist, and three bull buffalo heads, killed, stuffed, and mounted by Mr. Newton Dexter, of this city. Dr. J. R. Goodale, of Pawtucket, has on exhibition in front of the stage, his patent "Rhode Island Incubator," with "Mother Attachment," for hatching chickens by artificial heat, in active operation, and close by is that funny fowl called the "What is it?" a cross between a turkey and Guinea fowl, which came from Woonsocket, and is going the rounds of all the poultry shows.

The stage is occupied with a large "dove-cote" with coops of fancy pigeons, including some very beautiful specimens. There are entries in this exhibition from New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, in addition to the large number from our own State and city.

The Rhode Island Incubator, hatching chickens to order by warm water, a little orphan asylum for motherless chickens, is one of the attractions, and the inventor, Dr. Goodale, of Pawtucket, is present to explain its mode of construction and operation.

Besides the large collection of living specimens of the feathered tribe, there is a fine exhibition of preserved birds and animals that makes an attractive and interesting addition to the exhibition.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

Providence.—Edmund Davis, Plymouth Rock Chicks, one coop; Dark Brahma Fowls and Chicks, Brahma Fowls and Chicks, one coop each. William H. Grant, Providence, one cage Turtle Doves, one Parrot. Oliver Kendall, one coop

each S. S. Poland Fowls and Chicks, one coop Buff Cochin Fowls, one of Fantail Pigeons. James B. Peck, one coop each S. P. Hamburg Fowls and Chicks. Robert Plews, five coops B. R. Game Bantam Chicks, one coop Game Bantam Pullets, one coop G. Duckwing Bantam Chicks, one coop G. S. Hamburg Pullets, three coops B. Cochin Chicks. E. F. Wright, one coop W. C. B. Poland Fowls. C. G. Sanford, two coops Brahmas. Geo. W. Adams, two coops Black and Ginger Red Chicks, one coop Game Chicks. J. C. Farmer, one coop S. S. Hamburg Chicks. J. H. Snow, one coop S. S. Hamburg Chicks. Adam Horst, one cage Canaries and Linnets, two coops Pigeons. Henry T. Root, one cage Canaries. W. J. Inman, three coops Cochins, one coop Dark Brahmas, one coop White Leghorns, one coop Black Spanish. E. B. Perry, one pair Mountain Geese, two coops Fowls. S. B. Westcott, two coops Cochins. L. P. Bullas, twelve coops Fowls and Chicks. L. Jas. Bullock, three coops Brahmas and Cochins. W. Hazzard, six coops Brahmas, Cochins, Bantams. Mrs. P. Chambers, one coop Cochin Chicks. John H. Lee, two coops Fowls, Ducks for a name. E. B. Whitmarsh, three coops Cochins. Edward Burt, one coop Fowls (Class I). E. P. Hewett, one pair Fowls for name. Chas. McCord, four coops Fowls and Chicks. J. T. Peckham, one coop Light Brahma Chicks, one coop W. C. Poland Fowls, one coop B. B. R. Bantam Chicks, one trio Plymouth Rocks, one Plymouth Rock Cockerel, one coop Sutton Fowls, one coop P. Cochin Chicks, two coops Dark Brahma Fowls and Chicks, one coop Game Bantams, one coop Houdans, five coops Pigeons. Edgar Burlingame, eight cages Pigeons. Chas. Taft, one coop Hamburgs. S. P. Bullas, Hen and Chicks. A. W. Godding, one coop Dark Brahma Chicks. W. V. L. Wilcox, one coop Buff Cochins. Oliver Kendall, five cages Pigeons. Elisha Dyer, third, one coop Game Fowls. Geo. W. L. Potter, one cage Pigeons.

From all other places.—A. H. Carson, Newport, one coop Fowls (Class I), one coop Fowls (Class V), one coop Pigeons (Class XV). John H. Chace, Newport, one coop Golden Duckwing Bantam Chicks, one coop Silver Sebright Bantam Fowls, one coop Golden Sebright Bantam Chicks, one coop Rouen Ducks, one coop S. S. Hamburg Fowls, one coop Dark Brahma Fowls, one coop Houdan Chicks. H. G. Pearce, Central Falls, one lot Brahma Chicks. J. R. Goodale, Pawtucket, one coop Chicks (Class V), one coop Chicks (Class VIII), one coop Chicks (Class I), one coop Fowls (Class I), two coops Chicks (Class XIII), one coop Chicks (Class IX), one coop Fowls (Class IX), two coops Pigeons, one Coop Incubator and Mother. Joseph Dart, Oxford, Mass., one coop White Leghorn Chicks, one Transportation Coop. George P. Anthony, Westerly, one coop Pekin Ducklings. Thomas J. Gough, Peacedale, one coop Chicks (Class IV). Thomas W. Gardiner, Pawtucket, one coop Buff Cochin Chicks. F. G. Kinney, Worcester, seven coops Brown Leghorns. Benjamin White, Pawtucket, two coops Sultan Chicks, eleven coops Pigeons, one coop White African Owls. W. E. O. Roberts, South Scituate, two coops White Cochins. C. Cushing, Anthony, R. I., two coops Brahmas, one coop Black Hamburgs. J. H. Congdon, Anthony, R. I., one coop Hamburg Chicks. L. E. Gray, Foxboro', four coops Game and Plymouth Rocks. H. K. W. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', four coops Fowls (four varieties), three coops Ducks, three coops Geese. P. B. Thomas, North Attleboro', one coop Toulouse Geese. Otis Munroe, Bristol, two coops Yellow Duckwing Fowls. Augustus Aumann, Pawtucket, one coop Brown Leghorn Chicks. C. C. Holland, Pawtucket, two coops Brahmas, two coops Cochins. H. A. Rhodes, East Greenwich, two coops Partridge Cochins, one coop Dark Brahmas. H. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, six coops Bantams, one coop Black Africans. Albert W. Jones, Milford, Mass., one coop Black Spanish Fowls. William Cooke, Pawtucket, four coops Black Cochins. Albert F. Babbitt, Pawtucket, one coop Dominiques. Warren & Thompson, Oxford, Mass., one coop B. B. Red Game Chicks. Edward Thurber, Woonsocket, two coops Brahmas. E. L. Aldrich, Hyde Park, Mass., six coops Houdans. Wright Buckley, Valley Falls, nine coops Bantams, five coops Brahmas, one coop Patagonian Fowls. Joshua Vose, Manton, one coop Partridge Cochins, one coop Crevecoeurs, one coop Houdans,

one coop Plymouth Rocks. C. A. Chace, Killingly, Conn., Partridge Cochins. S. S. Van Buren & Co., Hartford, Conn., one coop Dominique Leghorns. A. H. Rogers, Worcester, thirteen coops Fowls and Chicks, one cage Ring Doves, one Madagascar Rabbit. George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, four coops Hamburgs, four coops Bantams. Charles H. Pond, Attleboro', two coops Game Chicks, one coop Hamburgs. Robert Harris, Attleboro', two coops Game Chicks. L. R. Lockwood, Worcester, three coops Brahmas and Cochins. E. H. Hero, Milford, nineteen entries, varieties not named. J. L. Carpenter, Attleboro', four coops Fowls and Chicks, one cage Pigeons. H. A. Rhodes, East Greenwich, two coops Cochins. J. H. Simonds, Boston, three coops Fowls. Philip Short, Attleboro', two coops Chicks. W. Pierce, Jr., South Scituate, seven coops Fowls and Chicks. S. W. Clarke, Apponaug, five coops Fowls and Chicks. James H. Hammett, Newport, five coops Game Fowls. F. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn., twelve coops Fowls and Chicks. D. A. Seager, Westerly, sixteen coops Fowls and Chicks. Robert W. Reid, Greenpoint, Long Island, two coops S. P. Hamburgs. Sam'l W. Crossman, North Providence, one coop Brahmas. J. G. Moffitt, Pawtucket, two coops Game Chicks. R. R. Yates, Northboro', one coop White Leghorns. Thomas Richardson, Manton, one coop Hamburgs. Elijah Capron, Attleboro', three coops Chicks. A. D. Lean, Attleboro', one coop Cochins Fowls. A. W. Godding, Providence, one coop Dark Brahma Chicks. Philander Williams, Taunton, nine coops Fowls and Chicks. H. A. Rhodes, East Greenwich, two coops Cochins and Leghorns. H. R. W. Allen & Son, Attleboro', one coop Pearl Guinea Chicks, one coop Cristia Ducks. Samuel W. Clarke, Warwick, three coops Fowls and Chicks. W. V. L. Wilcox, Providence, one coop Buff Cochins. E. H. Hero, Milford, one cage Pigeons. Mr. H. Allen, Cranston, one coop Pea Fowls.

The following is the list of premiums as far as awarded by the committees:

GALLENACEOUS DIVISION.

CLASS I—ASIATICS.

Dominique Fowls—1st, T. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn., \$3. *Dominique Chickens*—1st, T. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn., \$3. *Buff Cochins Fowls*—1st, W. Hazard, North Providence, \$3; 2d, W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls, \$2. *Buff Cochins Chickens*—1st, W. Hazard, North Providence, \$3;

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: In the *Journal* of last week, in the report of premiums at the New Hampshire Poultry Exhibition, you have, "White Cochins Chicks, 1st, C. L. Spaulding; 2d, D. L. Gilmour"—it should read, 1st, C. L. Spaulding; 2d, C. M. Boynton; 3d, C. L. Spaulding.

Yours respectfully,

CONCORD, N. H., March 18, 1874.

C. M. BOYNTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DEAR WADE: I received last week from England, one pair each Black-breasted Reds, Brown-breasted Reds, Yellow Duckwings, and Red Pyles. They are beauties, and very large and strong. They commenced to lay the day after I received them.

Yours truly,

MARCH 18, 1874.

P. W. HUDSON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: If "Reader" will mix one part raw carbolic acid with two parts kerosene oil, and thoroughly sprinkle the floor of his henhouse, it will effectually destroy all ver-

min and purify the house. Of course the floor ought to be cleaned of all droppings, &c., and, if composed of gravel, it ought to be well raked previous to sprinkling. I have used this mixture myself and found it answered first-rate.

Yours truly,

EBEN P. DAY.

HAZLETON, PA., March 23, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: One of my Light Brahmas laid an egg the other day, the circumference of which the long way was 8 inches, and the other way $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The eggs I sell at \$5 per dozen—are not all guaranteed to be of this size.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, N. Y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: In your report of the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society there is an error in the Buff Cochins class. My chicks took second, instead of third, premium; also special for best pen. Please give credit accordingly, and oblige,

Yours truly,

A. P. GROVES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The *Fanciers' Journal*, always welcome, was doubly so last week (March 12th), when I saw that the philosophers' stone (egg) was discovered to all chicken raisers. So, last evening I got my "large kerosene lamp," with a basket of eighty eggs of the Black Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Dark and Light Brahmas, and sat me down to see what kind of chicks I would have this season. I followed the instructions, fixed my fingers and the egg as directed, and held the egg as near the light as possible—quite near enough, as the blisters show on my little finger—and yet I did not have light enough to find the air chamber in but one of the Black Hamburg eggs, and concluded that it was, as Sothorn says, "one of those things no fellow could find out;" but it is too important a matter to give up, and if there is any more light to be had, I would much like to have it.

After writing so far, I thought that I would make another attempt, and held the egg in the left hand, between the two fore fingers, and bent the little finger and the right hand on the top of the big end, and there was the air chamber as plain as need be. It is surprising how plainly it is to be seen in that position, after trying the way proposed by Mr. Pyle so unsuccessfully.

I shall report my success with this discovery, and hope others will.

Yours truly,

JNO. D. OAKFORD.

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have received this day a trio of Silver Pencilled Hamburgs from Henry Beldon, they are extra fine and valued higher than my Goldens, and I believe the best on the continent, certainly I have never seen better anywhere.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW J. TUCK.

NASHUA, N. H., March 27, 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

ANTWERP PIGEONS.

WITHOUT wishing to disparage the claims of any of the beautiful varieties of the domestic pigeon now cultivated, I would say to those about to enter upon the pigeon fancy, who are undecided what particular kind to keep, try the Antwerp. It is as hardy as any, more prolific than most, and for beauty of plumage, and sprightliness of carriage, will bear comparison with any other variety, in addition to which it is more sensible than any other breed, and when once settled to a particular locality, is not readily lost.

There is no necessity for building an expensive house with a southern aspect for its reception, any spare corner in an out-house will do—east, west, north, or south, it is quite immaterial. Having selected a convenient place, build a pen about five feet high, ten feet long, and three feet deep; at each end fix shelves a foot deep, and about a foot apart, placing a division in the centre of each, which will give two nesting places on every shelf. These should be supplied with loose boxes about nine inches square, and three inches deep. In the blank spaces between the rows of shelves, and at the back of the pen, fit up about a dozen rests for the birds to perch upon, of any description, according to fancy. The old-fashioned triangular shape is as good as any. A pen of this size will hold ten pairs of birds comfortably. The aperture for egress and ingress may be put in the most convenient place, and should be fitted with a bolting wire to prevent the birds getting out at will.

Next select your birds. If you want good ones, I would recommend the purchase of old birds to breed from. Pay a visit to any genuine fancier, who keeps birds for the love of them, and not entirely for profit. I never found such a one that was not pleased to show his birds, and to tell the distances the different birds had flown, together with their pedigree, and every particular connected with them. Select a pair to your fancy, and if for sale, do not be to a shade as to price. Visit another fancier in like manner. Cut the birds down and cross-pair them, by which means you will avoid in-breeding, and stand a fair chance of getting good young ones, but this will by no means be a certainty. There cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that because you mate good old birds the young produced will, as a matter of necessity, be good also. I have mated first-class birds for homing purposes, and the young produced have been worthless. If your birds do not "hit," you must change the old ones till they do, otherwise you will never have a pen of good Antwerps, as unless the birds possess the homing faculty to an average degree, they are not fair representatives of the breed, although they may have all the outward points required in a good bird. You may breed any color; but Dun, Red Chequer, Blue, and Blue Chequer, are the only colors recognized by standard breeders. I prefer a pen of birds to match in color, and if well matched it is difficult to decide which color is the most attractive. The

Light Duns, with bright red bars on the wings, and red necks, are certainly as handsome as any; Light Blues, with good black bars on the wings and tail, and rich metallic lustre on the neck, are also very pretty.

When you wish to try your young birds, do not commence with them too early, let them be from four to five months old; they may then be thrown up a mile or two from home, and it will soon be seen which are likely to make good homing birds. If, when tossed up, a bird hangs about the place where it is loosed, flying low, and without spirit, ultimately dropping upon some convenient building, or with other birds, condemn it at once, and should it return home, kill it without hesitation, however handsome it may be; if, on the contrary, the bird when tossed from the hand gets well up in the air, ranging wide, and flying resolutely, not taking notice of any birds that may be put up to it, there is every probability, if properly trained, that it will make a good bird.

I find it an excellent plan to clean out my birds' pens daily; it occupies but a few minutes, if a scraper similar to those used by pig-killers be kept for the purpose. Keep a barrel of sand near the pen, and after cleaning sprinkle a few handfuls on the bottom, and at the front of the nesting places, this gives the pen a neat appearance, and conduces much to the comfort of the birds. Exercise your birds once daily—morning is the best time—and they will soar as high as Tumblers, flying from twenty to fifty minutes, and sometimes much longer; when they alight allow a little time for gritting, and to run the building, then whistle them in and feed, giving just as much as they will pick up freely; feed again about four o'clock, giving clean water daily. By these means your birds will be kept in constant health, and from their lively disposition and neat appearance will be a source of constant pleasure and amusement.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A GOOD REMARK.

WHEN I was at the Buffalo Show, January last, I noticed that a great many birds were taken sick from placing their food upon the sawdust which covered the bottoms of their coops, so that in picking up the food they would also take up some of the sawdust with it. I have also seen some of the water vessels half filled with sawdust, which, making the water sour, caused the birds to sicken and die. I have lost valuable birds from these causes, and have seen three other birds that have died from the same cause. I have received letters from other parties telling me the same story. From my little experience, I think gravel would be best for that purpose, because gravel will help to keep the birds in good health, and the difference in price would be very little.

Another great mistake is by putting Pouters and Fantails in an ordinary pigeon coop, as you, my dear Editor, will admit that a Pouter and a Fantail require more room than an ordinary-sized pigeon. For instance: I took a fine pair of White Calcuttas and a fine pair of Black Fantails to the show, and received only a second premium for them, whilst two inferior birds took first premiums. Mr. Cryer, our judge, said, after looking them over again, that mine was the best, and Mr. Ball, of Buffalo, whose birds took the premium over mine, said the same thing, that my Calcuttas and Black Fantails ought to have taken the first premium.

MITCHELL, ONT.

H. GOEBEL.

Bird and Small Pet Department.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CAGED SONG BIRDS.

THE Cardinal Grosbeak deserves a prominent place among American caged song birds. It sings well in confinement, and thrives upon such seeds as are used for the Canary. It has been termed the Virginia Nightingale, in consequence of its singing by night as well as by day. Its varied song is musical and clear. Both sexes sing; the female quite equals the male in compass of voice. There is a peculiar richness in the vermilion plumage of the male. The female is of a rich brown, tinged with red. Both have crests, which they elevate at will, giving them a gay and spirited appearance. They are geographically distributed from New England to Central America, and are particularly numerous south of Pennsylvania, where they are found the year round. In the Northern and Eastern States they are migratory. They build their nests of small dry twigs and dry grass, and usually place it in shrubs in the vicinity of a small rivulet. They lay four dull white eggs, marked thickly, but irregularly, with spots of olive brown. Their young are easily reared by hand, and old trapped birds are easily domesticated.

The Rose-Breasted Grosbeaks are allied closely to the Cardinals, though differing in color, the general color being black, white, and rosy crimson; the last is confined to the breast, narrowing in width as it descends on the belly. It is a northern bird; winters in the middle States, and wanders in the summer into high northern latitudes. Its song is remarkably sweet, and its notes clear and mellow, singing by night as well as by day. The prevailing colors, white, black, and crimson, contrast richly, making it a desirable cage bird, though unfortunately it is scarce, and seldom seen confined in cages.

The American Goldfinch, popularly known as the Yellow-bird, is held in high esteem, although very commonly seen. Its lemon-yellow body and black and white wings contrast nicely. They are docile in confinement, and sing sweetly, though their notes are weak. They afford fine amusement for the boys during the pairing season, as they are easily taken by means of a call-bird and trap-cages. They sing as happily confined as in the wild state, and eat freely the same seeds as the Canary. The female is less gaudy in plumage than the male. They construct a neat nest, lay five dull white eggs, spotted at the larger end.

The Indigo Finch is much admired on account of its beautiful indigo-colored plumage. Its song is sweet and vigorous, though short, and it continues to sing during the hot months, when most birds in the wild state are silent. The female is brown, tinged with blue. They are usually shy birds, and it requires one well skilled in the business of trapping them to succeed in catching any considerable number in a single day. For this purpose a decoy bird is employed, and then, by frequenting the vicinity in which they are found, by a little manoeuvring they are taken. They are usually found on the line of a railroad; and by a roadside not much frequented the adept will soon hear the familiar song of the Indigo Finch. The cage containing the decoy bird is then held in front of the trapper, as he advances in the direction of the songster, occasionally flitting his fingers against the wire cage, which causes the decoy to flutter and chirp. This attracts the attention of the outside bird; the cage is imme-

diately set upon the ground, and before the trapper has gone many yards from the cage the stranger is upon it, if not caught. The Indigo Finches are always found in pairs, though the female is seldom caught. She does not sing, but only twitters. They are hardy and easily reared. In confinement during the winter they lose their beautiful plumage, though in exceptional cases it is not at all changed. They build their nests in low bushes, suspended by two twigs. They lay four blue eggs, having a blotch of purple at the larger end. In confinement their diet should be the same as the canary's. They are very fond of beet leaves.

JAS. S. BAILY, M.D.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

☞ Flowering plants have been discovered in eighty-two degrees north latitude, the regions of eternal winter.

☞ Rabbits are ruining hundreds of farms in England and Scotland by their depredations. They are kept by the landed gentry for sport.

☞ A million dollars worth of ostrich feathers are imported into England every year from the Cape of Good Hope. Every pound of these feathers is worth fifty guineas, or \$250.

☞ "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" cried a celebrated tragedian. "Wouldn't a jackass do as well?" inquired an affected young man, rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor, "just step up this way, sir." The young man sat down.

☞ A gentleman from Philadelphia let loose a carrier-pigeon at the depot in Elizabeth at 10.20 A.M. on Thursday. Upon his arrival in New York he ascertained by telegraph that it had reached home at eleven o'clock A. M., thus flying a distance of eighty-three miles in forty minutes. (?)

☞ An ingenious dyer out West uses a poodle dog as an advertising agent. The variegated creature, through the art of his master, shows purple ears, an azure body, black fore legs, and yellow hind legs, head emerald, and tail solferino. That dog should be named either Rainbow, or Prism, or Joseph.

☞ At a Louisville hotel, on Saturday night, a large rat sprang from the money-drawer, on its being opened by the barkeeper, with a new crisp, ten-dollar note in its mouth. For the next ten seconds the atmosphere behind the bar was disturbed with boots, brooms, brushes, mop-handles, and sundry loud noises, but the larcenous rodent escaped from the storm of missiles and expletives under the ice-box; fortunately for the owner, leaving the abstracted note on the floor.

☞ A young gentleman of this city walked into a barber-shop, got shaved, and had his boots cleaned. He gave the barber twenty-five cents, and was handed by the boot-black five coppers. He told the boot-black to brush his new spring hat, and keep the coppers, and turned to wash his hands. The boot-black did brush that hat as never hat was brushed before, for on turning around to get a towel, the gentleman to his horror saw his \$7 spring style undergoing the manipulations that are required to polish a pair of cow-hide brogans! That hat now looks like a ruffled chicken.—*Richmond Whig*.

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1 column, about 108 lines, set solid,	10 80,	"	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid,	21 60,	"	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

A SINGULAR incident occurred on the premises of a gentleman residing near Philadelphia. His barn and out-houses were swarming with rats, and to exterminate them he procured a pair of good terrier dogs. Last week one of them captured a rat of extraordinary size, which he proceeded to shake in a manner that would have soon terminated its existence; but at this critical period two cocks appeared on the scene of battle and attacked the dog so ferociously as to compel him to release his hold upon the rat and flee for his life; meantime the rat made good his escape.

SECOND ANNUAL GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW, AT COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE Dog Show just closed at the Museum in this city has been more successful than the one held one year ago. It was opened on Monday, March 16th, and the dogs were judged during the week, the prize dogs being kept on exhibition until the 28th. As far as the show was concerned, it was a perfect success, there being one hundred and twenty-six entries, and over one hundred dogs offered that could not be accommodated. Had the show been properly advertised, as some of our leading poultry shows are, it would have brought many more visitors from a distance than it did. The following is a list of premiums as awarded:

Breed.	Premium.	Name.	Owner.
English Greyhound,	1st,	Zoe,	Mr. Volmer.
"	2d,	Jack,	C. L. Sharpless.
Russian Greyhound,	1st,	Prince,	Robert Farr.
Italian Greyhound,	1st,		Mrs E. Ward.
"	2d,	Duke,	J. C. Long,
Newfoundland,	1st,	Leo,	Mr. Picot.
"	2d,	Shiloh,	D. Garrett.
Calis Spaniel,	1st,	Prince,	T. L. Altemus.
"	2d,	Lude,	Robert Crissey.
Maltese Dog,	1st,	Mite,	Mrs. Gates.

Breed.	Premium.	Name.	Owner.
St. Bernard Dog,	1st,	Ponto,	William Love
Corole Dog,	1st,	Lillie,	Robert Jackway.
"	2d,	Sport,	Geo. F. Bostwick.
Bloodhound,	1st,	Leo,	Mr. Holl.
"	2d,	Alexis,	Jas. Montgomery.
Harrier,	1st,	Sill,	Joseph Henly.
"	2d,	Frank,	Albert Schwepp.
Beagle,	1st,	Flora Doll,	H. R. Lawrence.
"	2d,	Daisey,	Henry Bloomer.
Pointer,	1st,	Ned,	J. G. Smith.
"	2d,	Leo,	J. G. Smith.
Coach Dog,	1st,	Spot,	John Harrigan.
"	2d,	Spot,	Kennedy.
English Setter,	1st,	Hank,	Thos. A. Young.
"	2d,	Major,	J. S. Guenth.
Colley,	1st,	Nellie,	Francis Morris.
Bull Dog,	1st,	Buff,	Samuel Shearer.
"	2d,	Mac,	Jos. M. Wade.
Terrier,	1st,	Bell,	James Cuff.
"	2d,	Wash,	Mrs Heisler.
Scotch Terrier,	1st,	Tommy,	Dennis Clark.
"	2d,	Terry,	John Wright.
Skye Terrier,	1st,	Prince,	John Parker.
"	2d,	Charlie,	Dennis Donohue.
Bull Terrier,	1st,	Jack,	Patrick Gorman.
"	2d,	Banjo,	John Whittaker.
Pomaria Spitz,	1st,	Jennie,	T. A. Meyer.
"	2d,	Gen. Mead,	B F. Lewis.

COMMITTEE—Thomas J. Drake, John Thornley, and George B. Garrett.

CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

THE last Crystal Palace Show is thought to have been the largest and best arranged show ever held in any country, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of a hard-working committee. The poultry alone mustered 2200 pens, the pigeons 1200, and the rabbits 150. Two of the judges announced on the schedule, namely, Messrs Hewitt and Tegetmeier, were unable to officiate through illness; but Capt. Heaton acted in the place of Mr. Hewitt; and Col. Stuart Wortley, than whom there could be no better authority, kindly offered to take the French breeds in the place of Mr. Tegetmeier. The other judges were Messrs. Teebay, Dixon, and J. H. Smith.

In the colored Dorkings the cocks formed a good class, the first and second prize cocks being in beautiful condition. The hens were good, many being very first-rate in quality. In cockerels the first-prize bird was a splendid fellow, the second also remarkably good. The pullets were not equal in quality to the hens. The cup and second prize went to Mrs. Arkright.

Silver-gray Dorking cocks were good; Mr. Raines may well be proud of the cup cock; he is a splendid bird. In the hens, Mr. Cresswell's first and second-prize birds were remarkably good. The cockerels were good, but the pullets, with the exception of the prize bird, were indifferent.

The Buff Cochins were good, but not numerous. In buff hens Mr. Taylor's cup bird was far in advance of the others. The best class of Cochins in quality were the buff cockerels. Mrs. Tindal exhibited two wonderful perfect birds in this class, but one of them was amiss, apparently from cold.

In Partridge cocks the first-prize bird was a grand fellow; but taking the Partridges as a whole, they did not appear as good as they were years ago. White Cochins were numerous, and good birds were to be found in all the classes.

The Black Cochins were stilty, and poor in quality. We are glad to see that some spirited fanciers have taken them in hand; there is room in this pretty variety for improvement.

Dark Brahmas mustered very strongly. The adult cocks, from their variable condition (many being just recovering from moult) must have tried the judges, and we shall not be surprised if their positions are changed in a few weeks. The class contained many splendid birds. The Dark Brahma hens were a wonderful class; perhaps never before was so grand a lot of hens exhibited at any show. The dark cockerels were numerous, and the class contained many splendid birds. The dark pullets mustered 104 entries, and were one of the best classes of Brahma pullets ever seen. The prize and commended birds were remarkably close in quality, taking all points, but the first and second prize pullets were by far the most beautiful in penciling. Light Brahmas were excellent. The beautiful pullets shown by Mrs. Frank Cheshire, were the admiration of all. The cup cockerel exhibited by Mr. Haines, was also a most beautiful bird. The first-prize hen, belonging to Mr. Maynard, and also the second-prize hen, belonging to Mr. Crook, were wonderfully perfect. The race betwixt these two nens was the most close in the whole show. The Light Brahmas have certainly made the greatest advance in quality of any breed during the year.

The Spanish classes were not as good as we have seen. French fowls were numerous in all the classes. Both Creve-cœurs and Houdans were good, especially the chickens of the latter.

Hamburgs were all good classes. The Golden-Spangled hens were perhaps the most beautiful. The Golden-Penciled hens were also excellent.

Bantams were very numerous. The Game Bantams were many of them out of condition, but all the classes except the Wheatan were good. In large game the Black Reds appear to be losing ground in quality, many of the cocks being very muddy in color, and with brown muddy eyes, instead of the beautiful red eyes of the old kind. Black Reds are now very common, in both the cockerels and pullets.

In Ducklings the best bird was the cup cock—he is a great beauty. Both Aylesbury and Rouen were good, the cup going to a splendid pair of Rouen. Fancy duck were a beautiful lot, and the East Indian also came out strong.

It would be a hopeless task to attempt an enumeration of all the excellences displayed by the grand collection of pigeons which were collected together at the Crystal Palace during the past week. We will therefore direct the attention of our readers to some of the most striking features of this truly great show. Commencing with Pouters, which head the list, it may be safely said, that a better lot of birds were never seen together in London; and it is quite probable that this arose from the fact of the announcement by the committee of the names of two most eminent Pouter fanciers as judges, and quite bears out our idea of the advisability of publishing the names of the judges in all cases.

Blue Pied cocks head the list, Mr Hill's first prize bird being excellent in every respect, Messrs. Baker's, Fulton's, and Gresham's, were also well worthy their positions. In

Black Pied cocks, Mr. Pratt won first and cup with a grand bird, though rather failing in color. In red or yellow Pieds Mr. Rose came to the fore with a bird which worthily sustained the reputation of this gentleman's stud. White cocks were a grand lot, and must have given the judges much trouble. Mr. Gresham took first, and the class was described by the judges as "extra good." Cocks bred in 1873 gave great promise of future excellence, and many of them, we believe, will be heard of again. The hen classes were filled, Messrs. Gresham, Stuart, and Fulton, dividing the honors in old birds; but in young hens Mr Gresham swept the board with three magnificent specimens, and the judges described it as an extraordinary class.

Carriers are always shown very numerously at the Crystal Palace, and the numbers and quality on the present occasion we believe to be far in advance of any previous year. Mr. Siddons' first prize old black, and Mr. Montgomery's "cup" dun, were excellent specimens; the latter bird, which is well known to most carrier fanciers, being shown in superb condition. Mr. Fulton had some grand birds in both classes, but some of them we thought exhibited symptoms of being over-shown. Young blacks numbered no less than fifty-two birds, from the best lofts in the kingdom, and we were glad to see one or two new exhibitors taking good positions. Mr. Massey took first, closely pressed by Mr. Heritage's bird, while no less than six birds were very highly commended. The cup for best young Carriers, however, went to the winner in the next class, viz.: for duns, in which Mr. Fulton took first and second prizes. Judging from the number of birds exhibited, it would appear that Dragons are the fashionable birds at the present time among London fanciers; the winning silvers shown by Messrs. F. Graham and Bishop were indeed good specimens, but the awards in the blues were not so satisfactory, the best birds being amongst the highly commended; the superb and brilliantly colored yellows of Mr. S. C. Betty took all the prizes in the class with birds which we believe have never been equalled. Mr. Graham's highly commended birds in this class were also deserving especial notice.

The class for Almond Tumbler cocks was described by the judge as the "best collection he had ever seen;" and certainly the form and carriage, perfection of ground color and markings in Mr. Hallam's cup and second-prize birds were enough to excite the envy of any fancier. In the second for Tumbler cocks, any other variety, we thought Mr. H. Adams' third prize red superior to the first prize.

Barbs mustered better than we have seen them for a year or two past, and, owing to the fact that birds had to be in the Palace on Saturday, and that no exhibitor or attendant was allowed in the Palace until after the judging on Monday, the majority of the birds were sound and clear in eye and wattle, and did not present the offensive appearance we have been accustomed to see. Mr. Firth's cup black cock, Mr. Fulton's red cock, and the first-prize hen of Mr. Montgomery left little to be desired. The class for young Barbs of 1873 was a good one, and had twenty-five entries, of all colors. Mr. P. H. Jones took first and fourth with a black cock and good-colored red hen, Mr. J. Firth and Major Cryer taking second and third, while a large number of birds were highly commended, and we thought among these were some which should have taken a better position. We must also say we did not quite agree with the awards in class for red or yellow Jacobins; we thought that more than one of either Capt. Heaton's or Mr. Fulton's birds were superior

to the first-prize bird, which, although having very ample hood and chain, was very loose and straggling.

Fantails had only one class, principally whites, and in a class so hard to judge, when a lot of good birds are assembled, it is difficult to criticise the awards, and much more so to make them. Trumpeters contained a good lot of birds of the new type, Mr. Fulton taking first and cup with a grand black; Mr. Lederer second and third.

English Owls formed one of the best classes in the show, and contained many birds of surpassing merit; but there appears to be a diversity of opinion among judges and breeders as to the proportions of an English Owl, some saying it should have a gullet and dewlap, others ignoring these properties, and going in for birds without them. It would be well if this question could be settled, so that breeders might know what to work for. However, in the present case, all the prize and commended birds were good specimens, some of the latter only wanting age to qualify them for the superior degree. Foreign Owls, as they get acclimatized and breed with us, appear to lose the specific character of the imported birds, and show a tendency to become larger and coarser than we like to see them. The two classes of Turbits made a grand show, Messrs. Dew, Jones, and Gregory in blues and silvers, and Messrs. Ropes, Croft, Salter, and Jones in the class for "any other color," showing splendid birds.

The class for best collection of four pairs, any variety except Carriers, Pouters, and Short-faced Tumblers, had twenty entries, many of the pens containing not only beautiful, but valuable, birds; but we cannot congratulate the judges on their awards in this class. The cup was given to a pen of White Fantails, in fine feather and condition; the second prize to a pen of Grizzled Dragons; and equal thirds to a pen of Mealy Antwerps and a magnificent pen of birds shown by Mr. Fulton, which, in the opinion of the majority of fanciers, should have had the cup. We would suggest some alteration in the conditions of this class in future shows.

There were three classes for Antwerps, comprising over one hundred and fifty birds. In the special class for homing birds, it was a condition that all birds to which a prize was awarded in the pen could only claim their right to the prize on being returned to the show, after being tossed from the Palace at noon on the second day of the show; but unfortunately the state of the atmosphere was so very unfavorable that the committee, in the exercise of their discretion, did not have the birds thrown. The prizes will therefore be given as awarded to the birds in the pens; but there is little doubt that, had the weather been suitable, every bird would have found his way home and back to the Palace. It is only necessary to mention the names of Sutherland, Lubbock, Tegetmeier, and Sparrow, to prove the truth of our surmise.

The judges were: For Pouters, Messrs. J. Montgomery and M. Stuart; for Carriers, Barbs, and flying class of Antwerps, Mr. Corker; Dragons and Short-faced Antwerps, Mr. Jones Percival; Jacobins, Fantails, Nuns, Trumpeters, Owls, and variety class, Mr. Harrison Weir; Turbits, Magpies, Runts, Almonds, other Short-faced Tumblers, Flying Tumblers, Mr. F. Esquilant; and the collection of four pairs, by the last three gentlemen combined. The pigeons were under the care and supervision of Mr. P. H. Jones and a staff of attendants, who performed their duties most satisfactorily.

The Rabbits were numerous and very good; they were judged by Messrs. Heath and Rayson.—*Field*.

[We omit the list of awards as being too long for our columns at this time, and not of sufficient interest to warrant crowding out other matter.—*Ed.*]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOR.

READER, have you ever noticed the disposition on the part of some men to claim that the goods they want to sell you are just a little better than those of any one else in the neighborhood? In some business communities this exists to a greater extent of course than in many others.

The only phase under which we wish to consider it here, however, is in its bearing on stock interests. If there is one thing which can provoke a stock fancier or breeder more than another, it is for a neighbor to misrepresent his stock; and yet how often is it done. It seems the special destiny of some men to hunt for points of criticism; they are never satisfied unless they are showing something to be wrong.

We once had a neighbor of this kind, and he was the plague of our life. Whenever he got a new trio of birds they were sure to cost twice as much as our own, though he did not pay half as much. Did he buy a new Partridge Cochin cockerel, he was sure to weigh fourteen pounds or over, though when tested by the scales he did not draw ten. When he talked about his fowls, he always spoke of having reared his distinctive breeds longer than any other man in America. No, he did not go quite so far as that, but he did claim to know good fowls better than any one else in the neighborhood; and when he advertised,—well, did you ever hear of the "*only white ear lobe strain in America?*" or the "*unsurpassable Buff and Cinnamon Cochins?*" He had them. That was his style. Catch him keeping second-rate fowls. No indeed, he did not breed that kind. He would talk to you by the hour about the parents of his stock, and show you his book of feathers, to prove that they were from the best in the country; but somehow he outgeneraled himself. With all the slurs and unjust criticisms that he made on the stock of his neighbors, they still succeeded in a quiet way, and by minding their own business in disposing of theirs more readily than he; in fact he talked so much that he outdid himself; nevertheless it was more than provoking to hear him speak in his sneering way, and hear him tell the visitor to his yard, that Mr. So and So kept nothing but mongrels, or at best a very inferior strain.

Now we do not believe that any man gains anything by sharp practice of this kind, though he may impose upon the beginner in the fancy, it won't hold out. The time will come when all will know and understand his way of dealing, and take his talk for what it is worth. It is best at all times, and we say this particularly to beginners, to depend on the merits of your stock, and not on your representation of it. Strive to improve your stock, and make it equal to the best, and then invite your buyer to see it and judge of its merits for himself.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

THE official list of awards of the Bucks County Poultry Society, at its late show, gives Prof. A. N. Raub first premium on Black-wing Turbits. This was omitted in the published list. He won five first and two second premiums on seven entries.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE, HOUDANS—one Cock and five Hens—for Lt. Brahmas of Wade's or Williams' strains, or \$20, and one Cock and four Hens, Sumatra Games, for Wright's New Book (bound) on Poultry, or \$15. Address T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Wanted in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, Cochins Fowls, or Owls and Barbs, for other varieties. Stock must be strictly first-class. Send description to

W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Black and White Fox Hound Pup (male), 9 months old, for Buff Cochins.

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE an extra fine Aylesbury Drake for first-class Black African Bantam Hens, or will buy Hens.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING in the "Northwestern Poultry Journal," at regular cash rates, for trios of pure, well-marked Brown or Black Leghorns, Black or Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. The expressage to be PREPAID, and both expressage and a fair cash price for the fowls to be paid for in advertising as above. This offer for thirty days from March 5th.

Address T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address

JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs.

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

PIGEONS.—I will exchange Blue and Black Trumpeter Pigeons for Fantails, Pouters, Jacobins, Nuns, Carriers, Tumblers, or Owls.

Address M. W. MINER, 121 Fourth St., Peoria, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE—Eggs from 16 varieties of Land and Water Fowls, for Fancy Pigeons, minor pets, &c. Send stamp for particulars.

L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A lot of Salem and Iona Grape Roots, for Fancy Pigeons.

D. S. McCALLUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Plymouth Rock Eggs for a Brown Leghorn Cock; must be first-class.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A Halsted Incubator for greenbacks.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—The following varieties of Eggs for B. Red Game Bantams: Dark and Light Brahmas, White Guineas, and Plymouth Rocks.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Williams' stock, for White Leghorns or Red Game Bantams, from any reliable strain.

W. FRANK BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE a fine pair of Dark Brahmas (P. Williams' strain), for either G. S. Hamburgs or Brown Leghorns.

Address S. T. JONES, Box 669, Lock Haven, Pa.

BANTAMS TO EXCHANGE.—I will exchange one pair of fine Bantam Chickens for Poultry Book, either Wright's or Bement's. Send for particulars and state which you have.

Address WM. D. BELL, 550 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

WATCH DOG.—Half-Blooded Newfoundland; one that is well-trained, and knows his business; very fond of children; will exchange for D. Brahma Hens, Buff or Partridge Cochins. Dog is first-class; Hens must be the same. Address

R. Y. FAIRSERVICE, E. Newark, N. J.

SPLENDID THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, one year old, to exchange; half cash, balance in Partridge or Buff Cochins, or Dark Brahma Hens or Pullets. Stock must be first-class. Address

R. Y. FAIRSERVICE, East Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—To exchange two good Plymouth Rock Cockerels, for two large and fine Pullets or yearling Hens of same breed.

V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

WANTED.—One trio Brown Leghorns; must be fine in all respects; for which I will exchange Eggs from Partridge Cochins and White Leghorns, the finest in this part of the country. Send for Circular.

Address J. H. MCKINNEY, Ithaca, N. Y.

I WILL GIVE four Game Pullets in exchange for three Partridge Cochins Hens or Pullets; am not particular as to leg-feathering; or the same number of sittings of Brown Leghorn Eggs, for above-named P. C.'s, want only for sitters. Address

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS. Dark Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, all very fine birds; will exchange for good Partridge Cochins or Light Brahmas, or will sell very cheap.

Address CHRIST. HALTEMAN, N. Maine St., Dayton, O.

WILL EXCHANGE one trio handsome Blue Red Games, one trio Dark Brahmas, one pair Silver Duckwing Games, one Yellow Duckwing Stag, for Buff Cochins or Black Red Game Hens or Pullets.

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE a Violin, double inlaid on edge, lion head, for Poultry or Rabbits. Address

F. A. M. E. BROOKS, Sinnemahoning, Cameron Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE Houdans, pure bred, one cock and eight hens, for Light Brahmas. Address

EDWARD SNYDER, P. O. Box 48, Phillipsburg, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE two superior Red Barb Hens and a nearly perfect Yellow Swallow Cock for one Smooth-headed Yellow Magpie Cock and Blue-capped Magpie Cock. Must be first-class birds.

Address MITCHELL & CARRVER, P. O. Box 7.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE a pair of Buff Cochins, Clippers, Gray or White Games, at fair value, for Black Leghorn Eggs or Brown Leghorn Fowls, Duckwing or B. B. Red Game Bantams, or Dominique Game Fowls, or for Greenbacks, cheap.

W. R. DUDLEY, Augusta, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—I am now prepared to book and furnish Eggs from my imported and home-bred Dark and Light Brahmas, also, Partridge Cochins. Having bought in the spring of 1873 Mr. Philander Williams' (Taunton, Mass.) entire stock of Partridge Cochins, numbering some 80 odd head, consisting of all his imported, home-bred, and prize winning Fowls, which he valued very highly, and having bought of Joseph M. Wade (late Wade & Henry), Oak Lane Poultry Yards, Philadelphia, in 1873, quite a number of Dark Brahmas, among which were a number of prize winning Birds and 5 imported Hens. These, in addition to my last year's importations, gives me one of the finest flocks in America. My mode of packing Eggs insures their safe carriage. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

T. S. COOPER, Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa.

BLACK RUSSIAN CHICKS, bred by me, were awarded 1st and 2d premium at the great fair in Boston, 1873. I was also awarded 1st premium on Fowls and 1st on Chicks at Connecticut State Fair, 1873. Eggs from above stock, \$4.00 per sitting. Am selling eggs from Light Brahmas weighing from 11 to 13 pounds. Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks for \$3.00 per sitting. All first premium and standard stock. For further particulars send stamp for descriptive circular to

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS, and COACH DOGS.—A pair of each for sale; fine dogs. Also, a lot of first-class singing Canaries, and bright metal cages.

J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS and WHITE LEGHORNS.—A fine lot of pure-bred Fowls of above varieties to dispose of. Prices according to quality. All pure-bred birds.

J. C. LONG, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—One Partridge Cochins Hen, Pea-Comb, imported from H. Beldon, England. Price, \$10. Also, First Prize B. Spanish Cock, at Guelph, Canada, \$10, and four Duck-Wing Game Bantam Cockerels, at \$3 each.

DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

HOMING ANTWERPS,

OWLS

AND

SOLID TURBITS.

JOS. M. WADE,

Philadelphia, Pa.



C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Fowls of most of the leading varieties, including Ducks and Turkeys. Eggs in season, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.

FANCY PIGEONS, Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,

D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

H. K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y., can furnish a limited number of Eggs for Hatching from Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; Black-breasted Red and Golden Laced Sebright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Send for illustrated price list. Free.

HAMBURG.—At the N. H. Exhibition I was awarded the Special Premium for best collection of Hamburgs, comprising: GOLDEN PENCILED of my own importation, from Henry Beldon's yards. The cock "John Bull" won first at two shows in England, and first and special at Buffalo, N. Y. Also, I was awarded first and special for best hen at Buffalo, and in trio have won at Massachusetts, first on Fowls and first on Chicks; at Rhode Island, first on Fowls; at N. H., first on Fowls and first on Chicks, and special for best Fowls and Chicks; at Nashua, first on Fowls and first on Chicks. Eggs, \$10 per dozen. SILVER PENCILED.—Received from Henry Beldon, March 27th, per "Republic," a trio of extra fine Silver Penciled, fully equal to my Golden Penciled; as good as any in America. A few dozen Eggs will be sold for \$10 per dozen. GOLDEN SPANGLED, Ongley's strain. Won at N. E., third; at N. H., first and special for best trio; at Nashua, first. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Trio, \$25. BLACK, from Cutter's and Shedd's stocks. Won first at N. H. and first at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Trio, \$15. SILVER.—Won third at N. E., second at N. H., first and second at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. I can also furnish fresh eggs from other first premium varieties, at the annexed prices: Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominiques, each, \$3 per dozen; Houdans, Black Spanish, \$2.50; Bronze Turkeys, \$5; Black-breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle, and White Georgian Game, \$5. Everything warranted as represented. Cash must accompany orders. Nothing C. O. D.

ANDREW J. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

EDGEWORTH POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for Hatching: Dark Brahmas: Steel Gray hens mated with my selected imported cockerel "Wragg," at \$5 per 13. Light Brahmas: extra selected hens mated with very choice cockerel, at \$3 per sitting of 13.

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Eggs from the same fowls that he breeds his PRIZE BIRDS from. He has had many years of experience in packing and shipping Eggs, and personally attends to it in every instance. Price List and Practical Hints free.



BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARDS.

Specialties for 1874,

Brown Leghorns,
Crevecoeurs,
and
Silkies,
Equal to any in
America.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Send two green stamps
for
Illustrated Circular.

A. M. HALSTED,
Box 23, Rye, N.Y.

BANTAMS.—14 varieties. 26 premiums at Massachusetts Exhibition, 1874. W. B. ATKINSON, Box 530, Boston, Mass.

SEND STAMP for my elegant NEW DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST OF FANCY FOWLS AND PIGEONS. Address W. T. ROGERS, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa.

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS, MOLINE, ILL. S. C. WHEEL-LOCK & CO., Proprietors, Breeders of Asiatics and French Fowls, Eggs in season from first-class stock. Have for sale a few trios of Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins, not strictly first-class birds. Price, \$6 per trio. Also, 4 White Cochins Hens and Cock, Warner and Williams' strain. Price, \$25. Send for Price List.

FOR SALE ON EXCHANGE.—A splendid pair of French, pure white Poodle Dogs, male and female, seven months old, as nice as can be found, for Dark Brahma Chicks; must be first-class birds in every respect. Address G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R.I.

EGGS from my PRIZE-TAKING FOWLS, at \$5 per doz. Golden-Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, and Black B. Red Games, and Duck-Wing Game Bantams. All orders booked in rotation, and forwarded when desired. Address DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE ON EXCHANGE.—A pleasant suburban Residence, 5 miles out from North Penn Depot, west side, and adjoining Oak Lane Station; consisting of French Roof, Pointed Stone House (nearly new) of 10 rooms, and large Frame Stable, and Carriage House, and other out buildings, with about 1½ acres of excellent land, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Would sell or exchange for city property of a less value, one-third cash. Price, \$12,000.

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. The above is part of the Oak Lane Poultry Yard property.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.—I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, being fowls that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates. Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. Blood will tell. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N.Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want.

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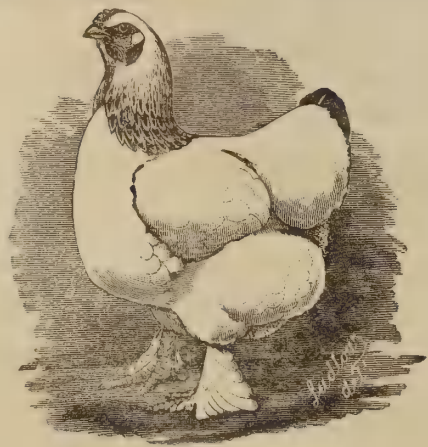
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T. L. McKEEN,

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 9, 1874.

No. 15.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HYBRIDS OR MULES.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

THE subject of mule or hybrid breeding is one of great interest to the fancy. Authentic accounts have been obtained of some, while we have reports of others without authenticity.

At several poultry exhibitions the writer has noticed a hybrid said to have originated by crossing a Turkey hen with a Guinea cock. It has been illustrated in an agricultural paper, but the likeness was so unlike the original bird that, placed side by side, it would not have been recognized.

An identical bird, though of different sex, came into the writer's possession about two years ago, and with much difficulty the former owner and breeder was found, and through him and his family a correct history of the origin of the hybrid was obtained. The accompanying illustration was drawn from it by the distinguished artist, T. Kirby Vanzandt, of Albany, N.Y. In the sketch he has succeeded in catching the spirit and attitude of this curious bird. It was presented to the Commissioners of Central Park, New York City, and if still living can be seen there.

Mr. Matthew Flausburgh, of Stony Hill, Albany County, N. Y., in 1865, obtained some Guinea eggs from a neighbor, but not having enough for a sitting, placed with them some eggs from the barn-door fowl; in due time they hatched and were reared together. The next year two of this brood—a Dominique cock and a Guinea hen—mated. The fact having been noticed by the family, the ovules from their amours were preserved carefully and set with a few turkey eggs. It is a known fact that hen eggs hatch in three weeks and guinea and turkey eggs in four weeks. This fecundation so influenced the Guinea eggs that they hatched in three and a half weeks, while the turkey eggs hatched in the time which is usually required for them. The chicks from the Guinea eggs presented a snuff-color, instead of the striped appearance of the true Guinea young. Only three eggs of this fecundation proved fertile, two only living a few days, while one matured, as seen in the engraving.



Tegetmeier refers to this hybrid, and says that "they are true hybrids, being perfectly sterile and incapable of reproduction among themselves or with either of the species from which they were derived." Its plumage is mottled and sprinkled confusedly with brown, drab, and white, freckled with black, the white predominating, causing it to appear gray at a distance. It weighed six pounds, and stood thirteen inches high.

The cusque of the Guinea fowl was absent, but it had small wattles and a loose pendant fold of skin under its gullet, which was thinly covered with feathers. Its voice resembled the Guinea, and it was exceedingly shy and timid. It had no affinity for domestic fowls, but preferred the society of turkeys, having been reared with them. As the hybrid advanced in age the color of its plumage grew lighter.

This bird was more minutely described in the *Country Gentleman* some two years ago.

The Golden Pheasant sometimes crosses with the common domestic fowl. Its progeny is also a true mule, and like the hybrid just described, cannot be further crossed.

In order to favor this production, the Pheasant must have been bred among domestic fowls. The male Pheasant occasionally pairs with a favorite hen, providing he has none of his own species to mate with. It is usual for only a small proportion of eggs thus fecundated to prove fertile. The introduction of a Pheasant hen will immediately alienate the attentions of the cock Pheasant from his newly made mate.

A friend, who had succeeded in rearing this cross, once stated that the cock Pheasant was exceedingly capricious, and would sometimes destroy several hens by picking them to pieces upon the rump before selecting one to his entire notion. Mr. Hewitt, who has given this subject considerable attention, describes the cross of the Golden Pheasant cock with five varieties of fowls, viz.: Spanish, Game, Buff Bantams, Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

All of these hybrids were described as being exceedingly wild, with heads devoid of combs, wattles, or deaf-ear, with tails approaching the conformation of the Pheasant, but not so lengthy.

In size they far exceeded the hen producing them. In color they were excessively darker than the hen which produced them, while their shape conformed more closely to the Pheasant.

The hybrid bred between the Pheasant and Spanish hen at adult age was black, and of a dull sooty hue, with yellow eyes, and weighed nearly seven pounds. Around the face, instead of being white, presented the velvety appearance peculiar to the Pheasant.

In the cross between the Black-breasted Red Game hen, the scapular and breast feathers were penciled with as much regularity as in the male Pheasant. The ground color was exceedingly dark, and these pencilings were not visible. The face of this hybrid was plain and feathered to the eyelid. The eyes were of a deep hazel. Its weight was about six and a half pounds.

In describing the other three crosses, as much dissimilarity was observed as in those described. Mr. Hewitt remarks that the markings were as variable as they could be, and the birds as pugnacious as it is possible to imagine, and were always sterile and unsociable.

Another interesting hybrid is a cross between the Musk drake and the Common duck, which produces a mule of symmetrical form and of various colors. They are only useful for table consumption, and when fattened far excel any other variety. They are also sterile.

A specimen of a cross between the domestic hen and Partridge cock was owned in this city by Mr. Charles. It was a hen, and weighed two and a half pounds. In color it was yellow, finely penciled with black, had a single comb, and was compactly built; and, as Mr. Charles remarked, was heavily meaty across the thighs. The flesh was quite dark, like the Partridge. Its legs were blue and slightly feathered. She resembled a young game cock about the head. The feathers under the wings were heavily barred like a Partridge. The story is thus related in reference to the production of this hen: Mr. James Sickles, of Long Island, owned an old yellow hen which disappeared in the spring, he supposing that she had died. In the fall she returned with a brood of chickens, followed by a Partridge cock, who, when disturbed, flew in an adjacent tree-top. A hired man observing him, and not comprehending the circumstance, shot at him; but, missing his mark, the Partridge disappeared and never returned. There were several other chicks in this brood, and every one of the cockerels manifested decidedly game properties. One of them immediately engaged with a game cock, and gained decided advantage, although destitute of spurs. This cross was very productive when bred with domestic fowls.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

At the time of writing I have received *two copies*, and have paid *two dollars* for them.


Here is where the rub comes. If I had paid twenty-five, or even fifty cents a piece for such *pamphlets*, containing as they do really valuable matter, and a kind that no poultry breeder can do without, I should not have complained; but, after working for several days at Buffalo in assisting to embody, in *plain language*, the points and characteristics that should belong to fowls, to entitle them to a *place* in a poultry exhibition; and after objecting to putting the price at one dollar each; and having been told that we wanted a

good nice *book*, one that all America would be proud of, especially the members of the American Poultry Association, who were to *own* and *publish* it;—I say, after all of the above, to have such a miserable little *pamphlet* sent me as the American Standard of excellence that I have received, and for which the American Poultry Association *obliged* me to pay a dollar, I confess I was something *more* than *disappointed*—"a little riled." Now, Mr. Editor, I don't know *who* makes the *profit*, but there must be a *comfortable* one somewhere.

There are one hundred thousand standards wanted today; fifty thousand at twenty-five cents each, like these one dollar ones, and there is profit *enough* at that; and fifty thousand bound in *leather* covers, that might be got up in *good shape* and sold at one dollar each, and a good profit made on them.

You will meet some who will call me a *croaker* and other pet names, for saying these things; tell them I am a member of the American Poultry Association, and am ashamed to charge one dollar for a poorly gotten up pamphlet that I can furnish as *good*—ten thousand copies—for the sum of one thousand dollars, or ten cents a copy; and I want to know who gets the *profit*? and also, who has the right to impose upon the members of the American Association in such a manner?

Now I am aware of the truth of the old adage, that "the *weakness* of the *material* is the *strength* of the trade;" still I would advise the American Poultry Association to do as some street sellers of rolls of salve and other *patent* things do; as they cannot *sell* a standard for *less* than a dollar, to make every person that *buys* one of these—their *still born* edition—a present of a good, substantial, readable standard, with an alphabetical index in it. A MEMBER.

 THE BAOBAB.—The baobab is a plant of monstrous size, the most colossal and most ancient vegetable monument on earth; has round, woolly leaves, which consist of from three to seven leaflets radiating from a common centre, and giving them somewhat the appearance of a hand, and magnificent white flower. It is an enormous tree, holding among plants the place that the elephant holds among animals—a hoary witness of the last changes which the earth has undergone, and deluges that have buried beneath their waves the productions of early ages. Several baobabs that have been measured were found to be from seventy to seventy-seven feet in circumference. From its branches hang, at times, colossal nets, three feet in length, and resembling large oval baskets open at the bottom, and looking from the distance like so many signal flags.

It would take fifteen men, with their arms extended, to embrace the trunk of one of these great trees, which, in the countries through which the Senegal flows, are venerated as sacred monuments. Enormous branches are given off from the central stem a few feet from the ground and spread out horizontally, giving the tree a diameter of over one hundred feet. "Each of these branches," says Mr. Danton, "would be a monster tree elsewhere, and taken together, they seem to make up a forest rather than a tree."

It is only at the age of eight hundred years that the baobabs attain their full size, and then cease to grow.

The fruit of this tree is oblong; the color of the shell passes in ripening from green to yellow and brown. The fruit is called "monkey bread." It contains a spongy substance, paler than chocolate, and filled with abundant juice.

The bark is ashy gray in color, and almost an inch in thickness. The negroes of the Senegal grind it down to powder, and in this state they use it to season their food, and to maintain a moderately free perspiration, which enables them the more easily to withstand the heat. It serves also as an antidote for certain fevers.—*The Wonders of Vegetation.*



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE V.

CULLING OR PICKING OUT POOR BIRDS, AND SEPARATING THE SEXES.

In a well-kept flock of chickens, as in a well-kept garden, an occasional weed will appear, in spite of all the care and skill which may have been exercised in selecting and mating the sire and dam. These the fancier should have the courage to pick out and destroy at the earliest moment that he is enabled to discern them. I think it advisable to carefully examine each brood at eight weeks old. If properly fed and cared for, the chicks at this age ought to weigh from three to four pounds to the pair, and are just the right size for frying or broiling. Any chick found with crooked toes, or any other deformity, should be sent at once to the gridiron. The effects of breeding from such birds will be lasting and grievous. At twelve weeks or three months old the birds must be separated as to sex, if extra fine large birds are desired. The cockerels may be put in a yard with an old cock, who will prevent their fighting, and in most cases will agree very well with them. At this age the birds should receive another thorough weeding. Cockerels that do not show plenty of black in the hackle may be killed with impunity. Any approach to knock-knee or leg weakness should condemn the bird at once. Occasionally a bird will be met with whose wing feathers grow twisted or in a spiral position. This should be stamped out whenever found. Birds with crooked backs and wry tails should be killed as soon as possible. The fancier should be careful how he discards otherwise fine birds for too much black, as some pullets will be much spotted on the back until six months old, and still moult out clean; but a pullet whose hackle is cloudy or lead-color will rarely make a show bird.

It requires considerable courage for a fancier to pick out and kill his birds in this manner, but he should remember that one bad sheep spoils a whole flock; this saying is equally true when applied to fowls. He should also remember that a bad chick takes the same amount of food and care as is required to rear a good one. When he has killed his poor birds, and receives a visit from a brother fancier, he will not shrink from showing his stock, for he will know that there is no danger of that scrawny, crooked-backed, wry-tailed, twisted-winged, knock-kneed bird stalking out in front of his visitor, and cocking his head to one side with a look which says louder than words, *I am a specimen of my owner's stock*. Well then, having disposed of his poor birds to the best advantage, and in a manner which will redound

to the credit of every fancier, he will have more time and room for his good ones. During the hot summer months a suitable shade must be provided, or the birds will become sadly sunburned, and instead of their plumage being white, they will be a disagreeable yellow. Those who are so fortunate as to have plenty of shade trees and shrubbery, under which the birds can seek shelter from the hot sun, need feel no anxiety on this score. My own yards heretofore were unprotected, and consequently I was compelled to make artificial shade in the following manner: Plant two posts in the ground two feet deep and about the same height above ground, and about ten feet apart; across these nail a piece of scantling. Now sink two more posts directly opposite the other two, but only one foot high; nail a piece of scantling across the same, as on the other. Cover these with boards, and cover the boards with three or four inches of earth. This will make a nice cool retreat, to which the birds will not fail to resort during the hot weather.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., March 28, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HENS' NESTS.

In looking back through the pleasures of memory to "ye olden tyme" of my boyhood days, I seem again to find myself, basket in hand, at sunset time, rambling through the orchards, bushes and hedges, under the barns and brush-heaps, into stumps and logs, and many other outlandish places—in fact, only such as a boy or old hen would find—"hunting the eggs." This Lenten season brings back the thought of my hidden hundreds when Easter came, as well as my boyish pride when in the morning I delivered up to my dear old mother the snowy treasures. Those good old days are gone, and have carried with them much of the sweetest romance of life; and business, ever jealous of our time, has driven me from the old farm, down by Cayuga, into town. I left the old barnyard favorites, but brought with me my taste for fowls, and having the disposition to keep step with my fellow-fanciers, I find a goodly variety of the more noble sorts about me.

The object of this epistle is not to give advice about making hens lay, as any fancier would be behind the times should his hens not lay after the instructions given by my fellow-countryman Wright, as well as the counsel from a host of your own good American writers on this subject. In the first place I gave a hint of what sort of places our old hens in the country used to use for nests. Well, instinct and their affection for their progeny caused them to hide their nests just where they did. They never laid a single egg without intending not to have it found by man, or any other animal. A hen is just as careful to hide her nest and eggs from one animal as she is from another, and in those old times I speak of hens did just what our city fowls would do had they the same chance, and I can not remember of ever finding a nest lying around loose, or in sight; but, instead, I frequently found it where it took hours to do so, and have often watched some old favorite strolling away into the fields while I followed after, until she got to where the nest was not, and would fly upon the top of the fence and dress herself while I remained in sight. On becoming provoked, I would drop down into the tall grain out of sight, and so would she, and when I went where she was she was not there, but had evaded me by sneaking off into the grain to her

nest. All this goes to show that in making the nests in our city poultry buildings, where space is too limited to allow of a wide range for our fowls, it should be our object to imitate nature as much as possible in the construction of proper nests for them.

I could mention a score or more of elaborate poultry-houses throughout the country where everything was designed to be in keeping with the beautiful pets which they shelter. Patent feed-boxes, patent roosts, and patent everything was the fashion, and I must confess that I have been as much a victim as any one, so far as the use of the above *useless appendages* are concerned. I had a fine set of nests made the entire length of our buildings, with doors arranged to open into the hall, &c.; but, after a year's trial, I have discarded them, and find, after all said and done, the simplest contrivance is the best. To give a simple definition of what is wanted, I will only say, *darkness and difficulty*; some long, dark box lying on the floor for the larger birds; what I mean by long is three or four feet, by sixteen inches wide, and fourteen inches high. Keep the nest in the farthest end by a cross-board four inches high. Let the entrance be in the end and next to the floor, and so small that it will be a "tight squeeze" for the hen to enter or come out; and lastly, place the open end so close in a corner of the room that even the entrance will be hard to get at. You can use your own mode of getting the eggs out, say by a small hand-hole with a lid to it on top of the box. We had a fine coop of Buff Cochins, and also one of Dark Brahmas, addicted to the provoking habit of egg-eating. I suppose that this habit was first contracted by the eggs being accidentally broken by the hens in the exposed and uncomfortable nature of our fancy nests. Of course, a hen's motherly affection and care for her eggs gives way to her appetite on sight of a broken one, hence the habit of eating them. In this dilemma I closed those puckered-up *things*, and placed in their stead the nests described in this article, and the result was that we got all the eggs they laid. As hens *will not* eat their eggs after they have hidden them, or when they are near in sight while the whole flock are wandering about the coop throughout the day. After the habit was broken up entirely in these two coops, our Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins fell into the habit, and nearly *lived on eggs*; in fact, I do not know but that they would have become *self-sustaining*, had we not given them the long, dark, difficult, &c., box, whereupon we were rewarded at once with well-filled baskets. The small entrance to the nest also prevents the cock from getting into them, as they often will where possible, seemingly to show, in their politeness and solicitude for their charge, the whereabouts of a nest. A few weeks ago I placed a common open-top box in our Plymouth Rock coop, furnished it with plenty of clean straw for their nest, they having shown signs of laying. The box was no sooner in position than the cock took to nest first, and scratched, fluttered, and tore about, and was in every position imaginable, all the time clucking, while the hens all stood around *amazed*—so did I.—I took away the open box, and gave them the dark nest, and Mr. Cock has stayed outside since. Only yesterday I made some new nests for our White Leghorns; they were hardly in place before the cock took to one of them, and such a time as he had; why he would have broken all the eggs in the nest, had they not been *china nest eggs*, but I declare, I must again apologize for the length of this article. In the future I *will* try to write less. Should I at any time write too much for *my* share of space

in your paper, you may *curtail* a little. I have only referred to nests for the larger classes of birds: the rule will apply to all, only *elevate* the closed nest if preferable, always remembering nature's rule—difficulty, darkness,—then plenty of room inside.

J. H. WATLING.

SENECA FALLS POULTRY YARDS,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 23, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

No man should engage in any business without some knowledge of what he is about to enter into. Especially does this rule apply to dealers in fancy fowls. I am well aware that a good many of those who advertise fancy poultry for sale, at the present time, were in the first start taken with the "hen fever" spontaneously, and without any knowledge of what a good fowl should be; would at once write to a score or more of advertisers, and the one that would make the price the lowest would receive his order, and the chances are one hundred to one that his fowls would be very inferior, and yet the purchaser would feel confident that he had just as good fowls as anybody. I used to have a good deal of sympathy for such men, but at the present time, when there are so many books and periodicals published devoted especially to the Poultry interest, and when Poultry exhibitions are of so frequent occurrence, there is no excuse for a breeder to sell inferior fowls on those grounds.

I would therefore recommend to all who contemplate starting in the Poultry business a few practical suggestions: First of all, procure a copy of the new American standard of excellence, and become perfectly familiar with it as far as the kind or kinds of fowls you anticipate breeding is concerned; subscribe for the *Fanciers' Journal*, or some other good periodical devoted to poultry and poultry appurtenances; attend to all the first-class poultry exhibitions that you conveniently can, for I am convinced that an amateur can learn more by visiting exhibition-rooms than in any other manner, for he there has an opportunity of examining the premium fowls, notice all their fine points, compare them with less meritorious birds, and in this manner he will soon become familiar with the kind which he proposes to breed. Then take but one or two kinds to commence with. Be sure that you have found a reliable breeder of your varieties; and this may not always be an easy matter, for in many instances breeders that win Premiums at our exhibitions are not what they should be. I know of some men that will buy a first-class trio of fowls in the fall and take them to all the principal Poultry fairs during the winter and win prizes with them, and in the spring advertise eggs from first premium stock (when in reality that one trio was all he had that were fine), and would *sell* dozens of eggs from them and *send* eggs from very inferior fowls. Neither does it follow that because a man has been engaged in the business ten, fifteen, or twenty years that he is honest and reliable, but it is probable that he will at least be a good judge of the varieties he breeds; then if he does not do by you as he agrees, you may be certain that he is dishonest, and should be publicly branded as a fraud. Yet, I can say with much pride that there are very many noble, honest, and reliable men engaged in the poultry traffic, many of whom are successful exhibitors, and on such men I would recommend you to bestow your patronage.

C. N. BROWN.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST POULTRY BREEDING.

No. I.

It cannot be denied that a prejudice does exist, in many quarters, against the breeding of fine poultry. Recently, when one of our prominent breeders was pointed out to a gentleman, he said, "He is a fine looking man for a *chicken dealer*." This man was only expressing an idea which prevails to a considerable extent. Many regard the care of poultry as too trivial a business for a man, but as the appropriate work of women and children. Perhaps the majority of farmers regard it as unprofitable stock, which must, however, be endured to please their wives and daughters, who derive no inconsiderable revenue for the supply of their wants from the sale of eggs and chickens.

The husband and father fails to consider how many calls upon his purse, or perplexing store bills are thus saved him, nor does he reflect how many delicacies, in the way of puddings, custards, &c., find their way to his table, of which he would feel it necessary to deny himself if all the eggs had to be purchased for cash.

Fowls have a wonderful facility of adapting themselves to adverse circumstances, or they would utterly fail to render any profit to many farmers. The great wonder is that cholera, roup, gapes and kindred diseases do not destroy more flocks than they do. Where shelter is provided at all, it is frequently permitted to become so filthy as to breed vermin and disease. Large numbers of poor, ill-fed fowls are obliged to roost on trees and fences, and thus have to withstand winter's storms, and the chill rains of spring and autumn.

Many feel a distrust of all poultry breeders on account of the impositions of unprincipled breeders. This business in the past has afforded a fine field for dishonest operations, and there were many who were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. Much of this distrust is not without sufficient cause, for there is no question but the confidence of the public has been shamefully abused. Inferior fowls have been sent out at prices which ought to have commanded the best of stock. Birds of fine appearance, but impure blood, have been sold as first-class fowls. Eggs have been sent out which were not what they were represented to be. But the time is well nigh past when these men can thus practice their impositions. The poultry journals, the numerous exhibitions, and, above all, the National Association, by bringing together breeders from all parts of the land, will serve to expose the dishonest, and eventually drive them to some other more profitable field of operations. We ought to be so careful in the admission of members to the Association, that membership in it will come to be regarded as an assurance of a breeder's integrity. The resolutions adopted at Boston have the right ring, and will do much to restore public confidence. Let every one who proposes a new name for membership be ready to vouch for the integrity of the applicant, and let no man of doubtful character be admitted.

If the general public could have looked in on the Convention at Buffalo it would have done more to remove prejudice than any number of newspaper articles. Many in the body were men of means, of culture, and of high social position; men actively engaged, professionally or in business, who have found poultry breeding not only a pleasant diversion, but also a source of profit.

If the National Association fulfills its present promise, and I doubt not it will, it will render invaluable aid in various ways to State and local organizations, and will greatly assist in establishing the poultry interest on a firm basis.

F. R. W.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: I would like to inquire if you or some of your readers if there is any difference between White and Pearl Guineas? Also, whether Muscovy and Plata Ducks are not the same? I remain respectfully yours, E. W.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE,

DEAR SIR: I have a Light Brahma pullet six months old, that weighs eight pounds, which laid an egg $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. She has laid several large eggs, but this is the largest one. Yours truly,

G. MACREADY.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

YOUR correspondent, Mrs. D., of Iowa, gives the very reason—according to *my* experience—why her eggs that she used *last*, beat better than the others, in the words "although older." We keep hens, therefore have fresh eggs, but I *always* take my *oldest* eggs when beating for cake, *especially* for frosting, as new laid eggs may foam some, but settle back into liquid if left a short time, when older eggs would have kept stiff. I have known this reason to have been given by bakers. Mrs. D. might keep some of her non-fertile eggs three weeks or more and see if they do not beat as light as the others. Respectfully, &c.,

Mrs. R.

PROVIDENCE, March 27, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I noticed in *Fanciers' Journal* for March 26, a communication from Mr. A. K. Martin, asking what poultry breeders mean when they offer "*standard fowls* for sale."

Whenever I see the term in an advertisement, or circular, I consider that the one using it, is either ignorant of what a standard fowl *should be*, or else is endeavoring to deceive his customers. I have owned, bred, and sold a great many hundred (perhaps a thousand) fowls, and I never yet owned, or saw a *standard* bird. I have never yet seen a bird that I considered to deserve over ninety-five points, and I can count on my fingers all that I have seen entitled to over ninety.

To say that a bird is *standard*, is to assert that he is perfect; that there is not a feather, not a point—either in shape, size, symmetry or condition—that *can* be improved. It must be evident to every thinking man, that no educated and respectable fancier would make any such assertion as this. It would be well, perhaps, to class such men in the same category with those who advertise their fowls as *the best in the world*. In the latter case, however, we understand that the world meant, is *their own little world* of half a dozen admiring friends and neighbors, beyond which, their range of vision cannot penetrate. Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

RYE, N. Y., March 28, 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

SILVER DRAGOONS' BARS.

As I have frequently the honor of acting as judge at Pigeon shows, I have been requested by several fanciers to state my views on this subject. Mr. J. Percival, an old fancier, and likewise judge, having already done so, I shall enter into no argument with any one, for more than enough has been written and said on the subject. What I wish to put forth is, that it is by no means a new idea that Silver Dragoons should have black bars, for nearly forty years ago I had some, and they were then thought to be correct by a next-door neighbor, a Dragoon fancier then of more than thirty years' standing. I hope other gentlemen acting as judges will give their opinion, without any further discussion, as to which way they would award the prizes, both varieties being present—viz., Silver Dragoons with brown bars and Silver Dragoons with black. Without any hesitation I say I should give the prize to those with the black bars, all other points being equal.—HARRISON WEIR, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

POLYGAMY IN PIGEONS.

As bearing on the subject named by "*Onus Probandi*" in the *Journal* of February 12th, I send you an account of the following facts. A common Ash cock of mine was mated with a common Blue Chequer hen, and they had a young one in the nest which died at about a fortnight old. I had, among others, an unmated Blue Chequer hen, which if possessed among two or three dozen more of the same kind by a Lancashire dealer would be called "A Rock fra Lincolnshire (Lincolnshire) fur shootin'," but which, I suppose, is a Chequered Dovecote Pigeon. I had it from a farm in Herefordshire. The Ash cock is a very merry bird, and upon the death of his young one he was soon ready to go to nest again; and finding his own hen (which we will call the Blue Chequer) was not of the same mind, he turned his attentions to what we will call the "Rock." This seemed to rouse the jealousy of the Blue Chequer, and in a short time she laid him two eggs, which he helped to sit regularly, but when he was not sitting he employed his time in nesting or flying with the Rock. In due time the eggs laid by the Blue Chequer were hatched, and the young ones reared, the Ash helping to feed them. Both were Blue Chequers, but with a decided likeness in the head, beak, and general shape to the Ash cock. Before these young ones were able to fly about the Rock laid two eggs in another nest, built for her by the Ash cock, and he helped her regularly to sit, but when he was not sitting he employed his time in nesting and flying with the Blue Chequer (whose young ones could now feed themselves), and as a result she laid him two eggs about six days after the Rock.

And now his work began; he helped both hens to sit, and I seldom saw him fly about outside. Yesterday, March 8th,

both of the Rock's eggs hatched; but until the young ones grow larger I shall not be able to prove that the Ash helps to feed them, though I have seen him sit over them.

I have examined the eggs of the Blue Chequer, and found one "addled"—no formation whatever having taken place, and I am now waiting for the other egg to hatch, when it will be interesting to observe whether the Ash cock helps to feed both nests, and also what likeness the progeny bear to him when full-grown. I say it will be interesting to observe what likeness both lots of young ones bear to him when full-grown, as I lately had a case in which a hen, that had been a long time unmated, laid two eggs (while yet unmated), one on the floor, the other on the shelf. I put them under a pair I had sitting, and two young ones were hatched and reared, which when full-grown bore an unmistakable likeness to a certain cock I had, which had a mate and young ones of his own at the time. I only regret that it has not occurred among fancy breeds where parentage could have been traced without any doubt, inasmuch as the characteristics of distinct fancy breeds are so much more marked than those of the Homing Antwerp type, which is the sort I keep.

CLUB ROW, THE FANCY AND ITS VOTARIES.

[MANY of our readers must be unaware that "Club Row" is in Church Street, Bethnal Green, London, and a newspaper correspondent, speaking of its vicinity, says: "Among its inhabitants are street venders of every kind of produce, travellers to fairs, tramps, dog fanciers, dog stealers, sharpers, shop lifters, and pickpockets. It abounds with the young Arabs of the streets. Sunday is a day much devoted to pet pigeons and singing-bird clubs, prizes being given, and a ready sale following each award."—EDS.]

To those who spend the greater portion of their lives far from the din of the city, and whose homes, it may be, are nearer to the cover of the fox than to the busy mart and crowded streets, any one of the many specialties which London possesses is heard of with interest. Nor is it to such alone. London being the head and heart of our empire, and pre-eminently great in all its characteristics, all Englishmen take pride in its greatness, and never weary reading of its wonders, and I have therefore ventured to send you these few jottings.

"Club Row on a Sunday morning" had been described to me in such terms that determined me at the first favorable opportunity to pay it a visit. Previous information somewhat prepared me, but the scene itself surpassed all I had imagined. To begin with: In Club Row and adjacent streets there are about eighty "fanciers'" shops, possibly more than that number; and as a means of comparison, when we consider that Manchester and Salford combined can only muster about half a dozen all told, this in itself excited no little surprise. All the shops, or with scarcely an exception, in the locality named, seemed devoted to the same line of business. In some the atmosphere was simply unbearable, the proprietors evidently not believing "cleanliness is next to godliness." Happily there were exceptions. As regards the birds, it would have been possible to have obtained anything from a Tomtit to a Brahma cock, though I cannot say much in praise of the quality. The thoroughfares were thronged to a degree that made it difficult to thread one's way through the mass of venders and purchasers, for the trade was not restricted to the shops.

Here was one with a poor Starling; tied to his finger with a bit of string; another with a small basket or tray of ground-sel; there a man with an odd rooster under his arm, others with Pigeons, and even down to a poor Sparrow.

Last, but not least, the fanciers themselves; and, sad to say, did we require to find human beings the lowest in the social scale, I verily believe they are to be found in the scene I have attempted to describe. Dickens's description of "the young noblemen at Dotheboys Hall" occurred to me more than once, and as I write I see again the "pale and haggard faces, lank and bony figures: children with the countenances of old men, some young lives which from the earliest dawn of infancy had been one of horrible endurance of cruelty and neglect. There were faces which should have been handsome darkened with the scowl of sullen dogged suffering." And amid all this a banner with a scriptural text borne by a few supporting a street preacher, and as the various sounds catch the ear I find mixed with the hymn of praise the bitter curse of the drunkard and the foul oath of the blasphemer. It was a scene I shall not soon forget; and as the carriage rolled along westward, and the contrast became greater, thoughts rose to me especially of the young children, children who, from the force of circumstances, and from no cause of their own, have been nursed in the lap of vice and misery, and are left there by those who are quarreling *how* they should be taught.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

🐨 A kangaroo is a curious chap;—when it's wide awake it's leaping.

🐨 A. J. Fox, Mascher Street, above Thompson, this city, has just killed the Holstein bull, imported and owned by the Doylestown Agricultural Society. Being too large for further service they decided to kill him. His weight was 2850 pounds.

🐔 Said a great Congregational preacher
To a hen: "You're a beautiful creature!"
The hen just for that
Laid two eggs in his hat—
And thus did the Hen-re-ward Beecher!

—*Boston Advertiser*.

🐔 FROZEN EGGS.—It often happens that eggs will get frozen so as to crack the shells in severe cold weather, and are of course unfit to sell; but if they are kept frozen until needed for use, and then brought into a warm room and boiling water poured over them, then left till cool, the egg will be uninjured, and will heat as nicely as if it had not been chilled, and is just as good for any use. After being once thawed, it must be used immediately; if allowed to stand a day or two, it will not be fresh or nice.

🐔 The seventh annual report of the State Fish Commissioners pronounces the breeding works on the Penobscot among the best in the world. The establishment is now hatching 2,225,000 eggs, and has a capacity of 4,000,000. It is patronized by all the New England and some of the Western States. The state has made its first experiment in hatching shad the past year; the number hatched is 100,000. About 15,000 salmon have been caught on Penobscot River and Bay during the year. The Commissioners call for stringent fish and game laws, and state that the moose and other large animals are almost extinct.

🐟 Fifty thousand trout are to be placed in Ossipee lake and Six-mile pond in Ossipee, N. H.

🐖 A queer hog story comes from Salem, Oregon. The owner of the ferry at Buena Vista had two hogs which mysteriously disappeared about three months ago, at which time they weighed about three hundred pounds apiece. About that time a new warehouse was built near the ferry at Buena Vista, and filled with wheat, which was shipped a week ago, when the temporary structure was removed, and under the floor were found the missing swine, alive, but not weighing near so much as when last seen. They had evidently gone under the warehouse to find wheat which leaked through the floor, and were detained there by the settling of the building. They lived on what wheat leaked through a crack, and occupied a circular place they had worn for themselves, but during all that time they must have been without water.

🐎 The *Turf, Field, and Farm* says: In a small town near the Alleghany mountains, in front of a tavern, there was a pump with a large trough, which was for watering horses. The handle of the pump, when not in use, was forced up, and all that was necessary was to draw it down to make the water flow into the trough. On a particular day, at the time the wagons reached the tavern, there was but little water in the trough, not nearly enough to supply the horses. When one of the horses that was first unharnessed got to the pump, he laid his head over the handle, pressed it down, and made the water issue from the spout. As he raised his head, the handle would spring up; but down again he would press it, and force the water into the trough. In this manner that horse kept pumping with his head, until all the horses had finished drinking. He then left the handle, went round to the trough, drank as much as he wanted himself, and then deliberately walked into the stable and took his place in one of the stalls.

🐾 SPORTING IN TEXAS.—Sportsmen find an agreeable abiding place in Texas. On the prairies almost every kind of wild animals abound. In the Northwest are the wild horse or mustang, and the fierce buffalo. The deer and the antelope, and the mountain goat are plentiful, not to mention the jaguars, the pumas, wildcat, black bears, ocelots, wolves and foxes, and such smaller game as peccaries, opossums, raccoons, hares, rabbits, and squirrels. A special feature of wild life is the prairie dog or marmot, dwelling in holes burrowed in the ground. Their numbers are so great that the traveller may sometimes journey for days together without losing sight of them. The feathered tribe are also abundant, including birds of prey, and birds of sport. There is the bald-headed eagle and the Mexican eagle, vultures, owls, hawks, wild turkeys, wild geese, prairie hens, canvas-back and other ducks, teal, brandt, pheasants, quails, grouse, woodcocks, pigeons, partridges, snipes, plovers, red birds, and turtle doves. By the waters are also found the crane, the swan, the pelican, the water turkey, and the kingfisher. The smaller birds are numerous, and among them many of the most brilliant plumage, as the oriole, the paroquet, the cardinal, the whippoorwill, and the sweet-toned mocking bird. Blackbirds abound, and the wood-peckers, blue-jays, starlings, red-birds, swallows, martens, and wrens. In the rivers and bays there are all the varieties of water-life from alligators to perch, pike, trout, green turtles, and oysters.—*Correspondence of the Baltimore American*.

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THE CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

ARE about establishing permanent society rooms in which to transact all business, and to hold social talks, and to be used as reading rooms; all the journals relating to poultry and pet stock will be kept on file. Breeders are requested to send their circulars and cards to the Recording Secretary, Dr. Geo. N. Parmele, Hartford, Conn., who will see that they are made good use of. The next quarterly meeting will be held in Hartford, May 12th. The members are very enthusiastic, and are already at work preparing for the next exhibition, which will be held in Hartford, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th.

THE Philadelphia Pigeon Flying Association have arranged the following five sweepstakes of one hundred dollars each, to take place as follows:

From Trenton, N. J., (over 30 miles), May 4th, for one hundred dollars. From Monmouth Junction, (about 50 miles on New York road), June 8th, for one hundred dollars. From Atlantic City, (61 miles), July 6th, for one hundred dollars. Atlantic City, (61 miles), August 10th, for one hundred dollars. New York, (92 miles), September 7th, for one hundred dollars. First bird to receive fifty dollars, second bird 30 dollars, third bird twenty dollars. Entry fee five dollars for each bird; any number of birds allowed to be entered. Open to all. For further information, address

THOMAS GRIST, President.

1531 North 23d St.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Having recently made a visit to the justly famous poultry yards of the estate of H. H. S. Sharpless, and thinking that a brief description of what I saw might

be interesting to the readers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, I herewith send it to you.

Upon my arrival I was taken in charge by the polite manager, Mr. James Brennan, who, like a true fancier, is ever ready and willing to show his stock. The hen-house is built in the form of an L, facing the east and south, and is about 96 feet long by 18 feet in width, and is divided into eight rooms 10 by 12, with a passage way three feet in width running along the back part. The floors are of cement, covered with earth and sand. The nest boxes are arranged along the partition, so that the eggs can be removed from the passage way without entering the rooms. The front of the house is nearly all glass, and each room has a separate yard attached to it. The yards are laid out in the form of a triangle, being about 90 feet in length and some 60 feet in width at the widest end. The house and yards each have a water-trough supplied by a pipe running across the yards from a large tank, into which the water is pumped by a water-wheel. Altogether the house and yards were perhaps the most complete in their arrangement of any we have ever visited. We presume that most of your readers know that Dark Brahmas are the specialty at these yards. At present the breeding stock consists of some forty hens and pullets and seven cocks. We do not think it necessary for us to say much in their praise; their record in the various show-rooms throughout the United States says all that is necessary as to their quality.

Our attention was next called to the young chicks, of which there were some ninety or a hundred, from three weeks old to one or two days. The chicks are given free range upon the lawn, some five or six acres or more, with abundant shelter from sun and rain. Besides all these conveniences there is a large grapery, 20 by 50 feet, on the premises, in which the early hatched broods are kept until the weather is favorable for letting them run. We were much pleased with our visit, and can assure your readers, who fancy good Dark Brahmas, that they will be amply repaid should they make a journey to the above yards.

Yours truly,

WM. E. FLOWER.

While on the Peninsula during the war, an officer came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish Brigade, with the lifeless bodies of a goose and hen, tied together by the legs, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" "Faith, I was marching along with Color-Sergeant Maguire, and the goose—bad cess to it!—came out and hissed the American flag." "But the hen, sir; how about the hen?" "The hin, sir, bless ye, was in bad company, and laying eggs for the ribbles."

TO MAKE A VARNISH THAT WILL IMITATE GROUND GLASS.—Mr. J. Garratt has favored us with the following:—To make a varnish to imitate ground glass, dissolve 90 grains of sandarac and 20 grains of mastic in 2 oz. of mashed methylated ether, and add, in small quantities, a sufficiency of benzine to make it dry, with a suitable grain—too little making the varnish too transparent, and excess making it crapy. The quantity of benzine required depends upon its quality—from half an ounce to 1½ ounces or even more; but the best results are got with a medium quality. It is important to use washed ether, free from spirit.—*British Journal of Photography.*

Bird and Small Pet Department.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A SHORT EXPERIENCE WITH RABBITS.

My passion for pets led me a short time ago to buy a pair of Angora rabbits, partly for my own gratification, but largely for the amusement of my children. I spent a day in making hutches for them, and prided myself on having made such as were comfortable, convenient, and well adapted to the wants of the pets. I thought I had read all the cautions, and had thoroughly protected myself against both cats and rats, and hoped by careful painstaking and close attention to keep them in good health, and make them productive.

I have had them just three days. Imagine my mortification when my family found both of them this cold March morning lying outside of their hutches dead, the gates of the hutches rudely and violently torn open, the wires of the fronts twisted and bent, and the gates and roofs of the hutches gnawed almost through.


What did it all? Some stray cur, too thievish to come around in the daytime to make his attack. I had made no provision for protection against dogs, particularly that part of the race which seems created for no purpose whatever, unless it be to wander around at night, the embodiment of all that is malicious and devilish, worrying cats and tearing up flower-beds.

I want the dog that did the mischief; I will pay more for him than he is worth to any one else. I would like to keep rabbits again; I have a decided fancy for them; but I cannot do it as long as some one else owns that dog. I promise, too, that if that dog gets into my possession, he shall not worry any one else's rabbits. I have no spite against him, that is, not in general, but I don't think he is filling his proper place. If dogs have their sphere, it is evident, that he either does not understand it, or at least is not in his proper place, and it is well that he should, for the public good know it, and the sooner the better. Had he eaten my pets, I could reconcile myself to the loss, on the ground of its being nature and instinct, to appease the cravings of hunger; but there is not the mark of a tooth anywhere to be seen on them, showing that it was purely a case of malice, as they were evidently frightened to death, and then dragged from their hutches and left lying on the ground close by.

The point, however, which I wish to make in this article, is one that I have not before seen noticed anywhere. It is this: Unless you can protect yourself against the incursions of dogs, particularly at night, it is useless to think of attempting to keep rabbits. Closing up the hutches carefully at night will not prevent their death, for they are almost as liable to die of fright or excitement, as they are from the wounds of an enemy. To those, therefore, who propose keeping rabbits, either as pets, or for profit, it is well to give this word of caution: Protect yourself not only against cats and rats, but against dogs as well.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

 A Nimrod in Adams County, Pa., reports that during the last hunting season he shot 124 gray squirrels, 9 rabbits, 2 ground hogs, 12 pheasants, and 6 crows, also a very large black snake; and at another time three very large copper-head snakes at one shot.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BLACK MARTIN.

MR. EDITOR.

In No. 8, page 123, of the *Journal* I find a few questions in regard to the Black Martin which seem to be exactly what I would have been glad to know last spring, while building several bird-houses, which I intended to be free to any or all of the little feathered visitors that might choose to gladden our home with their songs during the summer.

In the first place I set up a pole twenty feet high, on top of which I placed a two-room rustic bird-house. In less than an hour three or four pairs of common Swallows were quarreling for possession, and did some terrible fighting. At last, after two or three days, all but two pairs left. These remaining pairs continued the conflict until but one pair remained. I watched these as they began building their nest at once. I had supposed that the partition between the rooms was so made that the birds could not pass from room to room without coming outside, but in this I was mistaken, as they would enter one door and come out of the other while at work. On finishing their nest they closed up one door completely with mud, straw, &c. This satisfied me that where the partitions between the different rooms are not completely closed, only one pair of birds will occupy one bird-house. In a few days the Swallows were sitting; but one morning they were surprised by a swarm of Black Martins, who seemed determined to drive out the occupants; but the Swallows were game to the last, and finally held possession, while the Martins, perched upon the surrounding buildings, chattered over their defeat. As Martins were what I wanted, I put up a six-room bird-house down in the garden. It was hardly up before it was known to all the Martins in town, who came flocking to view the premises, and seemed generally satisfied. My neighbor Burt, just over the fence, as he stood leaning on his hoe, watching me, told me that he thought I had them. I thought so too, hopefully watching and expecting to see them busy carrying housekeeping material; but not a thing would they carry, but kept up a continuous clatter, and from early dawn till dark we all enjoyed their social songs. All at once away they went. They had hardly left before a pair of common Brown Wrens quietly took possession and, without any ceremony, began building a nest. It took about four days to finish, and I suppose they had begun to lay, but, like the Swallows, they too had an assault from the Martins (two pairs of them). I expected, of course, to see the Wrens eaten up, but they cleaned out the Martins in less than fifteen minutes. So my Martins were gone again; but, in about half an hour, back they came, flanked by six pairs more (now eight pairs in all), and with one swoop down they come on those poor Wrens, as I supposed; but they did not need one bit of sympathy from any one, for they so completely routed the whole army of Martins that they reminded me of Don Quixote when he assaulted the windmill; and notwithstanding my repeated loss of the Martins, I will say right here that I believe that the little Brown Wren will whip more pounds of bird of any kind than it weighs grains. But to my subject. After the Martins had gone again the Bluebirds took up their abode in part of the house occupied by the Wrens. They had soon completely finished their nests and were hatching when they too had a visit from the Martins, but, as usual, our old friends were defeated, and they sat gossiping about it all around on the housetops.

By this time I began to mistrust that the Black Martin would not build a nest for itself so long as it can find one ready-made. I believe that is just why they always came the second time, about when they expected to find a finished nest. It seemed just so to me. Of course the material composing a Swallow's, Bluebird's, or Wren's nest would not be sufficient for a Martin's nest, but it would go some way in building it. Maybe I suspect them unjustly. But I was determined to have some Martins, if it took all summer, so I built a large house expressly for them on the roof of my poultry-house. It contains thirty-two rooms about eight by ten inches, three stories high, twelve inches to ceiling in each story. While we were building the same Martins flew around us, inspecting the work, and frequently came so near that we might have caught them. The finishing and painting took so long that they finally left before the job was completed, as none of them took up their abode with us, but often during the summer they would circle about for hours, frequently flying in and out, and after a social chat fly away to their eaves and cornices about town, where they were forced by the lateness of the season to make their nests. When they return this spring I can accommodate forty to fifty pairs, and when the rooms are all taken I will build more for them. In a few days I shall furnish each room with a few handfulls of soft hay made to imitate nests, to attract them. Their beautiful blue-black and glossy plumage, together with their almost clamorous sociability, causes me in a very great measure to forget that they may be a little inclined to aristocracy, so far as labor is concerned. Let them all come; they shall find food and protection. The Sparrows may feed with the Cochins, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and the rest of their giant friends, undisturbed. The motherly Robin will always find plenty of strawberries early in the summer for her young, and lots of all the other luscious fruits all through the season.

I remembered the birds when I planted my trees and vines, years ago, and somehow we are cheered all summer long by the different birds of our country, and do not miss what little they eat. Talk about their stealing fruit. They do not steal it; God gave it to them. I never planted a bed of flowers but that I was amply repaid for the trouble and expense by seeing the scores of little Humming Birds flocking there to feed, to say nothing of the pleasure we all derived from their beauty and fragrance.

But pardon this my first trial of your patience. In the future, if agreeable, I may drop you an occasional line on not only birds, but all the other pets, in rotation.

Yours truly, J. H. WATLING.

The first shad taken this year in the Delaware was near Chester, and sold for five dollars.

The introduction of salmon into the rivers of Australia, after repeated failures, has been accomplished at last.

There is a severe drought in most of the jurisdictions of Cuba, and the animals are suffering for water.

John Henry, of South Hadley Falls, accidentally shot himself in the head while hunting ducks, on Sunday, and expired soon after.

A boy was caught stealing chestnuts near a cemetery. "What's your name?" "Tweed," blubbered the boy. The frightened farmer dropped the boy and fled.

Mr. Samuel Maxwell, of Vanceboro' Maine, killed two bears and captured another alive, one day last week in that town, and within two miles of the settlement.

Christian Sharpe, inventor of the Sharpe rifle, the best firearm of its day and still has no superior, died suddenly in Vernon, Conn., on Thursday night, aged 63.

Two malevolent dogs ate up \$200 worth of mutton for John Farnum, at Lanesboro, R. I., last week, in just half an hour; to be exact, they killed 35 sheep, and wounded half a dozen more.

A boy named James Wright was accidentally killed at Seabrook, in a gunning float, recently, by J. Rowe. Wright was sculling the float, and Rowe's gunlock caught on a seat as he raised the weapon, and both barrels were discharged in the back of Wright's head.

A young man was carrying a goose at a dinner table one day, when, by an awkward move, he knocked it into the lap of a lady who was sitting opposite, in the glory of a green satin dress. Instead of showing his verdancy by profuse apologies and a confused manner, he simply said; "I'll trouble you for that goose, Miss!" Can the annals of society furnish an example of self-possession more sublime?

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the executive committee it was decided that the next annual exhibition should be held on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of December, 1874. Already we have the most promising indications that our next fair will be the largest ever held in the State. The president has named a committee to obtain special premiums. We intend to make the specials one of our grand points. The North Pennsylvania Railroad which terminates at Doylestown, will issue excursion tickets from Philadelphia and other points. Bucks county is fairly awake on the poultry question. At the next exhibition the members of the association living in the county will exhibit fine specimens of the following breeds of fowl: Silver Pencilled, Silver Spangled, Golden Spangled, and Black Hamburgs; White, Brown, Black, and Dominique Leghorns; Black Breasted Red, Duckwing, Irish Grey, and Earl Derby Games; Crevécœurs, Houdans, and Japan Silkies; Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques; Golden Sebright, Black Red Game, Duckwing Game, Black African, and Japan Bantams.

All the breeds above named, are bred by members of the Association from the best stock procurable, so you see, Mr. Editor, we will have something to show visitors at our next fair.

Respectfully,

W. T. ROGERS.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 16, 17, 18, and 19. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE the following for anything reasonable—Theological and Philological Books preferred, or \$15 per pair: One pair Black Cochins, 1st premium at Buffalo, 1873; one pair Black Cochins, 2d premium at Philadelphia, 1874.

GEORGE C. ATHOLE, 152d Street, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE—A Set of 18 karat Etruscan Gold Jewelry, Garnet settings—Brooch, Ear-rings, and Casket—cost \$30, for Dark Brahma Hens or Pullets. Must be large, well-marked birds, fit for exhibition. Address

R. Y. FAIRSERVICE, East Newark, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—An extra fine trio of W. F. B. Spanish for B. B. R. Game Pullets or a \$5 bill; also, four very fine Buff Cochins Pullets for three B. B. R. G. Bantam Pullets. A few Eggs of the different varieties to exchange.

W. S. RIGDON, Cuba, N. Y.

I WILL EXCHANGE one pair of Black Red Games or Partridge Cochins Fowls for Pouters, Fantails, or Tumbler Pigeons, or Brown Leghorn Fowls. Address

A. R. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1384, Binghamton, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—Black and Tan Terrier Slut (weighs five pounds) for either a Greyhound or Deerhound Pup, Fancy Poultry, or Cash.

EDSON G. LEWIS, Marengo, Illinois.

WANTED—In exchange for one pair or trio of nice Partridge Cochins, Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Hens.

Address S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—Dark Brahmas or White Leghorns, or Eggs from sixteen varieties of land and water fowls, for Black Cayuga Ducks or White Cochins.

W. E. STITT, Columbus, Wis.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Wanted, first-class Colored Fantails, English and African White Owls, Yellow Balls, and Beards, in exchange for other varieties. Address, with particulars,

W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE—Two trios Sicilian Fowls and ten Black Spanish Hens for Fancy Pigeons or cash.

Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Black and White Fox Hound Pup (male), 9 months old, for Buff Cochins.

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE an extra fine Aylesbury Drake for first-class Black African Bantam Hens, or will buy Hens.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE ADVERTISING in the "Northwestern Poultry Journal," at regular cash rates, for trios of pure, well-marked Brown or Black Leghorns, Black or Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. The expressage to be prepaid, and both expressage and a fair cash price for the fowls to be paid for in advertising as above. This offer for thirty days from March 5th.

Address T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHADE TREES WANTED in exchange for Dark Brahmas, or Fancy Pigeons. Address

JOS. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BULL DOG, extra fine, and a good watchdog—will exchange for any other property except dogs.

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Williams' stock, for White Leghorns or Red Game Bantams, from any reliable strain.

W. FRANK BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange two good Plymouth Rock Cockerels, for two large and fine Pullets or yearling Hens of same breed.

V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

WANTED.—One trio Brown Leghorns; must be fine in all respects; for which I will exchange Eggs from Partridge Cochins and White Leghorns, the finest in this part of the country. Send for Circular.

Address J. H. MCKINNEY, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE one trio handsome Blue Red Games, one trio Dark Brahmas, one pair Silver Duckwing Games, one Yellow Duckwing Stag, for Buff Cochins or Black Red Game Hens or Pullets.

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE two superior Red Barb Hens and a nearly perfect Yellow Swallow Cock for one Smooth-head Yellow Magpie Cock and Blue-capped Magpie Cock. Must be first-class birds.

Address MITCHELL & CARRVER, P. O. Box 7.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Dark Brahma and Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, \$3 per sitting; White Leghorn, Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and S. S. Poland, \$2; and S. S. Hamburg, \$2.50 per sitting. All from first-class and premium stock.

E. A. PECKHAM, Danielsonville, Conn.

EGGS, from very choice coops of Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Houdans, and Polands, \$3 for 13.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE.

One pair SPANISH RUNTS (breeders), price \$40.

Pair BLACK NUNS, \$10.

Pair BLACK-WINGED TURBITS, \$10.

Pair MAGPIES, Red Cock and Yellow Hen, Smooth Heads, \$8. Also, other FINE PIGEONS.

WANTED—BLACK SPOT PIGEONS.

R. R. KIRBY,
14 Murray Street, N. Y.

GOLDEN SPANGLED and White-crested Black Polish, from noted prize strains. Eggs, \$3 for 13. Choice birds.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

PONY WANTED—About 14 hands, suitable for a lady to ride or drive. Give full description, with price. Address Lady, care of

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—I am breeding two yards of this celebrated fowl. Yard No. 1 is composed of a cockerel that weighed 11½ pounds at 10 months old, mated with six hens equally fine. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Yard No. 2 is composed of a cockerel that weighed 9 pounds at same age. Eggs, \$3 per per dozen. Eggs from the following, which I farm out: Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins (E. C. Corney's stock), \$3 per dozen, carefully packed, and warranted as represented or money refunded.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.

EXTRA FINE WHITE LEGHORNS, Silver-gray Dorkings, and B. B. Red Games.—\$2 for 13 Eggs. Order early.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

100 COMMON AND ANGORA RABBITS—Also choice Rouen Duck Eggs, Fancy Pigeons, &c.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR., Shoemakertown, Pa.

EGGS, PER SITTING—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by

V. M. FIROH.

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED GARDENER. Married man without children preferred. To one who understands the breeding and care of fancy poultry extra inducements will be offered. I would be glad to open a correspondence with any one that thoroughly understands the poultry and fancy pigeon business, with a view of an interest. I have as good stock as the country affords. Location unexceptionable.

Address A. H. WEST, 139 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, from 1st premium fowls, fine pencillings and pure white ear-lobes, \$3 per sitting. Plymouth Rock Eggs, 1st premium, \$3 per sitting. Black Russian Eggs, premium stock, \$2 per sitting. A discount made when two or more sittings are taken.

A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

EGGS FROM CHOICE FOWLS.—I offer a few dozen Eggs from pure-bred White Leghorns (J. Boardman Smith's stock) and Light Brahmas (P. Williams' stock). Price, \$2 per sitting.

H. S. WILLIS, Warner, Merrimack Co., N. H.

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.—The subscriber offers Eggs from Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, at \$3 per sitting. The above fowls have received the leading premiums at first-class shows, thus characterizing them as birds of the highest merit.

MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, and 22 School St., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAN for sale cheap, from P. Williams and Crosby strains; also, one Brown-breasted Red Game Stag.

GEORGE STRAYER, Lock Haven, Pa.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—I am prepared to furnish Eggs from my White Leghorns which took first and fourth prizes at the N. E. Show, at Worcester, in January; also first at Providence, in March. Eggs packed in the best of shape for \$3 per dozen.

JOSEPH DART, Oxford, Mass.

HIGH BLOOD! PURE BLOOD!—Choice Land and Water Fowls, and Pet Stock in variety, bred by ALLEN H. FITCH, JR., Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., who begs to inform his numerous patrons that he has purchased the entire stock of William P. Colvin, and is now prepared to furnish Eggs of the following breeds of pure-bred poultry, at live and let live prices, viz.: Light Brahma, \$2 per dozen; Buff Cochins, \$2; Partridge Cochins, \$2; Brown Leghorn, \$3; White Leghorn, \$2; Frizzles, \$2.50; S. S. Polish, \$2; Rumpless, \$2; B. R. Game Bantams, \$3; White China Geese, \$6; Aylesbury Ducks, \$3; Bronze Turkeys, \$4; Large Black Turkeys, \$3. No charge for boxing and packing. 25 per cent. off where two dozen or more are sent in one order.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs for hatching at \$2 per sitting. This season my birds have won—

1st premium on Fowls at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium on Chicks at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium at Myricks, Mass.

1st premium at Taunton, Mass.

1st premium on Fowls at Pittsburgh, Pa.

2d premium on Fowls at Boston, Mass.

2d premium on Chicks at Boston, Mass.

I have purchased the P. R. Cockerel that won 1st premium at the New England Fair, held at Worcester, Mass., which weighed 11 pounds when seven months old. For circular, address, with stamp,

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

BROWN LEGHORNS,

BRED FROM STOCK IMPORTED PER BARK ASA FITCH.

EGGS,

Carefully packed, at \$3 per dozen.

J. B. VANDERWATER,

Box 960, Middletown, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Buzzell's, Felch's, and Williams' strains. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Three yards. Orders filled promptly.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS "are handsome fowl and the greatest layers known." I will sell a few Eggs from perfectly marked birds, imported stock, at \$4 per sitting (13). Carefully packed.

S. R. KINGSLAND,

Glen Cove, L. I.

WRIGHT'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY at 15 per cent. discount.—I will fill orders for this standard work until June 1st at \$12.75 for the 25 numbers bound, or \$10.75 for the 25 numbers unbound. Will send the book within five days of time of receiving the money. Address

C. K. WOODBURY, East Hampton, Mass.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS, and COACH DOGS.—A pair of each for sale; fine dogs. Also, a lot of first-class singing Canaries, and bright metal cages.

J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS and WHITE LEGHORNS.—A fine lot of pure-bred Fowls of above varieties to dispose of. Prices according to quality. All pure-bred birds.

J. C. LONG, 39-N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—One Partridge Cochins Hen, Pea-Comb, imported from H. Beldon, England. Price, \$10. Also, First Prize B. Spanish Cock, at Guelph, Canada, \$10, and four Duck-Wing Game Bantam Cockerels, at \$3 each.

DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

**HOMING ANTWERPS,****OWLS**

AND

SOLID TURBITS.

JOS. M. WADE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Fowls of most of the leading varieties, including Ducks and Turkeys. Eggs in season, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.**FANCY PIGEONS,** Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,

D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

H. K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y., can furnish a limited number of Eggs for Hatching from Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; Black-breasted Red and Golden Laced Sebright Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. All Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Send for illustrated price list. Free.**HAMBURGS.**—At the N. H. Exhibition I was awarded the Special Premium for best collection of Hamburgs, comprising: **GOLDEN PENCILED** of my own importation, from Henry Beldon's yards. The cock "John Bull" won first at two shows in England, and first and special at Buffalo, N. Y. Also, I was awarded first and special for best hen at Buffalo, and in trio have won at Massachusetts, first on Fowls and first on Chicks; at Rhode Island, first on Fowls; at N. H., first on Fowls and first on Chicks, and special for best Fowls and Chicks; at Nashua, first on Fowls and first on Chicks. Eggs, \$10 per dozen. **SILVER PENCILED.**—Received from Henry Beldon, March 27th, per "Republic," a trio of extra fine Silver Penciled, fully equal to my Golden Penciled; as good as any in America. A few dozen Eggs will be sold for \$10 per dozen. **GOLDEN SPANGLED,** Ongley's strain. Won at N. E., third; at N. H., first and special for best trio; at Nashua, first. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Trio, \$25. **BLACK,** from Cutter's and Shedd's stocks. Won first at N. H. and first at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Trio, \$15. **SILVER.**—Won third at N. E., second at N. H., first and second at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. I can also furnish fresh eggs from other first premium varieties, at the annexed prices: Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominiques, each, \$3 per dozen; Houdans, Black Spanish, \$2.50; Bronze Turkeys, \$5; Black-breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle, and White Georgian Game, \$5. Everything warranted as represented. Cash must accompany orders. Nothing C. O. D.

ANDREW J. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

EDGEWORTH POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for Hatching: Dark Brahmas: Steel Gray hens mated with my selected imported cockerel "Wragg," at \$5 per 13. Light Brahmas: extra selected hens mated with very choice cockerel, at \$3 per sitting of 13.

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Eggs from the same fowls that he breeds his PRIZE BIRDS from. He has had many years of experience in packing and shipping Eggs, and personally attends to it in every instance. Price List and Practical Hints free.**RIVERSIDE
POULTRY
YARDS.**

Specialties for 1874.

Brown Leghorns,
Crevecoeurs,
and
Silkies,
Equal to any in
America.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Send two green stamps
for
Illustrated Circular.A. M. HALSTED,
Box 23, Rye, N. Y.**BANTAMS.**—14 varieties. 26 premiums at Massachusetts Exhibition, 1874.

W. B. ATKINSON, Box 530, Boston, Mass.

SEND STAMP for my elegant NEW DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST OF FANCY FOWLS AND PIGEONS.

Address W. T. ROGERS, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa.

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS, MOLINE, ILL. S. C. WHEEL-LOCK & CO., Proprietors, Breeders of Asiatics and French Fowls, Eggs in season from first-class stock. Have for sale a few trios of Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins, not strictly first-class birds. Price, \$6 per trio. Also, 4 White Cochins Hens and Cock, Warner and Williams' strain. Price, \$25. Send for Price List.**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A splendid pair of French, pure white Poodle Dogs, male and female, seven months old, as nice as can be found, for Dark Brahma Chicks; must be first-class birds in every respect. Address G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.**EGGS** from my PRIZE-TAKING Fowls, at \$5 per doz. Golden-Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, and Black B. Red Games, and Duck-Wing Game Bantams. All orders booked in rotation, and forwarded when desired.

Address DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A pleasant suburban Residence, 5 miles out from North Penn Depot, west side, and adjoining Oak Lane Station; consisting of French Roof, Pointed Stone House (nearly new) of 10 rooms, and large Frame Stable, and Carriage House, and other out buildings, with about 1½ acres of excellent land, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Would sell or exchange for city property of a less value, one-third cash. Price, \$12,000.

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.

The above is part of the Oak Lane Poultry Yard property.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.—I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, being fowls that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates. Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. Blood will tell. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want.**PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM!**

RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.

WM. WRIGHT, AND S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas; are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to

WM. WRIGHT,
Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,

Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from my breeding stock only, packed in the most approved manner, \$5 per dozen. Cash, or Post-Office Order on New Haven, to accompany orders. Over 40 premiums the last year. Send for Circular.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH, P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.

"ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS."

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

ISSUED BY

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Price, \$1 per Copy.

And at WHOLESALE can only be supplied by the Undersigned,

And in Lots not less than 100,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Don't fail to order from

EDMUND S. RALPH,

Secretary of the American Poultry Association,
Buffalo, New York.

LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.—Joseph M. Brooks, Columbus, Indiana, can furnish Eggs from choice heavy hens at \$5 per 13, 26 for \$9. Well packed in cushioned-bottomed boxes. Fowls in fall that will "speak for themselves," at \$10 per pair. Price List of Italian Bees and Queens free.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices.
Address JAMES B. TREW, Tonawanda, N. Y.

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EGGS FROM IMPORTED ENGLISH BIRDS.

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Eggs, \$5.10 per dozen. White Crested White Polands, White Crested
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HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF LIGHT BRAHMAS OF JOS. M. WADE,

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Light Brahma EGGS, \$5; Dark Brahmas, \$5; Partridge Cochins, \$5; Buff Cochins, \$3; Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, \$3. Blooded Horses and Alderney Cattle.

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FOWLS AND EGGS.—I can furnish now a few trios of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs of above in season. And White and Buff Cochins, Houdans, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Silver-Spangled Polands, Gray and White Dorkings, B. B. Red Games, White Leghorns, Gold Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks, &c. Mode of transporting eggs is as good as the best. My Fowls and Chicks were awarded over \$500 in premiums the past FALL. Send me two 3 cent stamps for new Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry, worth dollars to a beginner. Will exchange NURSERY STOCK for standard *pure bred* Poultry. For information and PRICE LIST, address

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Apple Trees, No. 1,—6 to 8 feet, per 50, \$7; per 100, \$13; per 1000, \$90
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Peach, very fine, trimmed already for planting. One year old, general assortment, 4 to 6 ft., \$7 per 100; \$55 per 1000. Good, 3 to 5 ft., \$5 per 100; \$30 per 1000. Pear, standard, No. 1—\$6 per doz. Currants, Red Dutch, \$7 per 100; \$50 per 1000. Blackberry, Lawton, \$3 per 100; Kittatinny, \$3 per 100; Wilson's Early, \$4 per 100. Irish Juniper, 3 ft., \$25 per 100. Evergreens, very fine—American Arborvitae, 2½ ft., \$12 per 100. Siberian, 10 in., \$20 per 100. Hovey's Golden, 2½ ft., \$18 per 100. Hemlock Spruce, 10 in., \$6 per 100; \$50 per 1000. Norway Spruce, 2 ft., \$18 per 100; 3 ft., fine, \$30 per 100. Sugar Maples, 7 to 9 ft., \$6 per doz. Asparagus Roots, Giant Purple-Top, \$1 per 100; \$4 per 1000. One year old, 75c. per 100; \$3 per 1000. Philadelphia Raspberry, \$3 per 100; \$18 per 1000. Herstine, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100. Linnaeus Rhubarb Sets, \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1000. Strawberries—Chas. Downing and Kentucky, \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000. All articles packed to carry any distance. Price List free.

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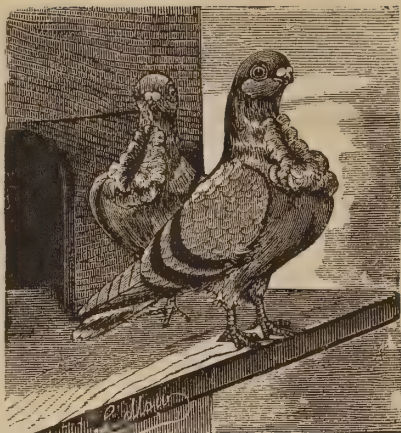
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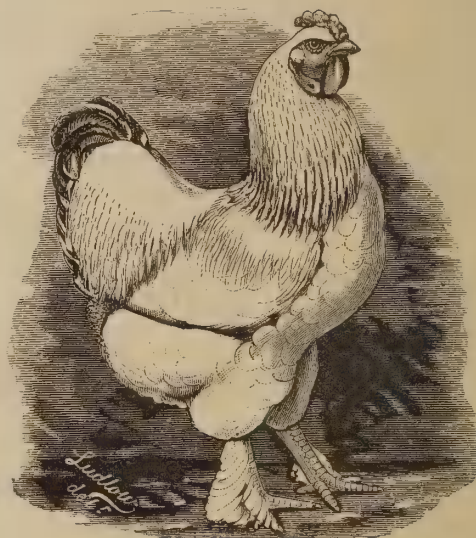
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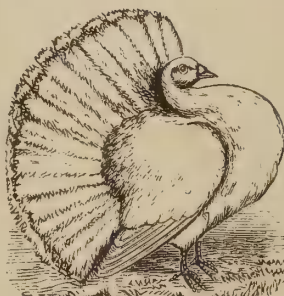
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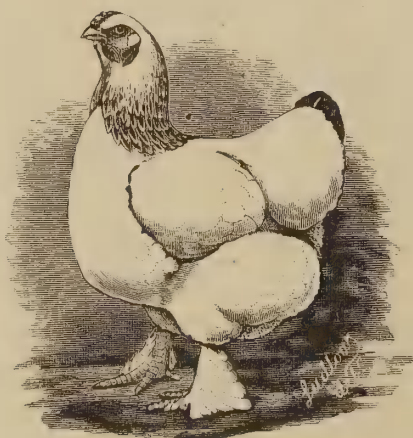
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16, 1874.

No. 16.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

A friend sends me a copy of the new "American Standard of Excellence."

After a careful examination of the contents of this little work, I am not surprised at meeting with various sharp criticisms upon its merits and defects, in your columns and in other leading poultry journals.

In my judgment *too much* is attempted in this "standard," and I clearly coincide in opinion with one of your correspondents, "W;" first, that "there was no need of this (so-called) thorough revision of the previous American Standard;" secondly, that "the history of such theoretical standards does not offer much encouragement to the mass of fanciers and breeders;" thirdly, that the utter "worthlessness of all standards made upon the false basis of controlling the judges in their arbitrations," by fixed technical rules, is apparent; and finally, that the new standard, being the result of but three days' labor, it could not, of course, be what it purports to be, namely, anything approaching "a thorough revision;" or, at best, in this brief time, much of an improvement upon former attempts in this direction.

Take a single example of the *additions* made to the list of "distinct breeds" of fowls in this standard, for which premiums are to be awarded at American poultry exhibitions hereafter, to wit: the "Plymouth Rocks," which variety are, in this work, for the first time I think, recognized as a *breed*.

Now, no one pretends that this fowl is a distinct breed (or variety), as are the Games, the Cochins, the Black Spanish, &c. It is simply a *cross*, no doubt a very good one, but still only a mixture of two or three strains of established blood, which, being bred from, among themselves, must inevitably go back to the original blood. While the originator of this stock breeds from the *parent* strains, he can produce average good birds, to which he may appropriately give this (or any other) chosen name. But the man who purchases the *progeny* of him as "Plymouth Rocks," and breeds them together in the expectation that he will get chickens (beyond the first generation subsequently) *like the fowls he buys*, is destined to disappointment. And this kind of fowl is recognized in our new "American Standard of Excellence" as a distinct *breed* of poultry!

I have not a word of fault to find with the bird alluded to. It is a good one. I have said this before in one of my articles sent you. But I say now, that the recognition of any known *cross* of fowls, as a specific variety, by such authority as our American Standard ought to be, is a palpable error; and I apprehend that we shall very shortly learn, from the other side of the water, how ridiculous such assumptions are in the estimation of clever breeders and good fanciers in England.

Years ago, in the early days of the poultry mania in America, after the societies and clubs in Great Britain had put forth their original standard, the subject of adopting this in the first New England Association was bruited. Then it was tinkered, "improved upon," "revised," Americanized, and—went into the tomb of the Capulets.

Dr. Bennett, Miner, Devereaux, Capt. Williams, Plaisted, Colonel Jacques, Hatch, Cornish, Childs, Ad. White, Dr. Wight, Alden, Buckminster, Burnham—*et id omne*—all had *breeds* of fowls which they had manufactured, first or last, which each insisted was better, finer, handsomer, larger, or more prolific than other people's fowls, and to which each owner gave an original name.

I remember, for instance, the original "Plymouth Rocks" of those days, the "Fawn-colored Dorkings," the "Chittaprats," the "Wild Indians," the "Wild Indian Games," the "Hong Kongs," the "Prince Alberts," the "Burampooters," and many other crosses that were in the early years turned out "for a market," until their name became legion; and the purposes of the standard were entirely annulled, because everybody was bent upon getting the name of his mongrel cross into the list as a pure *breed*. The consequence was that the standard was ignored, and every one bred and crossed and named his stock to suit his own fancy, until the first decadence commenced, which resulted finally in earning for the chicken trade the title of humbug for years afterward prior to the war.

Subsequently, when the interest in poultry breeding revived (after 1865-'66), a new impetus was given to this trade, and since then we have gone on improving our opportunity, and enhancing the value of domestic fowls in this country immensely. The English standard was for a time adopted again. Then it was "improved," "revised," and "adopted" to our needs and requirements in this country. But this was only short-lived. The original issue of the American work, as "W" states, "died in its infancy from its own inherent weakness." The second edition served but a temporary and unsatisfactory purpose, and was of but small account, as we all know. And now we have the *new* one, prefaced with a list of arbitrary instructions to govern judges at our shows; a dictum which would kill it dead at sight if there were no other weighty objections to much of the arrangement of this last "revision."

Individually this subject is of little account with me. I long since graduated in the show business. I put no fowls into the exhibition rooms of late years. *I have been there*, however, and my fowls have carried off the palm so often, and in so satisfactory a manner, that I am now content to see others enjoy the sport, and the cost of this operation. But this "standard" matter is one of large interest to the fancier and breeder everywhere who goes for fine points, and who intends to become a competitor at our exhibitions.

When the recent Buffalo Convention held its sessions upon this important subject, therefore, it was hoped and expected

that the participators in the deliberations would have given us something really new, useful, and acceptable to the fanciers of the United States. The chairman claims that the National Association which met then and there was "*the strongest, most prosperous, and most dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose*;" an assertion which seems to be rather steep, but the accuracy of which I do not propose to question, though I must say that this enthusiastic remark of the presiding officer reminds me of what P. T. Barnum, Esq., said at the last fowl exhibition of the old "National Poultry Association" I ever attended, of which Phineas T. was President, which took place at his Museum, in New York, and at which I was awarded twenty-one leading premiums for my Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghais, &c., I remember.

"Gentlemen," observed President Barnum, "we meet here to-day to discuss one of the most important subjects ever yet considered by the American people! And, whatever topics we may elsewhere debate, I am confident you will all agree with me that no one affecting the social rural economy of this nation approaches in magnitude the dearest interests of ourselves, our wives, our sweethearts, and our children, in comparison with the pleasing and honorable art of rearing good domestic poultry."

The stunning plaudits that greeted this sentiment evinced the sympathy and belief of his listeners in its truth. Mr. Barnum was then a fresh convert, and he went into the chicken business with all the zeal and vim that characterized his prior shrewd manipulations of Joice Heth, the Fejee Mermaid, the Woolly Horse, and the famous "What is it?" I have no doubt he was honest in his declaration at the moment he uttered the above expressive sentence, and Mr. President Churchman, I can conceive, was equally honest in his assertion. But, if the gentlemen at Buffalo were really, as we will not dispute, "*the strongest and most dignified body of men ever assembled together for an honorable purpose*," and if, as a result of their convention, they force upon State Societies this faulty, imperfect, and unacceptable "revision" of the old tunes, with the fearful accompaniment of the arbitrary and senseless rules upon which judges *must* hereafter decide upon the merits of show fowls, the mountain has labored to bring forth a very small mouse; and, in my judgment, these dignified managers of our poultry exhibitions have got American societies, breeders, and fanciers emphatically in the future "where the hair is short!"

There is a remedy for this evident mistake, however. Mr. Babcock, in his recent article upon the arbitrary and one-sided action of the Buffalo Convention, makes a strong point in his assertion that this standard of 1874 was adopted by a select few, with closed doors, charging three dollars admission fee, which, if unpaid, excluded those who would otherwise have joined in the debates. And a writer in the *American Rural Home* correctly assumes that "no close corporation or *secret* deliberation on a matter that so affects all classes of American fanciers will be permitted." This exclusiveness is all wrong, and the error should, as it may, be promptly set right.

I am an old breeder, a constant friend to the best interests of the poultry fanciers of this country *at large*, and at this late day in my experience have "no axe to grind" in this matter. I suggest that a mass meeting of American poultry breeders from all quarters be called at once, at some convenient central point in New York State, where, with open doors and amidst free speech, this whole subject may be

fairly and fully discussed and voted upon; where a standard may be properly revised and corrected by the voice of the masses interested. To this general convention I would especially invite the presence of every member of the so-styled new "American Poultry Association," and I would give every man and woman who breeds poultry in this land, and who can attend, a fair chance to talk and vote upon this important subject of an "American Standard of Excellence."

Let such a convention, through its openly-chosen committees, report, after full deliberation, upon the details of the standard, and then adopt it in every State Society in the Union. Secure good, fair, impartial, competent exhibition judges subsequently, *untrammelled by silly arbitrary "instructions"* as to the performance of their rightful duty, and abandon the worse feature of all in this proposed new "American Standard," to wit, its monopoly by *copyright*.

Such a convention will undoubtedly be called, if the general dissatisfaction that is now cropping out in this vicinity is any indication of this future disposition of the majority of New England breeders, who already note that the fatal rock upon which the early "National American Society" split is again within sight, namely, its attempted arbitrary exclusiveness and selfish monopoly.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PROGENY WILL TELL.

NOTHING is more common when you visit your neighbor's yard, or your neighbor visits your's, than to have criticisms freely given and asked on the fowls. Some make it a point on such occasions, to point out all the beauties they see, while others who are accustomed to judge their own birds, severely point out the defects only; the absence of faults being the Standard of Excellence. Often it is better to remain quiet altogether, for if you pick faults, it is thought to be from motives of jealousy, especially if you happen to breed the same variety of fowl yourself, and if you speak well of them, your recommendation is given in the most unqualified manner to the first amateur who wishes to purchase. I once visited a yard, which, from its show and flaming advertisements, one would think to be in the front rank. It was stocked with fowls at a high price, from the most famous yards. No expense was spared in any way to make the establishment a success, and as the owner led his visitor from one elegant run to another, he could scarcely repress the question which the look of pleasure on his face had already asked,—"*Did you ever see such runs, and such fowls?*" It was the old story. Like Alnaschan counting his wealth in futurum, so our friend had caught the fever, and invested in first-class stock, determined to step to the front rank with six different varieties at once. He pictured the crowd of admirers around his coops at the great shows,

and looked with extreme satisfaction on the numerous medals and cups which they brought him at the close of the season; but sighed withal like Alexander, because there were no more worlds to conquer. With such an one you see at once that you will not be thanked for adverse criticisms, and if you do, you are told that Mr. — (naming high authority), said they were splendid, and worth more than the cost. So they are, no doubt, but then for what do we buy fowls, to breed, or to exhibit? For both you say, but it is rarely ever you can have both, and I think it is better to breed your fowls, after you are fairly started, than to buy them "ready made." Now, the main objection I had to all the above runs was, that they were not mated for breeding. The result was worse even than I anticipated, for on visiting the same yard in the fall, the produce of one run, almost to a chick, was vulture-hocked; another had scarcely any leg feathering; were mottle-breasted, where they ought to have been black; and the spangled birds were marked like Sebright Bantams. Now, the sellers of the above birds were not to blame altogether. They sold exhibition fowls, and if they had them in their own yard, could probably mate them to advantage; but, as it takes "three generations to grow an avenue of oaks," so I think it takes three seasons to know something of the points, and how to breed one variety of fowls, let alone six different kinds. One thing is always sure, and tells no tales, *and that is the progeny*. Comment is unnecessary. I have no doubt we would be surprised, if we could get an accurate description of the progenitors of some famous fowls. Many of us have birds which nobody wants to buy, and, at the same time, we are not eager to part with; and why? because they have been tried, and have given great satisfaction. The grand thing is, to *study each bird*, balance point with point, note down results; if we fail with one pen, another may succeed; but one thing is certain, nature will not leave us long in the dark, and sooner or later the progeny will tell.

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT ROUP."

I am well aware that roup is frequently the result of exposing fowls to cold winds, and dampness, yet cannot fully agree with Mr. Lamb's article in No. 9. It was very fortunate for him that his fowls were not of the tender or delicate kind, or they would not have been so easily cured. The various causes of roup are well known to most experienced breeders, yet, as the wide circulation of the *Journal* will bring his article before many who are unacquainted with this terrible pest (long may they remain in blissful ignorance on that point), I wish to give them the benefit of my experience. In my opinion, most cases of roup are the effect of contagion, disseminated through the flock by one or more affected fowls. Seven years ago I became thoroughly acquainted with it. I had a choice lot of fowls in a large room, which was kept dry and clean, with no chance for cold wind to reach them; a south door was opened during fine weather to give them sunshine, which is very desirable to promote animal health and vigor. My first "chicken fever" was then fast developing, and I must admit, that, although I have tried many remedies, the disease still has as firm a hold on me as ever. But my chickens, I doted on them, and enjoyed their society till I discovered something was the matter with them. The

noise attendant upon their hard breathing, and their frequent chorus of "the youk," were doleful sounds to me. Although I had neighbors who delighted in my misfortune, and told me that my fancy fowls would always be sick, while their common ones would not. I have often smiled since, when interrogated by the same persons with "What shall I do for my fowls? they have got the pip." An investigation disclosed the fact that they had the roup, the effects of roosting over pig-stys or other filthy apartments. Time and perseverance, however, conquered the disease. In my first experience with roup overcrowding was the sole cause. To the inexperienced let me say, keep your coops clean and dry; do not expose your fowls to cold winds and dampness, and be especially careful not to overcrowd them. Coal ashes, dry earth, or any deodorizing substance frequently strewn over the droppings will be sufficient, without often removing them. If you discover a fowl whose breathing is attended with labor, and the throat distends at every breath, remove it at once, and apply some remedy, many of which are given in all poultry books and journals. Roup is easily cured in the first stages; I have often cured it by one application of kerosene oil to the head and throat, after giving one teaspoonful internally. Always give a diseased fowl all the sunshine you can. Roup is often accompanied by canker in the mouth and throat. In cases of canker I remove the white substance and apply pulverized alum with *perfect success*. I had a case not long since, where the tongue, mouth, and throat, were completely coated thick with canker, and a frothy substance issued from the mouth. Such cases I had always before considered incurable, and, had not the bird been a valuable one, I should have used my old and sure remedy, the hatchet. In five days, however, he was entirely cured, the only remedy being a daily application of pulverized alum. I hope to hear from others on this point.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

HEAD OF DOMINIQUE COCK.



DRAWN from life by T. P. Chandler, from the bird which took first premium at the last show of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held in this city. It was exhibited by Thomas Mayne, who took first, second, and third premiums.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PREJUDICES AGAINST POULTRY BREEDING.

No. II.

WHILE many poultry breeders and dealers have acted in bad faith toward their customers, yet many of the charges which have been made have been without foundation; they have their origin in a mistaken idea as to what the buyer had a right to expect for the purchase money. A man who knows little about fowls goes to a show—say, for instance, the Buffalo show—where some of the best breeders in the nation have their very best birds on exhibition; fowls which could not be purchased at any price, and he admires them very much. He goes home thinking of the fowls, and finally determines to purchase for himself. He obtains the address of some breeder, sends him perhaps twelve or fifteen dollars for a trio, which he considers an extravagant price, and expects to get as good fowls as those he saw at the exhibition, and is ready to charge the breeder with dishonesty if they are not first-class show birds.

A man sends for a setting of eggs; they are badly handled by the express companies and few of them hatch, and the dealer is at once charged with destroying their vitality. If the eggs hatch well it is expected that the whole brood will be first-class birds, and if they are not he says the breeder has sent him his poorest eggs. There are many persons of means and leisure who breed poultry for pleasure rather than for profit, and they are willing to sell fine birds for merely nominal rates, in order to get rid of surplus stock, or for the accommodation of neighbors. If any other persons in the same neighborhood are obliged to pay two or three times as much for the same kind of stock to regular dealers, they are apt to think themselves cheated, when perhaps they have only paid a fair price for their purchases.

Heretofore there has been little uniformity in prices throughout the country, one breeder selling for thirty dollars first-class birds, for which others would ask fifty, or even seventy-five dollars. This great diversity in price has given rise to much hard feeling on the part of purchasers, and has been the occasion of many unfounded charges of unfair dealing. I have a right to value my stock highly, and ask a good round price for it, provided I do not mislead or deceive the buyer by any exaggerated or false representation. But when a breeder advertises that he has not only *the largest and best, but the only stock of a certain description in the world*, while a large number of others are breeding just as good, he not only unduly exaggerates the importance of his own stock, but wilfully misrepresents his brethren; and I am by no means certain that this would not come within the scope of the resolution passed by the National Association at Boston. By means of the journals and shows the people will become better educated, and prices will become more uniform.

A friend purchased a prize trio of chickens from one of the most noted breeders, and from them, and some other pullets mated with the cockerel, he raised some very fine pullets, but did not get a single cockerel that he was willing to breed from. I mention this not to discourage young breeders, but as showing what care and judgment in mating is requisite, and with all this the best of breeders sometimes fail.

Those who purchase eggs ought to understand that they have some risks to run; and after the breeder has done his

very best, disappointments will frequently occur. Charges of dishonest dealing ought to be received with caution; but if thoroughly established, the guilty parties ought to be exposed.
F. R. W.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.**FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.**

(Continued from page 213, No. 14.)

2d, J. R. Goodale, Pawtucket, \$2; 3d, William Pierce, South Scituate, highly commended. *White Cochins*—1st, D. A. Segar, Westerly, \$3; 2d, W. E. O. Roberts, South Scituate, \$2. *Black Cochins*—1st, D. A. Segar, Westerly, \$3; 2d, William Cooke, Pawtucket, \$2. *Black Cochins*—1st, William Cooke, \$3; 2d, Robert Plews, North Providence, \$2; 3d, D. A. Segar. *Partridge Cochins*—1st, S. O. Chase, Killingly, Conn., \$3; 2d, L. R. Rockwood, Worcester, Mass., \$2; 3d, James L. Bullock, Providence. *Partridge Cochins*—1st, E. Capron, Attleboro', Mass., \$3; 2d, H. A. Rhodes, East Greenwich, \$2; 3d, J. T. Peckham, Providence. *Light Brahma Fowls*—1st, Edward Thurber, Woonsocket, \$3; 2d, J. L. Bullock, Providence, \$2; 3d, J. L. Carpenter, Attleboro'. *Light Brahma Chickens*—1st, Wright Buckley, Valley Falls, \$3; 2d, James L. Bullock, Providence, \$2; 3d, Edward Thurber, Woonsocket. *Dark Brahma Fowls*—1st, W. F. Inman, Providence, \$3; 2d, C. G. Sanford, Providence, \$2; 3d, Edward Bent, Providence. *Dark Brahma Chickens*—1st, Wright Buckley, Valley Falls, \$3; 2d, J. T. Peckham, Providence, \$2; 3d, H. Allen & Son, North Attleboro'.

CLASS III—HAMBURGS.

Silver Spangled Hamburg Fowls—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$3; 2d, John H. Chase, Providence, \$2; 3d, Charles Taft, Providence. *Silver Spangled Hamburg Chickens*—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$3; 2d, S. P. Bullas, Providence, \$2; 3d, Charles H. Pond, Attleboro'. *Silver Penciled Hamburg Fowls*—1st, Robert W. Reid, Greenport, L. I., \$3; 3d, James B. Peck, Providence. *Silver Penciled Hamburg Chickens*—1st, Robert W. Reid, Greenport, \$3; 3d, James B. Peck, Providence. *Golden Spangled Hamburg Fowls*—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, \$3; 2d, Thomas Richards, Norton, Mass., \$2. *Golden Spangled Hamburg Chickens*—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, \$3; 2d, S. B. Bullas, Providence; 3d, J. H. Congdon, Attleboro'. *Black Hamburg Chickens*—1st, C. Cushing, Anthony, \$3.

CLASS IV—SPANISH.

Black Spanish Fowls—1st, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$3; 2d, Albert W. Jones, Milford, Mass., \$2; 3d, S. B. Bullas, Providence. *Black Spanish Chickens*—1st, W. F. Inman, Providence, \$3. *Dominique Leghorn Fowls*—1st, S. S. Van Buren & Co., Hartford, Conn., \$3. *Dominique Leghorn Chickens*—2d, J. T. Peckham, Providence, \$2. *Brown Leghorn Fowls*—1st, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., \$3. *Brown Leghorn Chickens*—1st and 2d, F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., \$3 and \$2. *White Leghorn Fowls*—3d, William L. Tobey, Valley Falls. *White Leghorn Chickens*—1st, Joseph Dart, Oxford, Mass., \$3; 2d, R. R. Yates, Northboro', Mass., \$2; 3d, C. L. Read, Providence.

CLASS V—FRENCH.

Crevecoeur Fowls—1st, D. A. Segar, Westerly, \$3; 2d, Joshua Vose, Manton, \$2. *La Fleche Chickens*—1st and 2d, J. R. Goodale, Pawtucket, \$3 and \$2. *Houdan Fowls*—1st and 2d, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park, Mass., \$3 and \$2; 3d, Joshua Vose, Manton. *Houdan Chickens*—1st, 2d, and 3d, E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park, Mass., \$3, \$2, and highly commended.

CLASS VI—POLISH.

Silver Spangled Poland Fowls—3d, Oliver Kendall, Providence. *Silver Spangled Poland Chickens*—1st, D. A. Segar, Westerly, \$3; 2d, Oliver Kendall, Providence, \$2. *White-crested Black Poland Fowls*—1st, James T. Peck, Providence, \$3; 3d, E. F. Wright, Providence. *Golden Spangled Poland Fowls*—2d, W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls, \$2.

CLASS VII—GAME FOWLS.

Black-breasted Red Game Fowls—1st, George W. Adams, Providence, \$3. *Black-breasted Red Game Chickens*—2d, L. E. Gray, Foxboro', Mass., \$2. [There were several very fine specimens of Black-breasted Red Game Fowls with yellow legs entered, but, as the National Standard excludes all of this class with yellow legs, they were therefore ruled out by the committee in awarding premiums.] *Brown-breasted Red Game Fowls*—1st, L. E. Gray, Foxboro', \$3. *Ginger Red Game Chickens*—1st, George W. Adams, \$3; 2d, T. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn., \$2.

CLASS X—MISCELLANEOUS.

Plymouth Rock Fowls—1st, J. T. Peckham, Providence, \$3. *Plymouth Rock Chickens*—1st, L. E. Gray, Foxboro', \$3; 2d, E. Capron, Attleboro', \$2; 3d, L. E. Gray, Foxboro'. *Sultan Fowls*—1st, W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls, \$3; 2d, James T. Peck, Providence, \$2. *Sultan Chickens*—1st and 2d, Benjamin White, Providence, \$3 and \$2; 3d, Sam. W. Clarke, Warwick.

CLASS XII—ORNAMENTAL.

Pearl Guinea Fowls—1st, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$3.

AQUATIC DIVISION.

CLASS XIII—DUCKS.

Muscovy Ducks—1st, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$3; 2d and 3d, William Pierce, South Scituate, \$2 and premium. *Aylesbury Ducklings*—3d, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro'. *Common White Ducks*—3d, W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls, \$2. *Top-knot Ducks*—1st, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$3. *Rouen Ducks*—1st, J. H. Chase, Newport, \$3; 2d, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$2. *Pekin Ducks*—1st, George P. Anthony, Westerly, \$3.

CLASS XIV—GEESE.

Hong Kong Geese—1st, E. P. Perry, Providence, \$3; 2d, E. S. Sisson, South Portsmouth, \$2; 3d, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro'. *Toulouse Geese*—1st, P. B. Thomas, North Attleboro', \$3; 2d, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$2. *White China Geese*—1st and 2d, E. S. Sisson, South Portsmouth, \$3 and \$2. *Bremen or Embden Geese*—1st, W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls, \$3; 2d, H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro', \$2.

SECOND DAY.

CLASS VII—GAMES.

Yellow Duckwing Game Fowls—3d, Otis Munroe, Bristol. *Duckwing Game Chickens*—2d, J. H. Hammett, Newport, \$2. *Black Game Chickens*—1st, S. P. Bullas, Providence, \$3. *White Game Chickens*—2d and 3d, J. G. Moffitt, Pawtucket, \$2 and premium. *Pyle Game Chickens*—1st, 2d, and 3d, F. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn., \$3, \$2, and premium.

CLASS X—MISCELLANEOUS.

Frizzled Fowls—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3. *Frizzled Chickens*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3. *Patagonian Fowls*—1st, John H. Lee, Providence, \$3. *Silkie Chickens*—1st, Sam. W. Clarke, Warwick, \$3.

CLASS IX—BANTAMS.

Golden Sebright Fowls—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$3; 2d, W. Hazard, Providence, \$2; 3d, E. B. Perry, Providence. *Golden Sebright Chickens*—1st, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$3; 2d, S. P. Bullas, Providence, \$2; 3d, George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass. *Black Bantam Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Wor-

cester, \$3. *Black Bantam Chickens*—1st, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$3. *White Bantam Chickens*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, Mass., \$3.

CLASS VIII—GAME BANTAMS.

Black-breasted Red Game Fowls—1st, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, \$3; 2d, D. A. Segar, Westerly, \$2. *Black-breasted Red Game Chickens*—1st, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$3; 2d, S. P. Bullas, Providence, \$2; 3d, Wright Buckley, Valley Falls. *Brown Red Game Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3. *Yellow Duckwing Game Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3; 2d, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$2. *Yellow Duckwing Game Chickens*—1st, John H. Chase, Newport, \$3; 2d, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$2; 3d, Robert Plews, North Providence. *Silver Duckwing Game Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3. *Silver Duckwing Game Chickens*—1st, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$3; 2d, Wright Buckley, \$2; 3d, A. H. Rogers, Worcester. *Pyle Game Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3. *Pyle Game Chickens*—2d, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$2. *Irish Gray Game Chickens*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3; 2d, W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., \$2. *White Game Fowls*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3.

COLUMBARIAN DIVISION.

CLASS XV—PIGEONS.

Blue Pied Pouters—1st, Benj. White, Pawtucket, \$2; 2d, Oliver Kendall, Providence, highly commended. *Black Pied Pouters*—1st, Benj. White, \$2; 2d, E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass. *Red Pied Pouters*—1st, Benj. White, \$2. *Mealy Pouters*—1st, Benj. White, \$2. *White Pouters*—1st, J. R. Goodale, Pawtucket, \$2. *Almond Tumblers*—1st, Benj. White, \$2; 2d, Oliver Kendall. *Red Tumblers*—1st, Oliver Kendall, \$2. *Black Bald-headed Tumblers*—1st, Edgar Burbridge, Providence, \$2. *Splashed Tumblers*—1st, Oliver Kendall, \$2. *Yellow Mottled Tumblers*—1st, E. H. Hero, Milford, \$2. *Highflyer Tumblers*—1st, Edgar Burbridge, Providence, \$2. *Kite Tumblers*—1st, Edgar Burbridge, \$2. *Black Barbs*—1st, Oliver Kendall, \$2; 2d, Benj. White. *Red Barbs*—1st, Edgar Burbridge, \$2. *Black Jacobins*—2d, J. R. Goodale. *Red Jacobins*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Yellow Jacobins*—2d, Edgar Burbridge. *Red Mottled Jacobins*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *White Owls*—1st, Benj. White, \$2. *White Crested Calcutta Fantails*—1st, Benj. White, \$2; 2d, E. H. Hero. *White Smooth Heads*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Black Crested Pigeons*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Black Smooth Heads*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Black Mottled*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Red Mottled*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Yellow Mottled*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Blue Winged Turbits*—1st, J. R. Goodale, Pawtucket, \$2. *Black Nuns*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Black Magpies*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2; 2d, J. R. Goodale. *Blue Magpies*—1st, J. T. Peckham, \$2. *Black Spots*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Red Spots*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Blue Swallows*—1st, Edgar Burlingame, Providence, \$2; 2d, E. H. Hero. *Black Mottled Trumpeters*—1st, Edgar Burlingame, \$2. *White Dutch*—1st, E. H. Hero, \$2. *Ring Doves*—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$2; 2d, Wm. H. Grant. *White German Toys*—1st, J. R. Goodale, \$2.

CLASS XVI—RABBITS.

Lop-eared—1st, A. H. Rogers, Worcester, \$3.

CLASS XVIII—SUNDRIES.

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JUDGES: Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass.; H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1. H. A. & G. M. Church, Providence, for best collection not less than ten varieties of meritorious land and water fowl, by one exhibitor, gold vest chain, \$30; W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls. 2. M. T. Freeman & Co., Providence, for best pair Partridge Cochins, \$5; H. A. Rhodes, East Greenwich. 4. Anthony & Stebbins, Providence, for best collection Black Cochins Fowls and Chickens, \$5; Wm. Cooke, Pawtucket. 9. James Campbell, Providence, best collection Brown Leghorns, \$5; F. J. Kinney, Worcester. 10. J. T. Peckham, Providence, for largest and best collection of Hamburgs, \$5; George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass. 11. Edmund Davis, Providence, best trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls, \$10; J. T. Peckham, Providence. 13. Amos Whitney, Hartford, Conn., best pair Light Brahma Chickens, \$10; Wright Buckley, Valley Falls. 14. John Healy, Providence, best pair Buff Cochins, \$5; Wm. Hazard, Providence. 15. Edmund Davis, Providence, best Plymouth Rock Cockerel, \$5; J. T. Peckham, Providence. 18. "Pet Stock Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin," best pair Rouen Ducks, Volume 3, and subscription to Volume 4, of Bulletin, \$2.50; J. H. Chase, Newport. 20. F. J. Kinney, Worcester, best Brown Leghorn Cock or Cockerel of any age, \$5; awarded to Mr. Kinney. 21. Best Brown Leghorn Hen or Pullet of any age, \$5; also awarded to Mr. Kinney. 22. A. J. Robinson, Providence, best Black-breasted Red Game Bantam, silver cup, value \$10; W. & E. Jennings, Newton, Lower Falls, Mass. 23. Walter L. Tobey, Valley Falls, best pair Dark Brahma Chickens, \$5; Wright Buckley, Valley Falls. 24. Wright Buckley, Valley Falls, best collection Game Bantams, \$5; A. H. Rogers, Worcester, Mass. 25. H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn., best S. S. Hamburg Pullet, Vols. 1 & 2, "Poultry World," value \$5; George F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. 26. Joshua Gray, Providence, largest and best collection of Houdans, pair silver cups, value \$10; E. C. Aldrich, Hyde Park, Mass. 27. "Pet Stock Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin," best collection Pigeons, bound Volumes 1 & 2 of Bulletin, value \$2.50; E. H. Hero, Milford, Mass. 28. John W. Mahon, Hartford, Conn., best pair Dominique Leghorn Fowls, one pair Light Brahma Chickens, value \$15; S. S. Van Buren & Co., Hartford, Conn. 29. Joseph M. Wade, Philadelphia, best Golden Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerel, subscription to "Fanciers' Journal," value \$2.50; J. H. Chase, Newport. 30. Farrington & Co., Providence, largest and best collection of Bantams other than Game, silver cup, value \$5; G. F. Seavey, Cambridgeport. 31. J. Snow & Co., Providence, largest and best collection of Geese, order for silk hat, value \$8; H. W. K. Allen & Son, North Attleboro'. 32. William Millin & Co., Providence, best pair of Fowls or Chickens of any new variety, one watering pot, value \$2.50; Wright Buckley, Valley Falls. 33. A. Crawford Greene, Providence, best pair Black Spanish Fowls or Chickens, order for 500 circulars, value \$5; W. F. Inman, Providence. 34. J. M. Wade, Philadelphia, largest and best collection of Golden or Silver Sebright Bantams, subscription to "Fanciers' Journal," value \$2.50; George F. Seavey. 35. "A Friend," Providence, best pair White Sultan Fowls, \$5; W. L. Tobey, Valley Falls. 36. Oliver Kendall, Providence, best collection of Pigeons, \$5; E. H. Hero, Milford. 40. "A Friend," Providence, best pair White-crested Black Poland Fowls, \$5; J. T. Peckham, Providence. 42. J. Herbert Collingwood, jeweler, Providence, best pair Sultan Chickens, four toes not to disqualify, vest chain, value \$6; Sam. W. Clarke, Warwick. 43. Sam. W. Clarke, Warwick, best Houdan Cock, \$5; Joshua Vose, Manton, R. I.

A party of northern gentlemen sojourning at Jacksonville, Florida, last month, took a hunting trip up the Ocklawaha, and returned to Palatka on the 18th, with the following report of the result of their eight days' trip: Alligators seen, 243; killed, 79; limpkins killed, 130; water turkeys, 25; great heron, 4; white heron, 2; painted gallinell, 20; coots, 150; eagles, 4; great owls, 2; black bass taken, 150 pounds.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE MAGPIE.



THE Magpie is one of the most beautiful of the Toys. It excites admiration wherever it is seen. The specimen I shall describe is a perfectly marked bird, and the winner of first prizes. He is two years old, and has the blood as well as the color, his young ones being like him. He is a golden-yellow bird, with white wings and breast. The white of the breast is marked in front by a line crossing the point of the breast-bone, and extending up each side to the under part of the shoulder joint, the lines then extend backwards to a line passing directly across the vent, the ends of which they intersect at the roots of the outer tail feathers of each side. All the parts (including the thighs) within these boundaries are of the purest white, and, where the colors are divided, the line is as sharp as though cut by a knife. Beak of a yellowish-white, pearl eye, and a hood broad and well-shaped, feet smooth and red. He is rather smaller than the common pigeon. By his side is standing a blue hen with white wings, breast and thighs; the dividing lines being the same as those of the yellow bird. Her beak is dark, eye pearl, and feet red, head plain; there is a dark bar across the tail.

In the same cage are red and black Magpies; the red is of a bronzed hue, and not the bright red, as I should like. Black and white are the original colors of the Magpie, and, I think, the best, as the contrast is greater than in any of the others.

From the description you perceive some are capped, and others are plain headed; the capped are in fashion just now. The four colors mentioned are the standard ones, viz.: a pure golden-yellow, not a pale yellow; a light blue, not a black blue; a bright red, not a bronzed red; and jet black, with a metallic lustre that must extend even to the tip of the tail. Blues and yellows are the rarest.

The eyes must be pearl, feet red, and beak a color corresponding with that of the bird.

This variety is of German origin, and bred from Tumbler strains. They have almost lost the tumbling trait, though I have seen them, when flown with Tumblers, revolving with the best of them.

If you will cross these with Tumblers, so as to get the coloring of the one and the tumbling of the other thoroughly settled in the one strain, you will have as handsome a flight as ever cleaved the air. A few seasons would be sufficient to accomplish the purpose, and it would be schooling yourself for higher experiments which you will wish to try, and for which you will need other knowledge than that found in books.

The prices for Magpies range from \$4 to \$15, though I have known \$30 paid for a yellow cock.—DR. W. P. MORGAN.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

Engaged for the next set—Hens.

Lap-dogs are not worn so much as formerly.

Seth Green is about to introduce the "grayling" as a substitute for trout. At least he caught two of 'em in the Au Sable River, Mich., and says they'll do.

Jenkins told his son, who proposed to buy a cow in partnership, to be sure and buy the hinder half, as it eats nothing and gives all the milk.

An anxious anti-cruelty-to-animals-inquirer wishes to be informed if such wholesale drowning should be tolerated, as putting the "City of Peking" into the Delaware?

A golden eagle was recently captured near Chetope, Kansas. The lucky captor was immediately offered ten dollars in bank notes for it, which he naturally refused, as he felt entitled to a premium on it.

A Spaniel named Curly, is the regular mail carrier between a settlement called Lake of Two Woods, Dakota, and the Minnesota line, twelve miles away. Letters and papers are placed in a sack, and tied about the dog's neck; he is told to go, and never fails to reach his destination. Arriving, the mail is overhauled, the faithful servant is treated to a good dinner, and started on his return trip.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, now fulfilling his sentence on the island of Sainte Marguerite, only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is at the same time sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailors.

"What's hay?" asked a man of an honest granger in Burlington the other morning. The P. of H. told him \$13.50, and followed him around the wagon, as he examined the hay very carefully. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the price, and liked the looks of the hay. "Shall I put it into your barn?" asked the granger. "Well, no," the man said, "I have no barn; I only want a good, clean straw to chew." The hay merchant looked as if he would like to make him eat the whole load.

A spunky hen and an unwise boy caused the total destruction by fire of a complete set of farm buildings in Greenfield, N. H., on Saturday last. The boy undertook to "break up" a sitting hen, and, after all other plans which his inventive genius could suggest had failed, he deliberately set fire to the nest under her, which was in a barn or shed adjoining. But even this did not conquer or drive her, and the result was that the hen, barn, sheds, and house, which were attached, were entirely consumed.

A schoolmaster delivered an address to his scholars, of which the following passage is an example: "You boys ought to be kind to your little sisters. I once knew a bad boy who struck his little sister a blow over the eye. Although she didn't fade and die in early summer time, when the June roses were blowing, with the sweet words of forgiveness on her pallid lips, she rose up and hit him over the head with a rolling pin, so that he couldn't go to school for more than a month, on account of not being able to put his hat on."

We hear great stories of the mammoth fruits and vegetables of California, but think they will hide their diminished heads at a yam which grew near Tongatabo, Sandwich Islands. This vegetable monster was twelve years in growing, and when ripe weighed a ton. It grew on a spot called Tabud, from a chief of that name who was killed there. The captain of a whale ship obtained permission to take it on board of his ship, but being interdicted from breaking it up on the shore, was forced to leave it.

A rather strange affair was discovered in a stable in this place, a few days since. While hunting in its secluded portions, two rat nests were discovered; one with ten young rats, and the other with eight small rats and two kittens, with their eyes yet closed, and appearances indicated that they had been there for some days; but how they got there was the question—whether stolen and adopted by the head of the rat family, or whether forsaken and carried there by the mother cat; but to prevent any future trouble they were all destroyed.

A very simple and yet useful instrument, called an egg-tester, has been gotten up by William J. Pyle, of West Goshen, a successful chicken raiser. It consists of a simple tin tube about six inches long, with one end the size and shape of an egg, tapering off to a smaller size at the other end; and by placing an egg in the large end, and looking through the tube with a bright light striking on the egg after it had been set upon about a week, you can readily discover whether the egg is a good one, and will hatch or not. The object of it is to examine eggs, being set upon at the end of a week, and to throw out all that are not good, and then remove the good ones to another sitting hen, and put fresh eggs in the place of those removed, thus preventing the disappointment so often experienced at having so few chickens hatched.

BREEDING HIGH-COLORED AND DARK CRESTED CANARIES.—Select for your breeding stock, high-colored birds, not quite clear, but having some slight marks or ticks about them. An absolutely clear bird is perfection, and to breed from such, is to insure decline. From such as I have indicated, you may expect to get high-colored, clear birds. I give this as a general rule, without going into the theory of the matter. Your buff cocks have what are known as gray crests. If you pair them with close-feathered hens having markings about them, you will get plenty of dark crests, and the more exact the marking of the hens, the greater chance there is of getting well marked and crested young ones. By pairing two buffs, you will get feather and compactness of crest, but at a sacrifice of color. All marked canaries are not higher in color than clear birds, but a depth of color is sometimes seen in a marked or ticked bird, which is not attainable in a clear one.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

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LARGE SALE OF FOWLS.

MR. C. N. BROWN, of Unadilla Falls, Otsego County, New York, has purchased the entire stock of fowls (excepting Houdans) of George H. Warner, New York Mills, Oneida County, New York. This addition to the fine stock previously owned by Mr. Brown must make one of the finest yards in this country. We believe Mr. Brown to be thoroughly reliable, and wish him all success in his new enterprise.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., has recently purchased the breeding stock of Light Brahmas, lately owned by H. A. Grant, Jr., Tarrytown, New York.

SPEAKING of "Raising Turkeys, Hens, Geese, &c., successfully," W. A. Browning, in his "Complete System"—the result of forty years' experience—says: "There should be a yard of one-fourth of an acre, in which nothing but turkeys should be allowed to go during the early part of the season. A yard set to pears, peaches, plums, and such fruit as every farmer should have, is just the place; and in trimming the trees or bushes, leave the brush in heaps, for the turkeys love to get into the brush, out of sight, to lay. In the latter part of March suitable nests should be made, and the turkeys made to stay in the yard until they lay." He also suggests selecting a lot having in it a spring or brook, along the margin of which they may find early vegetation, as well as a constant supply of water. We like the combined advantage of raising fruit and poultry in the same yard. For other valuable hints, read the above treatise (Jewett City, Conn.), which is well worth the price of 25 cents.

Arrangements are being made by the Doylestown Agricultural Society, to give full effect to its Spring Exhibition, and it expects, as usual, a full measure of success.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR.

It is with pleasure that I receive from week to week the *Fanciers' Journal*, which I consider an excellent educator of the masses, as well as those interested in your specialties.

It is well adapted to more widely diffuse knowledge, and for creating a taste among people for things beautiful in nature. I have extended its circulation, by freely loaning each number of my paper to those disposed to peruse its pages; and the invariable opinion expressed in reference thereto has been: "It is an excellent journal and just what is needed."

Fanciers well versed in this kind of literature highly commend it, and not only praise the paper for its real merit, but say it is an instructive and pleasant pastime to peruse weekly matter of such vital importance. I would not do justice to myself if I did not express my own favorable opinion in reference to how well you are employing your great influence and talent through the columns of the *Fancier*, in furthering the important work of scientific breeding of blooded stock, for pleasure and for profit. In this way you materially aid in educating the rising generation to appreciate the beautiful, as well as that which is bred to perfection.

While the extended premium lists published to some would seem uninteresting, yet they subserve a great purpose, by encouraging competition, and by assisting those who are desiring to purchase from reliable parties, and those who only keep and sell stock competent for the show pen.

In breeding from pure stock, we always get creatures of worth, and those that will always command the price of the original investment. I can only say, go on in the great work you have undertaken, and while you are now considered as the pioneer, others will gladly follow in your wake.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES S. BAILEY.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

ON the 12th of March I sent to Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, four White Leghorn hens. Two years ago I sent him a lot of Leghorns and Cayuga ducks, and in a letter to me, dated February 7th, 1874, he says: "The Leghorns bred me some splendid stock, and I have been successful in taking prizes with them at the Crystal Palace and other large shows."

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: As I have many inquiries about feed for fowls and chickens from those ordering eggs or fowls from me, and just getting a letter from a party, who, from twelve White Leghorn eggs sent him in February, hatched eight chickens from them, March 14th, and lost nearly all of them—killed them with kindness—I will give you a list of what he fed them: "Eggs, bread crumbs, oat meal, a little meat, chopped onions, canary seed, and wheat screenings;" now this is variety enough for fowls which one wished to have lay their level best; and, even then, I would omit the

onions, for I have seen fowls paralyzed or lose the use of their legs, and finally die from over-eating chopped onions. Cabbage is much better for winter, and grass for summer. Chickens will do best on corn meal and wheat screenings; while they stay with the hen they should have the same feed all the time. You would not give a baby any and everything; if you did, you would not raise many. I put my chickens out doors in a warm dry place, and feed them twice a day; early morning, so they will not run in the grass and get drabbed searching for food; and in the afternoon, so they will brood before dew falls, or if too early in the spring for dew, before evening chills. I seldom ever loose a chicken after they are strong enough to stand up. I have seen salt recommended to be put in chicken feed; if I wanted to kill mine quick, I would mix in a good quantity of it, and feed to them. I have also seen recommended boiled addled eggs; I think them unwholesome, but others can use them if they wish. Some say "wheat screenings are useless," but I find at \$1.65 per hundred, and at least three-fourths wheat, they are much cheaper than clear wheat, and the cheapest feed I have ever used. I bought some cracked wheat, and paid six dollars per hundred for it, but did not see much difference, except in price. Very respectfully yours,

C. A. PITKIN.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR JOURNAL.

I have a valuable hen that lays about every other day a soft-shell egg. She will sometimes be on the nest two hours; then again she will go off and on several times without laying. There is plenty of old plaster, gravel, egg shells, broken bone, and chalk for her to use, but it all seems to be of no benefit. She is not fat, but in a good healthy condition. Will you, or some of your readers, tell me of a remedy? I would also like to know what amount of epsom salts and castor oil is considered a dose for an adult fowl.

Yours,

R.

FULTON, N. Y., April 7, 1874.

Bird and Small Pet Department.

HOW BIRDS LEARN TO SING AND BUILD.

WHAT is instinct? It is the "faculty of performing complex acts absolutely without instruction or previously acquired knowledge." Instinct, then, would enable animals to perform spontaneously, acts which, in the case of man, pre-suppose ratiocination, a logical train of thought. But, when we test the observed facts which are usually put forward to prove the power of instinct, it is found that they are seldom conclusive. It was on such grounds that the songs of birds was taken to be innate, albeit a very ready experiment would have shown that it comes from the education they receive. During the last century Barrington brought up some linnets, taken from the nest, in company of larks of sundry varieties, and found that every one of the linnets adopted completely the song of the master set over him, so that now these linnets—larks by naturalization—formed a company apart when placed among birds of their own species. Even the nightingale whose native sound is so sweet, exhibits, under domestication, a considerable readiness to imitate other singing birds. The song of the bird is, there-

fore, determined by its education, and the same thing must be true as to nest-building. A bird brought up in a cage does not construct the nest peculiar to its species. In vain will you supply all the necessary materials; the bird will employ them without skill, and will oftentimes even renounce all purpose of building anything like a nest. Does not this well-known fact prove that, instead of being guided by instinct, the bird learns how to construct his nest, just as a man learns how to build a house.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

FUN IN ANIMALS.

It is well known that lambs hold regular sports apart from their dams, which only look on composedly at a little distance to watch, and perhaps enjoy their proceedings. Monkeys act in the same manner, and so do dogs, the friskiness of which resembles that of children. Mr. Leigh Hunt once told Dr. Robert Chambers that he had observed a young spider sporting about his parents, running up to and away from it in a playful manner. He has likewise watched a kitten amusing itself by running along past its mother, to whom she always gave a little pat on the cheek as she passed. The elder cat endured the pats tranquilly for a while, but at length becoming irritated, she took an opportunity to hit her offspring a blow on the side of the head, which sent the little creature spinning to the other side of the room, where she looked extremely puzzled at what had happened. An irritated human being would have acted in precisely the same manner.

PET CROWS.

It was my lot once upon a time to be down with fever in India. The room in which I lay was the upper part of an antiquated building in a rather lonely part of the suburbs of a town. It had three windows, close to which grew a large banyan tree, beneath the shade of whose branches the crew of a line-of-battle ship might have hung their hammocks with comfort. The tree was inhabited by a colony of crows. We stood—the crows and I—in the relation of over-the-way to each other. Now, of all birds that fly, the Indian crow must bear the palm for audacity. Living by his wits, he is ever on the best of terms with himself, and his impudence leads him to dare anything. Whenever by any chance Pandoo, my attendant, left the room, these black gentry paid me a visit. Hopping in by the score, and, regarding me no more than the bed-post, they commenced a minute inspection of everything in the room, trying to destroy everything that could not be eaten or carried away. They rent the towels, drilled holes in my uniform, stole the buttons from my coat, and smashed my bottles. One used to sit on a screen close by my bed every day and scan my face with his evil eye, saying, as plainly as could be:—"You're getting thinner and beautifully less; in a day or two you won't be able to lift a hand, then I'll have the pleasure of picking out your two eyes."

Amid such doings my servant would generally come to my relief, perhaps to find such a scene as this:—Two or three pairs of hostile crows, with their feathers standing up round their necks, engaged in deadly combat on the floor over a silver spoon or a tooth brush; half a dozen perched upon every available chair; an unfortunate lizzard, with a crow at each end of it, getting whirled widely round the room, each crow thinking he had the best right to it; crows

everywhere, hopping about on the table and drinking from the bath; crows perched on the window sill, and more crows about to come, and each crow doing all in his power to make the greatest possible noise. The faithful Pandoo would take all this in at a glance; then would ensue a helter-skelter retreat, and the windows darkened by the black wings of the flying crows; then silence for a moment, only broken by some apologetic remark from Pandoo.

When at length happy days of convalescence came round, and I was able to get up, and even eat my meals at the table, I found my friends, the crows, a little more civil and respectful. The thought occurred to me to make friends with them; I consequently began a regular system of feeding them after every meal time. One old crow I caught and chained to a chair with a fiddle string. He was a funny old fellow, with one club foot. He never refused his food from the very day of his captivity, and I soon taught him a few tricks. One was to lie on his back, when so placed, for any length of time, till set on his legs again. This was called turning the turtle. But, one day, this bird of freedom hopped away, fiddle string and all, and a whole fortnight elapsed before I saw him again. I was just beginning to put faith in a belief common in India—namely, that a crow, or any other bird that has been for any time living with human beings, is put to instant death the moment he returns to the bosom of his family—when one day, while engaged breakfasting some forty crows, my club-footed pet reappeared and actually picked the bit from my hand, and ever after, until I left, he came regularly thrice a day to be fed. The other crows came with surprising exactness at meal times; first one would alight on the shutter outside the window and peep in, as if to ascertain how nearly done I happened to be, then fly away for five or ten minutes, when he would return and have another keek. As soon, however, as I approached the window and raised my arms I was saluted with a chorus of cawing from the banyan tree; then down they swooped in dozens, and it was no very easy task to fill so many mouths, although the loaves were government ones.

These pets had a deadly enemy in a brown raven—the bramla-kite. Swifter than arrow from bow he descended, describing the arc of a great circle, and carrying off in his flight the largest lump of bread he could spy. He, for one, never stopped to bless the hand of the giver; but the crows, I know, were not ungrateful. Club-foot used to perch beside me on a chair and pick his morsels from the floor, always premising that two windows at least must be open. As to the others, their persecutions ended; they never appeared except when called upon. The last act of their aggression was to devour a very fine specimen of praying mantis I had confined in a quinine bottle. The first day the paper cover had been torn off, and the mantis had only escaped by keeping close at the bottom. Next day the cover was again broken and the bottle itself capsized; the poor mantis had prayed in vain for once. Club-foot, I think, must have stopped all day in the banyan tree, for I never went to the window to call him without his appearing at once with a joyful caw. This feat I used often to exhibit to my shipmates who used to visit me during my illness.—*Chambers' Journal*.

On Tuesday last, Edward Ashbridge, of East Goshen, slaughtered his mammoth hog which had excited considerable interest in the neighborhood as to its weight. When dressed, it weighed 1026 pounds.

THE SKYE TERRIER.

SIR: Before the type of Skye terrier is finally settled, I would fain, as an old fancier, say a word or two as to what the Skye terrier was in the days when I knew Skye.

It is thirty years ago and more, and all my old friends are, I believe, gone long ago; but I speak of the dogs of Mackinnon, of Corrychattachan; of Macleod, of Drynach; of Mackinnon, of Kilbride; of Macleod, of Orbst; of Martin, of Duntulm (pure white); of Macdonald, of Monkstadt; all of whom had numbers of the dog generally termed the Skye terrier.

The sport we used them for was otter hunting, sending four or five of them into the cairns by the lock side to start the otter, at which we might get a shot as he bolted to the water. They were the gamest little creatures. I have known one bitch stay a whole night in a cairn rather than leave an otter she could not reach—very bold. Any dog wincing at the threat of a stone was believed to have a colley strain.

The outline of figure was that of the weasel: long back, head set on neck at right angles, like the figure of "Charlie" (*Field*, Feb. 14), but in a waving line like a ferret's; brain pan large, muzzle long and pointed, nose fine and pointed and black, as also the palate; the eye, especially the bitch's, large, expressive, like a gazelle's; the head hair silky and long; the ear soft as a mouse's, not tufted, the best pricked, but often drooping, or one erect, the other not. The back long and wavy; the legs short and bandied, but not turnspit; the foot clean, small as a fox's, and not hairy (dew claws always twisted off); the tail, as nearly as possible straight, in a line with the back, not too long and feathered. The hair not cumbrously long, nearly quite straight, often, indeed generally, a little waved; not too hard, but never flabby, sometimes very short, but not curly. Any color so that it was all one, and the nose black: the slate-blue gray most prized.

There is a very good picture of one such as was considered perfection in those days in her majesty's "Islay," by Landseer, sitting up to beg of a macaw on a perch.

Some of the creatures I have seen at English shows, with snub noses, large hairy paws, woolly coats and curly tails are "Skyles" only in an entirely conventional and anglican sense.—*Field*.

LOSS OF SONG IN A CANARY WHILE MOULTING.—The loss of song is one of the usual accompaniments of moulting; even though the moulting may be complete, the bird will not, probably, break into full song this side of Christmas. He will be none the worse for a good rest. The time occupied in moulting varies from three or four weeks to months. Birds which are apparently fully moulted will, upon examination, frequently show a great number of half-developed feathers.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE—First-class Light Brahma, or Silver Gray Dorking Cocks, for Plymouth Rock or Dark Brahma Hens or Pullets. Also, White Leghorns for Brown Leghorns. Also, B. B. Red Games for Partridge Cochins, or any of the above for "Post-Office Orders" to a small amount. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Dark and Light Brahma, Houdan, or White-faced Black Spanish Eggs, of premium and imported strains, for the same varieties, or Duckwing Game Bantam or Buff Cochins Eggs. Also, Light Brahma Cockerels in exchange for Eggs. W. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth Street, Phila.

TO EXCHANGE—Light Brahma Hens, and one Dark Brahma Cock, for Silver Spangled Hamburg Cock and Black Leghorn Pullet or Hen, or will exchange Light Brahma Eggs for them, or for other Eggs. E. J. TEMPLE, Wilmington, Windham Co., Vermont.

WILL EXCHANGE—Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game Fowls, for Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, or Bronze or White Turkey Eggs. Send for particulars. Address JOS. D. GILLESPIE, Kerhonkson, Ulster Co., N. Y.

TAME DEER FOR FOWLS.—He is a choice Yearling Buck, very gentle—a real pet; will exchange for choice Light or Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, or White Cochins. Send in your birds to J. B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky.

FOR EXCHANGE, or will sell, two pairs White Fantail Pigeons (smooth-neck), one pair Brown Leghorn Hens, and Eggs for hatching from a choice White Earlobe Stock of Brown Leghorns, second to none in America. W. J. WHEELER, Box 318, Worcester, Mass.

RUMPLESS FOWLS.—One pair, extra fine. Cock white, with rich buff wing-bows. Hen white throughout; has laid since January 10, 1874, almost continually. Will exchange for Pigeons—either Pouters, Fantails, or Nuns. Must be first-class birds. Address A. H. FITCH, JR., Wolcott, N. Y.

RABBITS—Dutch, common, and grades, for Nun Pigeons, Turtle Doves, or cheap for cash. To make room for imported stock. GEO. W. PARMELE, Hartford, Conn.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers? JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WHITE COCHINS.—A choice 1st premium trio, to exchange for trio good Black Cochins, or Brown Leghorns, by T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BEAUTIFUL CHROMO, "Faith and Hope," in exchange for a good Black-breasted Dark Brahma Cockerel. Address P. O. Lock Box 22, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE—Dark Brahmas and Golden Spangled Hamburgs for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. My stock is good. For further information, address WM. ATWOOD, Big Flatts, Chemung Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE the following for anything reasonable—Theological and Philological Books preferred, or \$15 per pair: One pair Black Cochins, 1st premium at Buffalo, 1873; one pair Black Cochins, 2d premium at Philadelphia, 1874. GEORGE C. ATHOLE, 152d Street, New York.

FANCY PIGEONS.—Wanted, first-class Colored Fantails, English and African White Owls, Yellow Balls, and Beards, in exchange for other varieties. Address, with particulars, W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE—Two trios Sicilian Fowls and ten Black Spanish Hens for Fancy Pigeons or cash. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Black and White Fox Hound Pup (male), 9 months old, for Buff Cochins. EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Williams' stock, for White Leghorns or Red Game Bantams, from any reliable strain. W. FRANK BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE one trio handsome Blue Red Games, one trio Dark Brahmas, one pair Silver Duckwing Games, one Yellow Duckwing Stag, for Buff Cochins or Black Red Game Hens or Pullets. EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE two superior Red Barb Hens and a nearly perfect Yellow Swallow Cock for one Smooth-head Yellow Magpie Cock and Blue-capped Magpie Cock. Must be first-class birds. Address MITCHELL & CARRVER, P. O. Box 7.

OBRIIG BROS., Breeders and Dealers in Pigeons, Poultry, Pheasants, Song and Ornamental Birds, 472 Grand Street, Williamsburg, L. I. THEO. OBRIIG, C. E. OBRIIG.

Send for Price List and Circular. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Breeding stock reduced to a few very choice specimens, from which I offer Eggs at \$3 per dozen, carefully packed and delivered to express.

One or two nice young trios at \$6 per trio, if applied for at once. Also, one very fine 1st premium Hen of the Autocrat stock, weighing 11 pounds, at \$10. My stock are the produce of this last hen crossed with Natick and Col. Purse (out of Honest Abe) of the Felch strain. BURR H. NICHOLLS, Lockport, N. Y.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.

I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly, C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From superior stock Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins (Todd's strain), White Leghorns, Black Spanish, White and Golden Sebright Bantams, Cayuga and Plata Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. Address DAVID W. BURNSIDE, Portland Mills, Parke Co., Ind.

EGGS.—From Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas from Van Winkle's, Heinstein's, Williams', and Buzzell's strains, \$2 per sitting. JOHN C. WARNER, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A first-class rosewood guitar. For particulars, address F. A. M. E. BROOKS, Sinnemahoning, Cameron Co., Pa.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to Order early. T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—Eggs from this variety supplied, in rotation as received, at \$3 per sitting (13 eggs). Also, Eggs or Poultry of all the leading varieties furnished at short notice by JOHN DYER, JR., General Dealer and Breeder, No. 39 Federal Street, Alleghany City, Pa.

W. L. PAYNE, Zoar, Mass., Breeder of Light Brahmas of P. Williams' strain, and Plymouth Rocks of A. H. Drake's strain. Eggs, \$2 per 13, warranted to give satisfaction. Send stamp for description of fowls.

THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL for one year presented to all who purchase eggs from the following premium strains to the amount of \$15 or more:

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Ongley Strain.....	\$5 00 per doz.
Silver.....	5 00 "
Am. Dominique, W. H. Lockwood.....	3 00 "
Brown Leghorns, W. E. Bonney.....	3 00 "
White Leghorns, J. B. Smite.....	3 00 "
Address.....	GEO. W. WOOD, Ithaca, N. Y.

CASCADILLA POULTRY YARDS,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

C. V. FOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

Breeder and Dealer in the following Breeds:

B. B. R. GAMES,

HOUDANS,

W. C. W. POLISH,

EGGS, \$3 PER 13.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Fowls for sale after September 1st.

To persons sending me \$12 for four sittings of Eggs, I will send the *Fanciers' Journal* for one year.

To persons sending \$6 for two sittings, I will send the Standard of Excellence, as revised at Buffalo.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Why it is believed my White Leghorns are superior to all others: From the fact that my stock has been awarded Fifty-four Prizes in 1872-73, and that the committee, in revising the standard, used and carefully examined a cockerel bred by me, and reported accordingly.

I can now fill orders for EGGS from my Selected Breeding Stock, on receipt of price,

\$5 PER DOZEN,

Cash or P. O. order on New Haven.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH,

P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR PRINTED PEDIGREE of my Brown Leghorns, from which I am selling Eggs at \$3 per dozen, and guaranteeing satisfaction. T. H. WALLIN, Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.



"Smith's Pet."

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.—The subscriber offers Eggs from Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, at \$3 per sitting. The above fowls have received the leading premiums at first-class shows, thus characterizing them as birds of the highest merit.

MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, and 22 School St., Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics.

A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vols.....	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AYLESBURY DUCKS of the best blood in this country. DRAKES of 1873, \$3; per pair, \$6; EGGS, \$3 per doz. Partridge Cochins Eggs, \$2 per doz.
E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—I am now prepared to book and furnish Eggs from my imported and home-bred Dark and Light Brahmas, also, Partridge Cochins. Having bought in the spring of 1873 Mr. Philander Williams' (Taunton, Mass.) entire stock of Partridge Cochins, numbering some 80 odd head, consisting of all his imported, home-bred, and prize winning Fowls, which he valued very highly, and having bought of Joseph M. Wade (late Wade & Henry), Oak Lane Poultry Yards, Philadelphia, in 1873, quite a number of Dark Brahmas, among which were a number of prize winning Birds and 5 imported Hens. These, in addition to my last year's importations, gives me one of the finest flocks in America. My mode of packing Eggs insures their safe carriage. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
T. S. COOPER, Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa.

BLACK RUSSIAN CHICKS, bred by me, were awarded 1st and 2d premium at the great fair in Boston, 1873. I was also awarded 1st premium on Fowls and 1st on Chicks at Connecticut State Fair, 1873. Eggs from above stock, \$4.00 per sitting. Am selling eggs from Light Brahmas weighing from 11 to 13 pounds. Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks for \$3.00 per sitting. All first premium and standard stock. For further particulars send stamp for descriptive circular to
LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching, from pure Dark Brahma Fowls. Fresh and true to name. Price, \$4 per sitting of 15 eggs. Cash must accompany each order. Address R. D. B., P. O. Box 306, Bridgeton, N. J.

TO REDUCE BREEDING STOCK, I offer for sale a few good birds:

One trio Light Brahmas, at.....	\$12 00
One trio W. C. Black Polish.....	12 00
One pair White Leghorns.....	8 00
One pair Silver Gray Dorkings.....	8 00
One pair B. B. Red Games.....	8 00

ALSO, GOOD BREEDING COCKS.

Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, B. B. Red Games, Silver Gray Dorkings, &c., \$3 to \$6 each.

E G G S,

From Twenty Varieties, at \$2 to \$3 per nest.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

BREEDERS' AND GROWERS' DIRECTORY.

The most complete Directory of Breeders and Growers of every class ever published in this country, to be issued this season. For information, address early,
T. T. BACHELLER,

Editor N. W. Poultry Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
Send 10 cents for sample of Poultry Journal, &c.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.—I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates. Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want.

Also, three Bloodhound Pups for sale.

PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM!

RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.

WM. WRIGHT, AND S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas; are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to
WM. WRIGHT,
Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,
Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Dark Brahma and Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, \$3 per sitting; White Leghorn, Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and S. S. Poland, \$2; and S. S. Hamburg, \$2.50 per sitting. All from first-class and premium stock.

E. A. PECKHAM, Danielsonville, Conn

FOR SALE.

One pair SPANISH RUNTS (breeders), price \$40.

Fair BLACK NUNS, \$10.

Fair BLACK-WINGED TURBIDS, \$10.

Fair MAGPIES, Red Cock and Yellow Hen, Smooth Heads, \$8. Also, other FINE PIGEONS.

WANTED—BLACK SPOT PIGEONS.

R. KIRBY,
14 Murray Street, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—I am breeding two yards of this celebrated fowl. Yard No. 1 is composed of a cockerel that weighed 11½ pounds at 10 months old, mated with six hens equally fine. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Yard No. 2 is composed of a cockerel that weighed 9 pounds at same age. Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Eggs from the following, which I farm out: Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins (E. C. Corney's stock), \$3 per dozen, carefully packed, and warranted as represented or money refunded.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.

100 COMMON AND ANGORA RABBITS—Also choice Rouen Duck Eggs, Fancy Pigeons, &c.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR., Shoemakertown, Pa.

EGGS, PER SITTING—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by
V. M. FIROR.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, from 1st premium fowls, fine pencils and pure white ear-lobes, \$3 per sitting. Plymouth Rock Eggs, 1st premium, \$3 per sitting. Black Russian Eggs, premium stock, \$2 per sitting. A discount made when two or more sittings are taken.

A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

EGGS FROM CHOICE FOWLS.—I offer a few dozen Eggs from pure-bred White Leghorns (J. Boardman Smith's stock) and Light Brahmas (P. Williams' stock). Price, \$2 per sitting.

H. S. WILLIS, Warner, Merrimack Co., N. H.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—I am prepared to furnish Eggs from my White Leghorns which took first and fourth prizes at the N. E. Show, at Worcester, in January; also first at Providence, in March. Eggs packed in the best of shape for \$3 per dozen. JOSEPH DART, Oxford, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs for hatching at \$2 per sitting. This season my birds have won—

1st premium on Fowls at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium on Chicks at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium at Myricks, Mass.

1st premium at Taunton, Mass.

1st premium on Fowls at Pittsburgh, Pa.

2d premium on Fowls at Boston, Mass.

2d premium on Chicks at Boston, Mass.

I have purchased the P. R. Cockerel that won 1st premium at the New England Fair, held at Worcester, Mass., which weighed 11 pounds when seven months old. For circular, address, with stamp,

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

**BROOKSIDE
POULTRY
YARDS.**

Specialties for 1874,

Brown Leghorns,
Crevecoeurs,
and
Silkies,
Equal to any in
America.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Send two green stamps
for
Illustrated Circular.A. M. HALSTED,
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HAMBURG.—At the N. H. Exhibition I was awarded the Special Premium for best collection of Hamburgs, comprising: **GOLDEN PENCILED** of my own importation, from Henry Beldon's yards. The cock "John Bull" won first at two shows in England, and first and special at Buffalo, N. Y. Also, I was awarded first and special for best hen at Buffalo, and in trio have won at Massachusetts, first on Fowls and first on Chicks; at Rhode Island, first on Fowls; at N. H., first on Fowls and first on Chicks, and special for best Fowls and Chicks; at Nashua, first on Fowls and first on Chicks. Eggs, \$10 per dozen. **SILVER PENCILED.**—Received from Henry Beldon, March 27th, per "Republic," a trio of extra fine Silver Penciled, fully equal to my Golden Penciled; as good as any in America. A few dozen Eggs will be sold for \$10 per dozen. **GOLDEN SPANGLED**, Ongley's strain. Won at N. E., third; at N. H., first and special for best trio; at Nashua, first. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Trio, \$25. **BLACK**, from Cutter's and Shedd's stocks. Won first at N. H. and first at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Trio, \$15. **SILVER-SPANGLED.**—Won third at N. E., second at N. H., first and second at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. I can also furnish fresh eggs from other first premium varieties, at the annexed prices: Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, each, \$3 per dozen; Houdans, Black Spanish, \$2.50; Bronze Turkeys, \$5; Black-breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle, and White Georgian Game, \$5. Everything warranted as represented. Cash must accompany orders. Nothing C. O. D. **ANDREW J. TUCK**, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 23, 1874.

No. 17.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHURCHMAN, SWEET, ET AL. vs. HALSTED.

"HEAR ALL SIDES AND THEN DECIDE."

[We do not wish to be understood as indorsing all that our correspondents may have to say and do not hold ourselves responsible for their opinions.]

By a vote of the Convention, we were requested to publish its report in which the account of the expulsion of our correspondent appears, and as he was not heard before the Convention, we cheerfully grant him the use of our columns for that purpose, which are open for the free discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of fanciers.—ED.]

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs from malice and jealousy against the defendant, upon a trumped-up charge, in which the case was tried without any notice whatever being given to defendant; without any copy of complaint being served upon defendant, as is required by law; in fact, without any knowledge whatever on the part of the defendant of any complaint or action against him. The case was tried without judge, jury, or witnesses, and decided entirely upon the false testimony of the complainants; the defendant being tried, found guilty, and sentenced without a hearing, and without any knowledge of any action against him. The cause of action was an *assumed* one; one of which, *had* the defendant been guilty, it would have been impossible for the complainants to take legal cognizance of: First, because the laws (Constitution and By-Laws) recognize no such offence and prescribe no punishment; second, because the defendant being a delegate, action *must* be taken against the *Society* he represents, and *not* against the individual; and third, because the assumed offence was committed (if committed at all) *before the defendant became a member of the Association*—therefore, had there been any by-laws to govern action in such cases, he was *not* amenable to them. The whole case is analogous to the star-chamber inquisitorial cases which hold so infamous a place in history.

I would willingly leave this case with the above record, but the great number of letters, as well as *personal* inquiries for my statement of the case, warrant me in giving publicity to some facts which both the above-mentioned "complainants" repressed.

If my readers will refer to the *Poultry World* for January, 1874, page 7, they will find an article headed "*Representation of State Societies at Buffalo.*" This article originated with me, and was sent by me to H. H. Stoddard, after consultation with him at the Hartford show, to be mailed in the form of a printed slip to all our prominent poultry breeders. Five days *after* this slip was disseminated the President of the American Poultry Association sent out an invitation to the State Societies to send delegates to the Convention. This was on or about January 1st, two weeks before the proposed meeting.

On the same page of the *Poultry World* for January, the reader will find another article, headed "*The Standard,*" and signed "*Veteran.*" This also was written by me. The fears I then and there expressed have since been proved to be well founded. My only regret in regard to the article is that I made its application so *general*. This (as did the former article) brought out a verbose and bombastic reply, *immediately* upon the opening of the Convention, from *both* the above-mentioned parties, *and from no one else*, proving, as Mr. Stoddard himself remarked to me, that "*both shots struck home.*" Some time during the Convention Mr. Stoddard was induced to break faith with me and disclose who wrote the obnoxious articles. It was doubtless a case of "*Tickle me, Toney, tickle me, do; you tickle me and I'll tickle you.*" And then commenced the plotting which terminated with the infamous resolution passed at Boston on February 5th. Unfortunately (or probably fortunately, as the end is not yet) I was obliged to leave the Convention at the close of the second day, being called home by telegram, on account of sickness in my family.

These *honorable* and *high-toned* complainants speedily took advantage of my absence. First they circulated the report that I had come to the Convention to copyright the doings of the meeting for my own personal benefit. Knowing that I had at one time owned the copyright of "*The American Standard of Excellence,*" and supposing that I *still* owned it, and knowing also that by this Convention they were appropriating the individual property of the owner of that copyright, they doubtless felt "*uneasy in their shoes.*" A month or more before the meeting the President of the Association had authorized a party to try and buy my copyright, but, as I had already sold it to another party, I could not treat with him.

After I left they said, "See how quickly he left after we passed the resolution prohibiting any minutes being taken except by the Secretary of the Association. He had no news from home; that was only a sham." When I received the telegram in question I was sitting at a table, writing up my report as chairman of the Committee on Crevecoeurs, &c. Mr. George W. White, I think it was, was sitting opposite. The messenger handed the telegram to him, and he passed it across to me. I have no doubt but Mr. White will certify to the correctness of this statement.

The next move was the Willis affair, which I have already answered in my protest to the Association. There is, however, something yet in this matter which the public does not know, and which I propose to ventilate. The members of the Association were told (by the same parties) that if any proofs were needed of my culpability in the affair, the register of the Bloomer House bore witness of my guilt; that I had there entered the names of Mr. Estes, Mr. Willis, and myself, and *that* alone was enough to convict me. Mr. Churchman cannot plead ignorance of Mr. Wade's handwriting; and Mr. Wade will certify that *he*

engaged rooms for us at the Bloomer House, and entered our names on the register to secure them. This fact was brought up in the debate at Buffalo, and there, on the floor of the house, publicly refuted by Mr. Estes. And yet, I am told, the lie was still persisted in at Boston, to influence those who were not present at Buffalo.

Mr. Estes also publicly called the attention of this honorable and truthful President of "the strongest, most prosperous, and dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose," to the fact that action could only be taken against the society, and not against the individual; but, no! the "boss" ruled otherwise, and his pliant tools did as they were bad(e). I do not wish to be understood as saying that all the members of the Association were under the influence of the "Ring;" far from it. I know that by far the larger portion of the members will repudiate with indignation the actions of those who have used their high positions to carry out their own petty malignant schemes. I know that a number took strong ground against such hasty action in the matter; but the "boss" had sent forth his decree and, according to the law of the Ring, which hateth him they have injured, the decree must be enforced.

I have taken legal advice upon this matter, and there is not a doubt but that the President and Board of Officers have laid themselves open to an action for libel. Whether I shall take this course or not will depend a great deal upon future events. My lawyer advises me that I am still a member of the American Poultry Association; that the resolution passed is null and void, being illegal for the reasons heretofore stated.

With this I shall drop the matter through the press, unless forced to reply to other attacks.

A. M. HALSTED.

RYE, N. Y., April 10, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

The *Cochin* fowl is a good domestic bird. Its true history, in a few sentences, may prove interesting to your readers, though a vast deal has been written and said hitherto for and against this stalwart representative of the *gallus giganteus*. It occurred to me to set down among the "Reminiscences" I am writing for the *Fanciers' Journal* what I know about this variety upon seeing in your columns or elsewhere recently that "the first Partridge Cochins were imported into England in 1847"—a statement I never before met with, and which is unquestionably an error in date.

The first Cochins (or Cochin Chinas) of which we have any modern account, so far as I am informed, were sent from China by the British ambassador there, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1843 or 1844. The monstrous proportions of these fowls astonished the people of England vastly, and the English illustrated journals were shortly occupied with pictures and accounts of these giant chickens, which were a huge novelty to Messrs. John Bull.

They were wonderful in dimensions and carriage, extraordinary layers (Mr. Walters, the Queen's poultry-keeper, verifying some one's curious statement that "the hens laid two eggs in a day frequently, and sometimes three"). They were hardy, flame-colored, very quiet, and altogether were a most valuable acquisition to the poultry of the old coun-

try, as everybody, on sight of them, admitted. These "Cochins" were perfectly smooth-legged, and Harrison Weir's pictures of them in the *London Illustrated News*, "by royal permission," gave very accurate portraits of this rare consignment, which at that time (1844) were described as belonging to the family of the *Otis tarda*, or Great Bustard, from their kindred formation and immense size.

I read these accounts, saw the engravings in the London papers, and in 1847 sent to England for half a dozen of them. The Queen presented a prize pair to Lord Heytsbury, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he sent them to J. Joseph Nolan, of Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, to breed. I communicated with Mr. Nolan, and finally purchased two cocks and four pullets of this Queen Victoria "Cochin China" stock, which were the first Cochins imported into America by a citizen of the United States by at least two years in point of time. I bred these smooth-legged fowls, with others that I received subsequently from Canton for several years, and disposed of hundreds of fine birds from this stock, though I never thought them equal to the Gray Shanghais (or Brahmas) by a long mark.

These were the original "Cochins," however. They were so called by the English breeders, and this name, for the Queen's stock, was never changed. Why they were denominated "Cochin Chinas" no one has ever yet been able to determine. Certainly they never saw Cochin China, and nobody in that Southern Chinese province ever saw any such fowls there. Mr. Fortune, who was for a long time a resident and traveler in the East, says that "whoever thus named these birds has much to answer for, since denizens of Cochin China say of these fowls, when subsequently seen by them, that they astonished those people quite as much as the sight had exercised Englishmen." Still, these were the first known "Cochin Chinas," of which, as I have stated, I imported the first of their progeny into Massachusetts.

The Cochins of to-day are heavily feathered upon the legs, as we all know. I received from China, fifteen or twenty years ago, three or four different lots of variously colored fowls, most of which were thus feathered to the toes. In the case of my *Cochins* I called them "Royal Cochin Chinas," to distinguish them from the others, which I denominated White, Buff, Brown, or Gray *Shanghais*, because the latter (with the exception of one lot I imported from Canton) all came direct from Shanghai.

In course of time other parties imported fowls from England or China, and the poultry societies in Great Britain decided upon calling the Chinese fowls "Cochins." The American associations followed this lead; the "standards of excellence" discarded the name of Shanghais altogether from their lists, and adopting Dr. Bennett's name for the grays and the English style for the other colors, we now have only the "Cochins" and "Brahmas" for this Chinese stock, which is quite as well since everybody agrees to it.

The original "Cochin Chinas" imported into England, and first bred in this country in my yards, were quite unlike the present fowls bearing this name, as I have briefly stated. The modern "Cochin" is a far better bird in all respects. At that early day, however (near thirty years since), the first-comers were deemed very extraordinary fowls, and I sent samples of these chickens all over this country for years afterwards. They have quite run out now. I have not seen a smooth-legged "Royal Cochin" for many a day.

As to Partridge Cochins, the first I ever met with were

imported from China thirty years ago by Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Dedham, and they were good ones too. I alluded to this fine stock in a late paper sent you. There were exhibited by Isaac N. French, of Holbrook, Mass., at the last Boston Show, some splendid specimens of this variety—pullets at ten months old drawing ten pounds, and perfect in penciled plumage. They are hard to beat, and are the genuine China stock. Mr. French has bred them a great many years in their purity, and gets a round price for his best birds even at this late day. For their class, I consider this strain of blood the very best we have ever had in this country, and I have bred and exported to England hundreds of this family, first and last. But *these* fowls came from Shanghai also. They are very heavily feathered upon the legs, and were known in the old days as "Marsh Shanghais," to distinguish them from the imported "Forbes Shanghais," the "Cushing Shanghais," the "Burnham Shanghais," &c.

There is now no question existing as to the leading fact that the Queen's Cochins and the Cochins of the present time all originated in China. But the first mentioned were long-tailed, long-bodied, long-legged, smooth-limbed birds. The "Cochins" of to-day must be heavily feathered to the tips of their toes, or they are disqualified in the exhibition-room in competition for fowl-show premiums—as every one is now aware.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOR."

I MUST add a little testimony to A. N. R.'s article, under the above heading, in No. 14. Last spring one of my neighbors borrowed some Duckwing Games of me, procured some Black Reds of another neighbor, then advertised as follows: "My Duckwing and Black Reds I sell eggs from, are imported, and their progeny are from a noted breeder in England, who has made these two varieties a specialty for over twenty years; and I have reason to believe they are the best of the kind ever imported into this country." He did not have an imported bird in his yard; all his Duckwings were bred from my stock. This season he advertises largely, and claims to sell eggs from "Duckwing Games (imported strain)." He represents to his customers that his fowls are the very best, and that his neighbors sell inferior stock and eggs, from common fowls and mongrels. I hope the time will come, when we will have a detective department in our journals, and that such humbugs will be ventilated.

J. Y. BICKELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y.



THE CANADA GOOSE.

A WRITER in the *New England Farmer* thus describes the Canada or wild goose:

Among the birds which migrate far from northern latitudes during the winter months, there is no species viewed with more general interest than the Canada goose, especially in New England, and yet in the majority of cases the extent of the knowledge of these birds is confined to their harsh note of "awhonk honk," and their regular and systematic manner of flight. The plumage of this goose is very handsomely marked; the head a glossy black, as is also the neck, except a band of white across the throat; the upper part of the body is grayish brown, the wing coverts pale gray edged with brown, the lower parts of the body shading into grayish white, the abdomen pure white and the tail black.

The movements of the Canada goose upon the land are rather awkward, but upon the water they are extremely graceful, resembling the gray swan. The native land of this magnificent bird is far to the north, great numbers of them being found in Labrador and the adjacent islands; here they remain during the short summer of those latitudes, breeding quite abundantly. Their nests are usually formed upon the ground, of small sticks and plants and coarse grass; the eggs are of a dull greenish tint, rather elliptical in form, and somewhat larger than a medium hen's egg; the period of incubation is four weeks. The male bird during this time never leaves the side of the female, except to procure food, and takes her place at intervals. The young brood follow their parents to the water at a very early age, and are watched over and taught by both until they are able to care for themselves, and the whole family remain together until the following spring.

Early in September the various families begin to gather for a general departure for a more genial climate, and at the first prospect of a snow storm, the note of departure is sounded, and after an hour or two spent in teaching the young their order of march they start, usually with an extended front, then in a single line, but gradually assume the angular form in which we most commonly see them; the elder males take the front, the females follow, and the young according to their strength, the weakest having the rear. They usually continue their flight two or three days before they are sufficiently fatigued and hungry to care to take much rest, but they occasionally stop for a night or day in the neighborhood of some lake or arm of the sea to satisfy the cravings of hunger and renew their strength. Great numbers of them proceed as far south as Texas and Florida, although some remain in the Middle States, during winter, but they breed in these warm countries very spar-

ingly, and they evidently consider themselves as only sojourners in these sunny lands, and with the first approach of spring they joyfully commence their migrations northward, often so early as to encounter snow storms and fogs, which bewilder and trouble them exceedingly. They are said to have a wonderful acuteness of sight and hearing, and seem readily to distinguish between the step of a deer or other animal and that of man. They are quite shy and vigilant, especially near the sea coast, and usually one or more stand sentinels while the flock repose.

The flesh of the Canada goose is much more palatable when found inland than those taken near the sea coast, on account of the difference in their food, which in the one case is comprised largely of fresh water plants, corn, and grass, and in the other, of marine insects, shell, and a marsh grass. They, in common with other varieties of the tribe, attain a venerable age, some having been known to have lived forty or fifty years. Their weight is from five to eight pounds. They are easily tamed, and with a little care it is thought by many that they might become a valuable acquisition to our domestic fowls.

ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.) POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the official list of premiums awarded at the first annual exhibition, held at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 4th, 5th, and 6th:

The newspapers awarded as premiums were as follows: To No. 3, *Peabody Press*, one year; No. 7, *Salem Gazette*, one year; No. 10, *Salem Observer*, one year; No. 11, *Salem Register*, one year; No. 12, *Salem Post*, one year; No. 23, *Massachusetts Ploughman*, one year. The latter was presented by Dr. George B. Loring; the others by the publishers.

CLASS I.

Light Brahmas—Fowls—1st and 2d, Joseph Hutchinson, Lynn; 3d, J. C. Underhill, West Peabody. Chicks—1st and 2d, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 3d, Joseph Hutchinson, Lynn. *Dark Brahmas*—Fowls—1st and 2d, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 3d, Charles P. Jacobs, Peabody. Chicks—1st, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 2d, W. M. Ward, Peabody; 3d, Mark Pitman, North Beverly. *Buff Cochins*—Fowls—1st, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 2d, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d, John Swinerton, Danvers. Chicks—1st, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 2d and 3d, John Swinerton, Danvers. *Partridge Cochins*—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 2d, George F. Barnes, Peabody. Chicks—1st, W. B. & W. A. Atwill, Lynn; 2d, Bennett Griffin, Gloucester; 3d, E. C. Spofford, Peabody. *Black Cochins*—Fowls—1st and 2d, S. J. Dow, Peabody. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 2d, S. J. Dow, Peabody; 3d, James F. Foye, Peabody. *White Cochins*—Fowls—3d, J. E. Hathway, Salem. Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d, J. C. Underhill, West Peabody; 3d, E. R. Perkins, Salem.

CLASS II.

Black Spanish—Fowls—1st, John C. Ropes, Salem; 2d, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d, C. P. Barrett, Gloucester. Chicks—1st, Sumner Southwick, Peabody; 2d, John C. Ropes, Salem; 3d, Gardner Webster, Salem. *Brown Leghorns*—Chicks—1st, Jesse Tyler, Peabody; 2d, George R. Harris, Salem; 3d, J. C. Underhill, West Peabody. *White Leghorns*—Fowls—1st and 2d, George D. Walton, Peabody; 3d, Ira J. Patch, Lynn. Chicks—1st, Samuel J. Pettingill, Salem; 2d, Andrew P. Lufkin, Gloucester; 3d, C. P. Barrett, Gloucester. *Dominique Leghorns*—Chicks—1st and 2d, Aaron Low, Essex; 3d, Bennett Griffin, Gloucester.

CLASS III.

Earl Derby Games—Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. *Black Red Games*—Fowls—1st, David P. Waters, Salem; 2d, John Daniels, Salem. Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace,

Lynnfield; 2d, H. Proctor, Salem; 3d, David Gilbert, Marblehead. *Brown Red Games*—Fowls—2d, David Gillert, Marblehead. Chicks—1st and 2d, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. *Ginger Red Games*—Fowls—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 2d, David Gillert, Marblehead. *Yellow Duckwings*—Chicks—1st, L. J. Townes, Salem; 2d, W. H. Harrington, Peabody. *Red Pile Games*—Fowls—1st, John Daniels, Salem. Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. *White Piles*—Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. *White Georgians*—Chicks—1st, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield. *Irish Grays*—Chicks—1st, David P. Waters, Salem. *Claiborne Games*—Fowls—1st, L. J. Townes, Salem.

CLASS IV.

White Dorkings—Fowls—1st, Sumner Southwick, Peabody; 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Colored Dorkings*—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Plymouth Rocks*—Fowls—1st and 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 3d, Geo. B. Loring, Salem. Chicks—1st, Mark Pitman, North Beverly; 2d, Samuel Newman, Peabody; 3d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Rose-comb Dominiques*—Chicks—1st, John Swinerton, Danvers; 2d and 3d, E. R. Perkins, Salem.

CLASS V.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 2d, Joseph Hutchinson, Lynn. *Silver Spangled Hamburgs*—Fowls—1st and 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 2d, Mrs. G. L. Streeter, Salem; 3d, Bennett Griffin, Gloucester. *Black Hamburgs*—Fowls—2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, C. P. Barrett, Gloucester; 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem.

CLASS VI.

White-crested Black Polish—Fowls—1st, C. H. Beckford, Salem; 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st and 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Golden Spangled Polish*—Fowls—2d and 3d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Silver Spangled Polish*—Fowls—1st, John Swinerton, Danvers; 2d, Samuel Newman, Peabody. Chicks—1st and 2d, John Swinerton, Danvers.

CLASS VII.

Houdans—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem. Chicks—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem.

CLASS VIII.

Black Red Game Bantams—Fowls—1st, N. B. Perkins, Jr., Salem; 2d, John C. Ropes, Salem; 3d, Jeremiah Foster, Jr., Beverly. Chicks—1st, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d, D. B. Wallace, Lynnfield; 3d, George R. Harris, Salem. *Golden Duckwing Game Bantams*—Chicks—2d, C. A. Beckford, Salem. *Silver Duckwing Game Bantams*—Chicks—2d, C. A. Beckford, Salem.

CLASS IX.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, Salem; 3d, John C. Ropes, Salem. Chicks—2d, R. G. Buxton, Peabody. *Silver Sebright Bantams*—Fowls—1st, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 2d, E. R. Perkins, Salem. *Black African Bantams*—Chicks—1st, John C. Ropes, Salem.

CLASS X.—No Competition.

CLASS XI.

White China Geese (young)—1st, Daniel Buxton, Peabody. *Gray China Geese (old)*—1st, Robert G. Buxton, Peabody; 2d, Samuel Newman, Peabody; 3d, Robert G. Buxton, Peabody. *Bremen Geese*—1st, John S. Ives, Salem.

CLASS XII.

Aylesbury Ducks (young)—1st, Robert G. Buxton, Peabody. *Rouen Ducks*—1st, Robert G. Buxton, Peabody; 2d, T. O. Wardwell, North Andover; 3d, John A. Gibney, Salem. *Cayuga Ducks*—1st, R. G. Buxton, Peabody; 2d, Bennett Griffin, Gloucester.

CLASS XIII—PIGEONS.

Black Pouters—1st, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *White Pouters*—2d, Mrs. G. L. Streeter, Salem; 3d, George W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Black Carriers*—1st, George W.

Boynton, Georgetown; 2d, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Red Carriers*—3d, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *White Fantails*—1st, George W. Boynton, Georgetown; 3d, Ira S. Patch, Lynn. *White Fantails (Smooth Head)*—2d, Robert G. Buxton, Peabody. *Almond Tumblers*—1st, R. H. Justice, Lawrence; 2d, George W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Blue Bald Head Tumblers*—3d, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Red Jacobins*—1st, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Black Jacobins*—2d, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Nuns*—1st, Geo. W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Black Magpies*—1st, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Yellow-cap Magpies*—2d, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *Black Magpies*—3d, Geo. W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Blue Owls*—1st, R. H. Justice, Lawrence. *White Trumpeters*—1st and 2d, George W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Blue Runts*—1st, George W. Boynton, Georgetown. *Black Runts*—2d, George W. Boynton, Georgetown.

CLASS XIV.—No Specimens.

CLASS XV.

Stuffed Birds—1st, N. Vickary, Lynn; 2d, Raymond Newcomb, Salem.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A DISEASE NEW TO ME.

MR. EDITOR.

I wish briefly to describe a disease which affected two of my Ginger Red Game fowls, a stag and a pullet: The stag showed symptoms of roup, I thought, but the peculiar part of it was, that both the head and neck began to twist until it became spiral shaped; then the loss of the use of their legs. In attempting to right themselves they would tumble in all sorts of shapes; and the pullet did not seem to be sick otherwise, indeed, both would eat when held so that they could pick, but partially lost sight, as in roup. I cut off the head of the stag from Berghian motives, and let the pullet lay with her neck all twisted until she died, to see the course of the disease. I must also mention that a spasmodic twitching sometimes was manifested. I wish some one could give cause and remedy for this additional discouragement to poultry breeding, and perhaps oblige others besides.

V. M. F.

DUFFIELDS, WEST VA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO BOX A PAIR OF FOWLS.

TAKE some cheap lumber, two pieces 16 inches wide, and 24 inches long, for the top and bottom, then nail on strips of lath for the ends and sides; nail the strips on as wide apart as it will bear, so as not to let the fowls out; if you get the strips too near together, there is a liability of the fowls getting their heads fast; this makes a very convenient box for sending off fowls; it is very light, and a great saving of express charges. There is a great necessity for providing food and water for fowls for the journey. There should be a tin cup tacked in one corner of the box about six inches from the bottom, to hold the water, and a small sack of grain, so the Express Company can feed them, and mark the box thus: Feed, and water, morning and evening.

P. J. KELLER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY.—STRAY GRAINS.

FEED your poultry raw onions chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week; it is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera. Garlic fed once or twice a week is excellent for colds.

Close up all cracks in poultry houses near the roosting poles. Fowls very much dislike air which reaches them

through cracks and crevices. See that plenty of pure water is within easy reach of your chickens at all times. Earth worms are greatly relished by confined fowls. Take a spade and turn over the ground once each day for your hens. Mix wood and coal ashes, dry sand, and a little flour of sulphur, and place where your fowls will dust themselves in it; it will keep them clear of vermin. Give corn meal scalded with water, in which is added two tablespoonfuls of copers dissolved; two good sized red peppers are steeped and mixed with the meal; feed it to them when they first leave the roost in the morning. This is the best preventive of chicken cholera.

P. J. KELLER.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

LAST week Mr. Henry Kline, of Juniata township, brought to this office one of the most remarkable curiosities we ever saw. This consisted of a hen's egg, having a well developed snake inside the shell. The egg was one that was fresh laid and full size. When broken, Mr. Kline noticed something mixed in the white which he thought he would take out. He, therefore, lifted it up, when he noticed it move, and closer examination showed a tongue dart out in the most approved snake fashion, while the eyes could be plainly seen. So singular a freak of nature was worth particular notice, and so he placed the egg and snake in a glass and brought it to this office, where it was examined by a great number of persons, all of whom expressed their astonishment. The snake was about two inches long and about as thick as a turkey quill, and was almost colorless. The questions which naturally arise are, how did it come there, and what would have been the result had the egg been hatched?—*Bloomfield (Pa.) Times*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SHEDD'S ALBIONS.


JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.


DEAR SIR: At your request, I send you an article on my "Albions." About twenty years ago, a gentleman received a very large white hen from a friend in New York, now supposed to have been a single comb Light Brahma. This hen was bred with a single-comb White Dorking cockerel. The progeny was bred in for two years; then another white cockerel (I do not know what breed) was bred with these pullets; the result was very fine birds were obtained. The breed was kept as pure as possible, never breeding any birds with feathers on the legs, or with five toes. When I first bought my birds they were of smaller size than they now grow. I bought them in 1864, and they were fine birds then. They have been bred with care, and will now breed true. They are very hardy, very good layers, and good mothers, not offering to sit as often as the Brahma. I have had them weigh four pounds apiece when about three months old. The plumage is pure white, except on the male bird. When two years old or more will show cream color, the legs bright orange yellow perfectly free from feathers, face bright red. I can show three generations of perfect specimens.


Yours respectfully, WM. E. SHEDD.


The Forester Club, of Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, have just placed 100,000 young salmon trout into Keuka Lake. Over 250,000 of these fish have been put into these waters within the past three years, and the largely increased number of small fish caught in the lake last year, shows that the efforts at restocking have not been without its useful results.


Items Interesting and Amusing.


 Carlisle has a hen that lays eggs with a perfectly black shell. The hen is of the Dark Brahma breed, and has laid nine of these black eggs.


 When your pocketbook gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends in it and it won't "bulge" out worth a cent.


 Henry Williams, a boy 16 years of age, was killed a few days ago at Wells, by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was dragging along by the muzzle.


 The Spring Exhibition of the Chester County Agricultural Society, will be held at West Chester, on the sixth of June—one day only. The premium list has been revised on a liberal scale, agricultural horse-racing being quite prominent, there being no less than five premiums under this head, ranging from \$200, \$150, and so on down.


 On Ayjip's banks, contiguous to the Noile,
King Pharoah's daughter wint to walk a whoile;
And peeling off her dhubs to take a schwim,
Ran up and down the banks to dry her sekin;
And rushing thro' the rushes thick and thin
Discovered the basket that the choild lay in,
And thin and there she croid in accent woild,
"Which ay yees ladies owns this choild?"
It's none o' your own gossoon's you're quick to say;
An' that's the thruth, I've known you many a day;
But since we've found him in the bed of roses,
By all means let us christen him Moses."


 Not long since a gentleman found in his hennery a simple-minded soul of the vicinity, who lived without any visible means of support. "What are you doing here, you rascal—stealing my chickens?" "No sir; I thought of doing nothing of the sort." It unfortunately happened that the simple-minded individual wore a high hat of the dimensions of a beehive, and the crown thereof was dilapidated to a serious extent. Just as he had put in his denial, the head of a half-grown pullet was seen to protrude from the aperture. "See here," said the gentleman, "how did that chicken get into your hat?" "Well, sure, your honor," exclaimed the simple-minded individual, with an air of honest surprise and embarrassment, "that is the strangest thing that ever happened to me. I suppose the creature must have crawled up my trowsers' legs."

 MR. DARWIN'S "MISSING LINK."—On the Island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk unusually, almost erect, and, in that attitude, measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, and scarcely associate together, sleep in caves and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive, one finds with surprise, that their uncouth, jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and the females show instincts of modesty; in fine, these wretched beings are men and women.—*Siam Weekly Advertiser*.

 A QUESTION FOR THE POSTMASTER.—A lady of Hibernian extraction, rather tall and gaunt, who supports a husband and several children on a barren ranch at the southern end of the county, afforded entertainment for a dozen or more people at the Post Office of one of our Western cities. Elbowing her way through the crowd to the window of the stamp clerk, she presented to his vision a live rooster, and demanded what the postage would be on the feathered gentleman to a neighboring station. The clerk, after considerable debate, succeeded in proving to the lady that such articles were not allowed to pass through the Post Office.

 A very peculiar specimen of the fox tribe, says the *West Chester American Republican*, made its appearance recently on the Brandywine and Doe Run hills. It was pursued from time to time by a pack of thirty trained fox hounds, but every time Reynard was equal to the emergency, and went under the Doe Run rocks, where he could not be dug out. At the hole where the fox usually went under, there were finally stationed ten dogs, and a party of men. The rest of the pack soon after found his trail, and when they began to run him pretty close, he made for the hole as usual, but seeing the unhealthy look of affairs about home, he turned, and after a long run, took the earth on the farm of Jos. L. Pratt, in Newline, where he was dug out. He proved to be one of the strangest foxes ever seen in that part of the country, having the appearance of a Maltese cat, and is of an entirely different color from the foxes of that section. He was taken to Mr. Clayton's fox kennel, on his farm near Marshalton.

 WILD GOOSE SHOOTING.—The season for wild goose shooting on Long Island has commenced. As the birds are very shy, it requires a good deal of skill on the part of the sportsman to come near enough for a shot. The method generally employed, is to obtain from fifteen to twenty wild geese, by "winging" them on their passage north or south—the old-fashioned "stoolers" being regarded as entirely behind the age. These are tamed so that they can be "lined" to stakes, when they are taken to the bars where the wild geese usually stop to feed, and fastened to stakes put down in the sand out of sight, while the gunner conceals himself in a box sunk in the sand, and partially covered by seaweed or meadow grass. When flocks of wild geese are passing, these partially tamed ones will call them, and usually they will fly near by, or alight, when the gunner rises and shoots. Experts have killed as many as twenty-five at a shot. The flocks of tame geese are regarded as very valuable.

 TEACHING A BULLFINCH TO PIPE.—A bird organ can be had at any musical-instrument shop. The bird must be taken in hand when very young, and before he has had an opportunity of learning any other song. Confine him in a dark closet, or prevent him from having his attention distracted by outward objects, by covering his cage with a cloth. Then give him his lessons early in the morning on an empty stomach, and reward a chirp with a grain of hempseed. After morning lessons give him his breakfast, and eat your own in the exercise of great faith. Always play your tune from beginning to end without a stop, with an organ—any other plan, of course, is impossible, the difficulty sometimes being to get a refractory instrument to stop when you wish it; but if you vary your instrumental solo with whistling, you must not whistle snatches of any mel-

ody, but the entire tune. Teaching Bullfinches to pipe well is an art almost entirely confined to the Continent, and well-drilled birds realize high prices. Many can pipe a simple air almost to its close, but when they come to the last bar, they finish with a cadence scarcely more melodious than the fag end of a Cochín cock's melancholy crow.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

A MADRAS FISH STORY.—The coroner has held an inquest at the General Hospital, Madras, respecting the death of a native man who is reported to have died from suffocation by a fish accidentally jumping into his throat. It appeared that the deceased was catching fish in a shallow tank with his hands, and having caught one about six inches long and one and a half inches thick, he placed the head of it in his mouth and bit it, as the fish was troublesome and wiggled about. While thus employed one of the sharp points in the back fin stuck in his hand, and on opening his mouth and crying out for help, the fish jumped into his throat and stuck there. The deceased tried to remove the fish, but was unable to do so. He was taken to the General Hospital, and the fish was removed by small pieces. Dr. Paul stated that he tried to remove the fish, but was unable to do so, and found that the only means of removing the fish from the man's throat was by making an opening in the neck. The deceased was much exhausted, and died as soon as the fish was removed, the following day at 10 A.M. The jury in their verdict found that the deceased died from suffocation by a fish accidentally sticking in his throat.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Can you tell me what is the matter with pigeons when they sit moping around in corners, lose all appetite, and eventually die. I have lost dozens of pigeons by this disease, and not knowing what to do to help them, have had to have their necks wrung. If you can answer the above, and give a remedy for it, I will be much obliged. Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper.

W. V. K.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 7th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A LIBERAL OFFER.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

I highly value your paper, and desire that it may add many fold to its already large circulation, and in order to lend my aid to that end, I will give two sittings of Brown Leghorn eggs to the first person sending you five new subscribers, accompanied with the cash, before May 1st. Eggs from my pedigree stock, fresh and well packed, and delivered to express.

Respectfully,

THOMAS. H. WALTON.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., April 13, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: It may benefit some of your readers to know an easy and safe way of packing eggs that I have adopted this season. I take a sheet of soft wrapping or tissue

paper about twenty by sixteen inches, fold it into four the long way, which gives me a four-inch strip twenty inches long, into which I roll the egg tightly, without mashing the edges of the strip down to the egg; then I take a string and tie it around the paper as close to the butt end of the egg as I can, which will be about an inch from the edge of the paper; then I shape the end out so that I have just the shape of an egg cup, and that will stand up just as an egg cup, and strong enough to prevent anything touching the butt end of the egg. The sides will be sixteen thicknesses of paper around each egg. I then take a basket six and a half inches deep by eight inches inside measure, into which I put about two inches of uncut hay boiled down, into which I set my egg cups with their eggs, and then fill in between and on top with cut hay, so that the corn goes in closely, and find that the eggs carry safely and well.

Hoping that this will help some that cannot get any patent arrangement, I am Yours truly,

JNO. D. OAKFORD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The weekly visits of your valuable paper have long ago become fondly anticipated, and I hope for you the largest show of success, as the results of your labors in producing a poultry weekly. My papers are becoming well worn in circulating them, and very likely shall ask you to send me some back numbers to complete my file, which I wish to preserve for binding.

FLOORS OF POULTRY HOUSES.

I have noticed several articles in your paper, in regard to the best method of preparing and preserving floors in poultry houses, and would like to mention to you my plan:

In building, I first set short posts in the ground, boarding them up on both sides and filling with sand and *tan bark* between the walls, and laying my sills on top of the posts; then filling up the entire space inclosed with, at first, small stones, then coarse gravel, and last fine gravel, nearly as high as the sills; then I make divisions for pens, leaving floor a deep gravel bed, always dry, and by having the top fine the hens need no other dusting material. Every fall I take off as deep as it has become foul, and add new gravel. With a little care in gathering the droppings once a day, it will never become very foul, and the hens seem to enjoy scratching and picking it over. I believe such a floor is less likely to be troubled with vermin than when made of boards; in fact I have never been troubled at all.

Yours very truly,

J. D. HAMMOND.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Can any of your readers inform me the cause of different hens, of the same breed, in the same yard, laying eggs the shells of which are different colors? Some of my hens lay eggs the shells of which are very dark brown, some a dark buff, and others between the two. I make a specialty of Light Brahmas, and they all have the same care, so I cannot account for the difference in color. Can any one also tell me whether or no there should be any definite color for Light Brahma eggs?

Yours respectfully,

F. T. K.

ERIE, PA., April 4, 1874.

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

REDUCTION IN WHOLESALE PRICE.

We call particular attention to the advertisement in this number of the Journal, of E. S. Ralph, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, in which it will be noticed that the wholesale price of small lots has been greatly reduced. Every Fancier will want a copy of the new Standard, whether they approve of it or not.

THE RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY have opened rooms, as headquarters, in Rhodes' Block, 207 Westminster Street, Providence, which they propose to have open at all times, to be supplied with all the poultry periodicals published ; and request breeders, and other societies to send circulars and other matter which might be useful in the rooms located as above.

SEX OF EGGS.

WILLIAM J. PYLE says: " In regard to the egg mystery, I forgot to mention that when the air chamber is not visible it indicates that the life principle is absent, and of course the egg will not hatch, which can be proven by breaking the shell, when you will observe that there is no impregnation, there being no tread attached to the fibre at the large end. By the above-mentioned method it may be ascertained which is the last egg from a non-sitter that will hatch. But with the other breeds one impregnation is sufficient for a sitting of eggs. When the hen begins to cluck, this is the time to begin to breed true to her kind by a judicious selection of mate, so as to avoid 'sports,' unless you have followed the still better plan of selecting in the fall a vigorous cock to run with about thirty hens, so that when the hatching season has arrived the hens are all impregnated, and the cock is no longer needed if you require the majority of the chicks to be pullets. Better results follow this plan than when more males are employed in proportion to the number of hens in the same pen."

Bird and Small Pet Department.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CANARY BIRD.

THE Canary is now reared in almost every civilized country. More than three hundred years ago a ship sailing from the Canary Islands, laden with merchandise and a few Canaries, was wrecked on the coast of Italy. The birds escaped to the timbered lands near the coast, where they bred freely, and would have become naturalized had not the sweetness and brilliancy of their notes attracted the natives, who were possessed of so strong a desire to obtain them that by continually hunting them the wild breed became extinct. After this circumstance the captured birds spread rapidly over all Europe.

In a state of nature the Canary nests in shrubs on the banks of small streams, which are numerous in their native islands.

The original color of the Canary was not like those of the present day, but of a brownish olive-green mixed with black and yellow. The present brilliant hues of plumage have been produced by cross-breeding with other birds.

Fanciers, by careful management, have instituted rules by which the arrangement of coloring of the Canary can be bred of any shade between that of the parrot-green, orange, and lemon, but still the original color will appear occasionally, even when two lemon-colored birds are mated together.

The Canary is now bred for this market principally in Germany, in the kingdom of Hanover, where the peasants make their chief means of subsistence by their breeding. Tourists are sure to visit the Hartz Mountains, the great bird-breeding mart of the world. While the United States receive their supply mostly from this locality, some are imported from France, Belgium, and Holland.

The song of the Canary has also changed under this process of cross-breeding. One accustomed to listen to their original notes would scarcely recognize in the modern bird the song of their progenitor.

The price paid by the importer varies, but is usually about one dollar each, according to the beauty of plumage and excellence of song.

German peasants manufacture small wooden cages in large numbers from fir wood, which grows upon the mountain sides. Some are dome-shaped and some are square, and about eight inches long by four inches in height and width. Every bird has a separate cage, and every cage is made entirely of wood ; pegs, instead of nails, are used to fasten them together. They are manufactured at the small price of two cents each.

It is estimated that about fifty thousand Canaries are imported annually into America. During the passage they require careful attention daily in feeding and watering. The cages are arranged in divisions, so as to allow the keepers to pass between them to feed the birds and clean the cages. If cleanliness is neglected, sickness is engendered, and many birds will perish in consequence. The usual cargo for a single ship consists of about four thousand birds.

VARIETIES.

There are three varieties known in America, viz.: the German, French, and Belgian. The German are designated as the short and the Belgian as the long breed, while the

French are intermediate, and perhaps may have originated by a cross between the two varieties.

The German bird excels as a singer; the French bird ranks next. While the Belgian bird does not sing generally so well, it is so exquisitely formed that in the eyes of a fancier it more than compensates for its deficiency of song. Enthusiasts recognize in this highly-formed Canary ten points, viz.: Small flat head; long and slender neck; high and square shoulders; the back well rounded, so as to form a segment of a circle; general neatness of aspect and length of tail, inclining in a circle with the back; thinness and length of the bird; erectness and length of limbs; closeness of feathers; richness of color. These are the points as given by Mr. Barnsly, an English fancier. They recognize three varieties of the Belgian, viz.: Erect, roughed, and hooped. In this country the long French bird takes the place of the erect Belgian, and we only recognize the hooped bird as the Belgian. Choice specimens sometimes sell for one hundred dollars.

COLOR.

The yellow and the mealy are the colors most prized, but it is considered that the mottled and green birds have the strongest constitutions.

In Europe the breeding of Canaries is reduced to a science. Societies are formed, which hold annual exhibitions and offer prizes for competition.

Enthusiastic fanciers recognize some thirty varieties, which are arranged under two divisions, viz.: *plain* and *variegated*. The plain are designated as *gay* or *gay spangled*; the variegated as fancy birds. The Jonque or Jonquil is a bright yellow bird; the Mealy is a pale yellow intermingled with white, which makes the bird appear as if sprinkled with meal; the Lizard is a green bird spotted with yellow, with a cap of a rich yellow color; the highly-prized Cinnamon bird is so called on account of it resembling in color cinnamon bark.

DESIGNATION OF SEX.

The male bird is the songster. The female scarcely ever sings; if so, their notes are weak and effeminate, and they never fill out under their throats while articulating notes, as do the males. The male has a short stout beak and is wide between the eyes, with a flat head. The wider they are between the eyes the better. The crown of the head of the female is more round than the male.

TO DISTINGUISH OLD FROM YOUNG BIRDS.

The feet and legs of young birds are smooth and glossy; the toe-nails are short. Old birds have rough and scaly feet, with long toe-nails. It sometimes is necessary to trim the nails to prevent their being caught in the wires of the cage.

MODE OF IMPROVING THEIR SONG.

In Europe great attention is paid to improving the song of Canaries. The two modes are practiced as follows: A large cage is constructed with close partitions, being divided into sections which effectually excludes the view from each other. A superior singing bird—a Nightingale or Skylark—is placed within hearing, but out of sight. By listening to the beautiful notes they are taught to imitate. In six months they will have acquired perfection, when they can be removed to separate cages. Another method is: When young birds are first beginning to try to sing, they are separated from the parent bird to prevent them from acquiring the song of the old bird. The room is made quite dark,

with just enough light admitted to enable them to see to eat. A musical instrument is constructed, called a bird-organ, and is played for an hour each day in the room, in the hearing of the young birds. Nothing else attracting their attention, they become attentive listeners, and soon attempt to practice the song, which in the course of time they are enabled to perfectly repeat.

FOOD AND MANAGEMENT.

The food best adapted to their use is clear canary seed. Sometimes it is mixed with one-fourth of rape seed. Hemp seed should not be used, as it produces too much fat. Occasionally they should be allowed a sprig of lettuce or cabbage-leaf, or a piece of apple. They should be fed and given fresh water every day. The cage should be kept clean, and the bottom of the cage should be sprinkled with gravel. This will supersede the necessity of cuttle-fish bone, unless it can be conveniently supplied.

MOULTING SEASON.

The moulting season takes place once each year, generally during September or October. The casting-off of plumage and the formation of a new dress necessarily produces indisposition sufficient to cause them to cease their song. During this period especial attention should be given them; the temperature of their room should be uniform, and they should be free from drafts of cold air; the cage should be suspended three feet from the ceiling, in order to avoid the deleterious air and gas escaping from the combustion of coal.

MATING AND BREEDING CANARIES.

The mating of Canaries for breeding purposes requires instruction as well as experience in order to insure success.

Breeding-cages can be obtained from dealers, suitably arranged for exercise, nesting, &c. They are provided with a shelf perforated with an opening sufficiently large to contain a nest (which is usually made of wire-gauze), besides perches, feed cups, &c.

The cage should be hung at least a foot above your head, and should occupy a southerly aspect, if possible, and not be moved until the breeding season is over. Should a cage be used that had previously been employed for this purpose, it would be a safer plan to scald it with water made alkaline by baking soda, and then revarnished.

In selecting the pair, several things are to be considered: 1st, the desired sex; 2d, color; 3d, the size and shape of the birds.

A young male and an old female mated together produce mostly male offspring, which is greatly to be desired. Males and females of about the same age mated produce about equal proportions of male and female young.

2d. *Color*.—To produce a handsome yellow bird, the male should be a Jonquil; the female should be a Mealy bird. Such a union will usually produce pure yellow birds; while a clear yellow male mated with a green female will usually produce handsome mottled young. A very deep yellow male mated with a very deep green or brown hen often produces the highly-prized Cinnamon bird.

3d. *Shape*.—In breeding for form much taste can be displayed. Some prize form more than color or song.

MULES.

A female Canary will mate with several varieties of birds, and their offspring are called mules. The males from some of these crosses are fine singers, and command high prices

on account of their beauty and song. These mules mated again with the female Canary are prolific. Among the varieties of birds employed in producing mules may be mentioned the Linnet, Goldfinch, Bullfinch, Siskin, Red-pole; and Bluebird, besides several other varieties.

Before placing the male and female Canary together, this precaution should be taken: The female should be put in the breeding-cage and hung on one side of the room, while the male should be suspended directly on the opposite side of the room, in a separate cage, in sight of the female. When he sings and calls to the hen bird, and she returns his call, then they can be placed together, and though they may at first quarrel, it will only be of short duration; they will soon become reconciled with each other and will mate. When the male is observed feeding the hen, you may be certain that it is right.

After having been mated about a week the hen will lay from four to six eggs (one each day), and will sit from fourteen to sixteen days, bringing out one bird per day, in the same order as they were laid. Never disturb the eggs or they will not hatch.

The birds may be mated during the months of February, March, or April. There should always be placed in the mating-cage a piece of mortar for the formation of shell, or the hen may lay soft-shell eggs. There is also required some untwisted manilla rope, cut into sections of one inch in length, with perhaps an addition of a small quantity of deer hair, for the formation of a nest.

After the young are hatched, if the male bird gives his mate too much attention, or is quarrelsome, he should be placed in his own cage until the young are nearly feathered and leave the nest to feed themselves. After they have perched a few nights they can be separated from their mother and the male returned, and another brood reared, which operation may be repeated until seven broods are raised in one season.

FOOD FOR YOUNG BIRDS.

As additional food for young birds, besides canary and rape seed, they should be allowed hard-boiled egg and cracker rolled fine, and fed to them in small quantities several times each day. The same food should be given to the old birds during the breeding season. When the young birds are able to crack seeds, which they will do at six weeks of age, the soft food can be replaced by cracked seed or soaked rape seed. Hemp seed should never be fed, as it will kill them.

Never allow two crested birds to pair, as their progeny are liable to be bald or malformed about the head.

One male bird will serve half a dozen hens during the breeding season. This plan, in my opinion, is more certain to raise young birds. The parent birds can occupy a small room with nests fastened to the wall, with material handy for constructing nests, also food and water. A German friend pursues successfully this plan every year, and it is marvelous to note his success in raising young.

Some Canaries will never mate; nothing will reconcile them. In this event another hen should be tried until one is found that is disposed to assume the responsibility of rearing a family.

The female bird builds the nest, and the male selects the location and carries the nesting material to his mate. In constructing the nest the female is in constant motion, and

by her loving manœuvres invites her mate to the act of pairing.

The eggs are of a sea-green color, more or less spotted and streaked with reddish-brown and violet. The male sits on the nest, relieving the female, a few hours each day during the period of incubation. Should either of them become addicted to the vice of breaking their eggs, they should be bountifully fed with egg and bread, which should be constantly kept within their reach. Should they persist, the eggs should be removed as fast as laid, and their places supplied with artificial ones.

When the young are hatched the male assumes the chief responsibility of feeding them, which consumes most of his time.

Instances are recorded of talking Canaries. One is mentioned by Prof. Hawkins; a bird that was exhibited in the streets of London a few years ago. Mr. Sothly, in a communication to the Zoological Society of London, gives a description of a talking Canary, owned by a friend, that can whistle a few bars of "God Save the King," and also repeat a few words, as "Minnie," "Kiss Minnie," &c.

Not many years ago a traveling showman will be recollected as exhibiting, in the streets of the principal cities, some performing Canaries. They were taken from the cage and placed on a small stand, dressed in diminutive clothes, some harnessed in a wagon, another driving, and others riding in the carriage. At a given signal the coach started, and at the ringing of the bell they stopped to be put into their cage. They were again placed upon the table to exhibit their proficiency in drill. All were arrayed in regimentals, guns being held in one claw, one bird acting the part of drill-master, and when he whistled a few notes the soldiers hopped on the other foot, keeping time. Finally the performance ended by one of the number firing a diminutive cannon.

Dr. J. M. Bechstein, in his "Natural History of the Birds of Germany," and who is an acknowledged authority, relates the following instance of their sagacity, and remarks that instances are known in which they have not only been taught to repeat short words distinctly, but to distinguish colors, numbers, letters, &c. He also says: "I once saw a female in possession of a person named Jeanlot, of Befort, in Alsace, which selected from the alphabet, and placed in order, the letters of certain words, added, subtracted, and multiplied in German, and indicated, by means of numbers, the exact time of a watch. He had also three males with him, which were able to select letters and numbers which were named. Hunger had been the chief means used in the education of all."

DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

Canaries are subject to diseases as well as the human family, which also yield to medicinal agents.

Moulting is a critical period, and great care should be exercised at such times to keep them from being exposed to drafts of air, and to see that they are abundantly supplied with food and water; a change in diet is very beneficial. A piece of boiled carrot should be given them often, also a little hard boiled egg, which should be left on the shell, for this will keep it moist longer than if crumbled in a dish. A little saffron put in water will assist them to cast off their plumage, and a nail dropped into their water will serve as a tonic. As a consequence of moulting improperly, it is not uncommon for them to suffer from *loss of voice*; a change

in diet, with boiled egg, or white bread soaked in milk and squeezed out, will often be of benefit.

Colds are frequently contracted by caged birds when exposed, even temporarily, to drafts of air, which is manifested by frequently shaking the head, and sitting dumpishly upon the perch. Give them an abundance of soft food, also linseed, for a considerable period.

Costiveness is remedied by change of food; give them apple, lettuce, chickweed, or celery. Should they have *diarrhoea*, avoid green food, and give them crushed seed mixed with the yolk of an egg; also give them the seed of red pepper.

Asthma is also often witnessed about the season of moulting, or from taking cold. Give them a moist diet, and the small pods of cayenne pepper broken into small pieces.

Epilepsy is brought about by overfeeding and lack of exercise. It is often fatal. Venesection is recommended by cutting the claws sufficiently to draw blood. Give them a moist diet, with sweet apple.

Mites are produced by neglecting to cleanse the cage, and by not allowing the bird to bathe freely. When thus affected the bird will be observed to pick itself at all hours of the day, and by its being very restive at night, and flying about the cage.

Cleanse the cage, and dust dry sulphur under the feathers of the bird; or catch the bird and pin him up in a piece of flannel, with a few drops of spirits of turpentine upon it, taking care not to confine his head. When removed it will be full of vermin. Repeat it as often as necessary until all are removed, usually at intervals of a week; three or four operations will be sufficient. Another method is to expose the cage and bird to an intense sunlight; the mites will then leave the bird and penetrate the crevices of the cage, then remove the bird and scald the cage with water made alkaline with super-carbonate of soda.

Sore feet is sometimes caused by lack of cleanliness, or by fibres of cotton or wool entwining the feet and cutting to the bone. Remove the offending substance, and anoint with mutton suet. Allow the bird to bathe freely.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

For the past thirteen years Mr. Henry Alley, of Wenham, has sent out, to customers all over the country, seven hundred Italian queen bees, annually. The coming season he is expecting to send out nine hundred. The queens are sent by mail, and go safely.

A careless man went to the cellar and stuck the candle in what he thought was a keg of black sand. He sat near it drinking wine until the candle burned low. Nearer and nearer it got to the black sand; nearer and nearer, until the blaze reached the black sand, and, as it was nothing but black sand, nothing happened.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York.

February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE—Eggs from Buff Cochins (P. Williams stock), Partridges (from Van Winkle and imported stock), White Leghorns (Eldridge stock), for Eggs from any first-class birds.

GEORGE F. PARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE—First-class Silver Spangled Hamburg Hens for White Leghorn Hens or Pullets (first-class), or for cash, \$2.50 each.

Address A. GAINES, Fancier, Castile, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—One good Dun Carrier Cock for a good Black Barb Cock. Also, a good Lop-eared Doe wanted in exchange for Fancy Pigeons or Angora Rabbits.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR., Shoemakertown, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—For Fancy Pigeons, one copy of Tegetmeir's Poultry Book (new edition of 1873), Colored Illustrations, &c. Not in use three weeks. Address G. H. S., 528 Cass Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Silver Gray Dorking, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Black-breasted Red Game Eggs for Fancy Pigeons or Lop-eared Rabbits.

CHARLES S. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

WANTED—A fine large Muscovy Drake, not over two years old, for which I will exchange Eggs from first-class Light or Dark Brahmas, Buff or Partridge Cochins. Give weight, color, &c., of Drake.

Address A. D. COLEGROVE, Corry, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Partridge Cochins Eggs, from first premium stock, for Fantail Pigeons.

S. O. CHASE, Killingly, Conn.

EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, FRUITS.—Will exchange for Eggs or Fowls of Light Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, or Rouen Ducks, or Wright's New Book of Poultry (bound), or Cash. Send for our catalogue. None but first-class stock offered or wanted. Address WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Cumberland Co., Maine.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE a Lowe Printing Press (cost \$23) for Chickens or Eggs. Also another small Press. Where is the man or boy that wants either of them?

C. M. GRAY, Schenectady, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS TO EXCHANGE.—I will exchange one pair of Guinea Pigs for a pair of Angora or other Fancy Rabbits. For full particulars, address

WM. D. ZELL, 422 N. Charlotte St., Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

BLACK RUSSIANS.—Will trade a Cockerel and three Pullets for Fancy Pigeons; or will sell cheap for cash.

A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE—Two superior Red Barb Hens for pair of perfect Yellow Swallows, and pair of Inside Tumblers or Blue Owls for perfect Yellow-winged Turbids, or Blue-capped Magpie or Yellow Plain-head Magpie Cock.

P. O. Box 7, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Dark and Light Brahma, Houdans, or White-faced Black Spanish Eggs, of premium and imported strains, for the same varieties, or Duckwing Game Bantam or Buff Cochins Eggs. Also, Light Brahma Cockerels in exchange for Eggs.

W. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth Street, Phila.

TAME DEER FOR FOWLS.—He is a choice Yearling Buck, very gentle—a real pet; will exchange for choice Light or Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, or White Cochins. Send in your birds to

J. B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky.

RUMPLESS FOWLS.—One pair, extra fine. Cock white, with rich buff wing-bows. Hen white throughout; has laid since January 10, 1874, almost continually. Will exchange for Pigeons—either Pouters, Fantails, or Nuns. Must be first-class birds. Address

A. H. FITCH, JR., Wolcott, N. Y.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers?

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WHITE COCHINS.—A choice 1st premium trio, to exchange for trio good Black Cochins, or Brown Leghorns, by

T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILL EXCHANGE Light Brahmas, Williams' stock, for White Leghorns or Red Game Bantams, from any reliable strain.

W. FRANK BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE POULTRY ARGUS,

EDITED BY

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Will do well to advertise in the "ARGUS." Its circulation is large and advertising rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Send 10 cents for a Specimen Copy.

WANTED—A Partner in the Poultry Business. One who has capital, and a square man. No other. Address, at once,
T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others).....3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell).....3 00
Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure.
C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish and White Bantams, all first premium birds. Eggs at reasonable prices.
W. G. GARMON, Manchester, N. H.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS, AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE HAMBURG.—A few trios of Pure-bred Birds from Premium Stock, and Eggs for Hatching. Write for Circular.
C. F. WEBSTER, Girard, Penna.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—For sale, one Cockerel and four Pullets, Kinney's strain, direct from his yards last fall. Price, \$25.00. For particulars, address
C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

BLACK-BREADED BLACK RED GAMES,

WILLOW LEGS, BAY EYES,
FOR SALE.

I can spare two trios of above breed, very fine birds, matched for breeding, \$20.00 per trio; I will also sell B. B. R. Game Eggs, from my best fowls only, at \$3.00 per 13. I keep no other breed. Shall have a few chicks to spare next fall.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs from my thoroughbred Partridge and Buff Cochins, for hatching, \$3.00 per dozen. Terms, C. O. D. Address
DR. A. S. JORDAN, Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.
I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,
C. N. BROWN,
Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

OBRIG BROS., Breeders and Dealers in Pigeons, Poultry, Pheasants, Song and Ornamental Birds, 472 Grand Street, Williamsburg, L. I.
THEO. OBRIG.
C. E. OBRIG.

Send for Price List and Circular. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From superior stock Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins (Todd's strain), White Leghorns, Black Spanish, White and Golden Sebright Bantams, Cayuga and Plata Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. Address
DAVID W. BURNSIDE, Portland Mills, Parke Co., Ind.

EGGS.—From Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas (from Van Winkle's, Herstein's, Williams', and Buzzell's strains), \$2 per sitting.
JOHN C. WARNER, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

W. L. PAYNE, Zoar, Mass., Breeder of Light Brahmas of P. Williams' strain, and Plymouth Rocks of A. H. Drake's strain. Eggs, \$2 per 13, warranted to give satisfaction. Send stamp for description of fowls.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vols. 6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....50
American Standard of Excellence.....1 50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics. A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

BANTAMS.—14 varieties. 26 premiums at Massachusetts Exhibition, 1874.
W. B. ATKINSON, Box 530, Boston, Mass.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to
Order early.
T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—Eggs from this variety supplied, in rotation as received, at \$3 per sitting (13 eggs). Also, Eggs or Poultry of all the leading varieties furnished at short notice by
JOHN DYER, JR., General Dealer and Breeder,
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THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL for one year presented to all who purchase eggs from the following premium strains to the amount of \$15 or more:
Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Ongley Strain.....\$5 00 per doz.
Silver ".....5 00 "
Am. Dominique, W. H. Lockwood ".....3 00 "
Brown Leghorns, W. E. Bonney ".....3 00 "
White Leghorns, J. B. Smite ".....3 00 "
Address GEO. W. WOOD, Ithaca, N. Y.

CASCADILLA POULTRY YARDS,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

C. V. FOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

Breeder and Dealer in the following Breeds:

B. B. R. GAMES, HOUDANS,
W. C. W. POLISH, WHITE LEGHORNS.
EGGS, \$3 PER 13.

Fowls for sale after September 1st.
To persons sending me \$12 for four sittings of Eggs, I will send the *Fanciers' Journal* for one year.
To persons sending \$6 for two sittings, I will send the Standard of Excellence, as revised at Buffalo.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Why it is believed my White Leghorns are superior to all others: From the fact that my stock has been awarded Fifty-four Prizes in 1872-73, and that the committee, in revising the standard, used and carefully examined a cockerel bred by me, and reported accordingly.

I can now fill orders for EGGS from my Selected Breeding Stock, on receipt of price,

\$5 PER DOZEN,

Cash or P. O. order on New Haven.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH,
P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.





I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates.

Also, very choice Pigeons of 55 varieties. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want. Also, three Bloodhound Pups for sale.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.

PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM!

RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.

WM. WRIGHT, AND S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas, are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to

WM. WRIGHT,

Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,

Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

100 COMMON AND ANGORA RABBITS—Also choice

Rouen Duck Eggs, Fancy Pigeons, &c.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR., Shoemakertown, Pa.

EGGS, PER SITTING—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by

V. M. FIROE.

EGGS FROM CHOICE FOWLS.—I offer a few dozen Eggs from pure-bred White Leghorns (J. Boardman Smith's stock) and Light Brahmas (P. Williams' stock). Price, \$2 per sitting.

H. S. WILLIS, Warner, Merrimack Co., N. H.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—I am prepared to furnish Eggs from my White Leghorns which took first and fourth prizes at the N. E. Show, at Worcester, in January; also first at Providence, in March. Eggs packed in the best of shape for \$3 per dozen. JOSEPH DART, Oxford, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs for hatching at \$2 per sitting. This season my birds have won—

1st premium on Fowls at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium on Chicks at Youngstown, Ohio.

1st premium at Myricks, Mass.

1st premium at Taunton, Mass.

1st premium on Fowls at Pittsburgh, Pa.

2d premium on Fowls at Boston, Mass.

2d premium on Chicks at Boston, Mass.

I have purchased the P. R. Cockerel that won 1st premium at the New England Fair, held at Worcester, Mass., which weighed 11 pounds when seven months old. For circular, address, with stamp,

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.—The subscriber offers Eggs from Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, at \$3 per sitting. The above fowls have received the leading premiums at first-class shows, thus characterizing them as birds of the highest merit.

MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, and 22 School St., Boston, Mass.

BREEDERS' AND GROWERS' DIRECTORY.

The most complete Directory of Breeders and Growers of every class ever published in this country, to be issued this season. For information, address early,

T. T. BACHELLER,

Editor N. W. Poultry Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send 10 cents for sample of Poultry Journal, &c.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching, from pure Dark Brahma Fowls. Fresh and true to name. Price, \$4 per sitting of 15 eggs. Cash must accompany each order. Address R. D. B., P. O. Box 306, Bridgeton, N. J.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARDS.

Specialties for 1874.

Brown Leghorns,
Crevecoeurs,
and
Silkies,
Equal to any in
America.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Send two green stamps
for
Illustrated Circular

A. M. HALSTED,

Box 23, Rye, N. Y.



HAMBURG.—At the N. H. Exhibition I was awarded the Special Premium for best collection of Hamburgs, comprising: GOLDEN PENCILED of my own importation, from Henry Beldon's yards. The cock "John Bull" won first at two shows in England, and first and special at Buffalo, N. Y. Also, I was awarded first and special for best hen at Buffalo, and in trio have won at Massachusetts, first on Fowls and first on Chicks, and special for best Fowls and Chicks; at Nashua, first on Fowls and first on Chicks. Eggs, \$10 per dozen. SILVER PENCILED.—Received from Henry Beldon, March 27th, per "Republic," a trio of extra fine Silver Penciled, fully equal to my Golden Penciled; as good as any in America. A few dozen Eggs will be sold for \$10 per dozen. GOLDEN SPANGLED, Ongley's strain. Won at N. E., third; at N. H., first and special for best trio; at Nashua, first. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Trio, \$25. BLACK, from Cutter's and Shedd's stocks. Won first at N. H. and first at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Trio, \$15. SILVER-SPANGLED.—Won third at N. E., second at N. H., first and second at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. I can also furnish fresh eggs from other first premium varieties, at the annexed prices: Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, each, \$3 per dozen; Houdans, Black Spanish, \$2.50; Bronze Turkeys, \$5; Black-breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle, and White Georgian Game, \$5. Everything warranted as represented. Cash must accompany orders. Nothing C. O. D. ANDREW J. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

EDGEWORTH POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for Hatching: Dark Brahmas: Steel Gray hens mated with my selected imported cockerel "Wragg," at \$5 per 13. Light Brahmas: extra selected hens mated with very choice cockerel, at \$3 per sitting of 13.

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Eggs from the same fowls that he breeds his PRIZE BIRDS from. He has had many years of experience in packing and shipping Eggs, and personally attends to it in every instance. Price List and Practical Hints free.

FANCY PIGEONS, Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,

D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

EGGS from my PRIZE-TAKING Fowls, at \$5 per doz. Golden-Penciled, and Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, and Black B. Red Games, and Duck-Wing Game Bantams. All orders booked in rotation, and forwarded when desired.

Address DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.

E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass., Breeder and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons. Orders now received for young Calcutta and Colored Fantails.

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS, Moline, Ill., S. C. WHELOCK & BROS., Proprietors, Breeders of Asiatic and French Fowls. Eggs in season, from \$2 to \$3 per 13. Stock from Herstine's, Warner's, and Williams' yards. Five White Cochins and one P. Cochins Cocks for sale or exchange for Bantams or other stock.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from my breeding stock only, packed in the most approved manner, \$5 per dozen. Cash, or Post-Office Order on New Haven, to accompany orders. Over 40 premiums the last year. Send for Circular.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH, P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.

BLACK RUSSIAN CHICKS, bred by me, were awarded 1st and 2d premium at the great fair in Boston, 1873. I was also awarded 1st premium on Fowls and 1st on Chicks at Connecticut State Fair, 1873. Eggs from above stock, \$4.00 per sitting. Am selling eggs from Light Brahmas weighing from 11 to 13 pounds. Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks for \$3.00 per sitting. All first premium and standard stock. For further particulars send stamp for descriptive circular to

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30, 1874.

No. 18.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, AND THEIR (NEW) "STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE."

TO THE READERS OF THE POULTRY JOURNALS:

Noticing two or three articles lately appearing in the different poultry periodicals which appear to call for a reply from the Executive Committee of the Association, and, after consulting what few of the members I could readily reach, I would say that the Association deem it for their best interest that a free and full discussion should be had of their doings; therefore, the Association does hereby request that *at an early date*, any fancier, breeder, or other person, make known to us any and all omissions or errors that may have been made in this our *first* edition, to the end that such omissions or errors be corrected before printing the second edition. By so doing, they will confer a favor on the Association. Address all communications to

EDMUND S. RALPH,

Sec'y American Poultry Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April, 1874.

(Poultry papers please copy.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE STANDARD OF THE "AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY."

FRIEND WADE: Since I forwarded to the *Fanciers' Journal* my first suggestions upon the subject of the doings of the late Buffalo convention; and the issuing of the new American* (so-called) Standard of Excellence, I have met with numerous articles of sharp criticism, from all quarters, in the poultry journals, and am in receipt of sundry letters from breeders and fanciers in a dozen different states, all pointing in the same *adverse* direction, as to the merits, the propriety, the accuracy, the justice, or the usefulness of the pamphlet put forth by this "National" Association.

As one of the oldest breeders and importers of poultry in America, and one who has felt a deep interest in the welfare and improvement of poultry in this country so many years, I claim the right to present my opinion on this subject, with the rest of American fanciers; and as I have no "axe to grind"—having long ago ceased to be a competitor at fowl exhibitions, with my stock—I think my views will, at this time, be readily accepted; at least as being devoid of *personal* interest in this controversy.

That this proposed new standard is very defective, erroneous in principle, lamentably incomplete, and absolutely useless to the general interests of our fraternity, as well as offensive in its presumptuous authority and dictum, every one, who has examined it fairly, agrees. I therefore ask space in your columns for the following suggestions, in behalf of the many breeders who are sorely disappointed with the results of the doings of the late National Association; and especially having reference to their proposal of this new

"standard" for adoption by the State and County Poultry Societies of America, at large.

This nominal "Standard of the American Poultry Association," in the first place, has been hurried out without due consideration and consultation; and the committee upon points of quality were not given due time to properly examine into the details of the important duty assigned them, before they were required to submit their several reports.

Three or four days' stay at Buffalo was entirely insufficient for the proper accomplishment of this task, inasmuch as there were thousands of American fanciers directly interested in this matter who were not there; of which number there were hundreds of prominent breeders who might and ought to have been communicated with, for advice and counsel in the premises, prior to final decision.

The convention itself was *not* a "meeting of the poultry men of America," as it seemed to have been intended. The gentlemen who got up this standard did not fully represent even the poultry societies of the country. And, though so far as they went, in numbers, they were a respectable body, and did what *they* deemed to be about right, no doubt; yet there was not afforded opportunity for that full, fair, open expression of opinion on this important subject, by the mass of our fraternity, or their immediate representatives, that alone can give permanent value to desired conclusions. And the proof of this assertion is found in this last precious, poor *formula* for an "American Standard."

The consequence of this lack of foresight, remissness, poor judgment, indecent haste—or whatever it may be—is, that an imperfect, ridiculously faulty, incomplete, and useless pamphlet (at an unreasonable *cost*) is promulgated, by assumed authority, based upon the false principle of controlling the judgment of our exhibition arbiters; which disgusts many, and disappoints everybody who is interested in the future real weal of both societies and individual competitive breeders.

That there are a *few* men among the thousands of fanciers in this country who are content with this work, of course, is evident. But that this new "standard" is any improvement upon former discarded ones, that the large majority of poultry men are not satisfied with it, and that minor societies, generally, in the United States will neither accept it as law, or adopt it as a rule to govern them, in the future, is as clear to my vision as is the fact, that all prior "standards" similarly got up and in a like manner foisted upon us, have been ignored and thrown overboard, in the past.

I tell you, Mr. Editor, that in this free country it is too late in the day to make such a thing, as this nominal Standard of Excellence is, go down with American fanciers. There are too many of us, outside of all cliques or coteries, who have studied and experimented; who have written and read; who have become experienced in this calling, and have spent, time, money, and brains in helping the cause thus far along towards perfection in breeding poultry, to acquiesce

in this sort of dictation—which so manifestly points to centralization and power in the hands of a few managers. And so, I repeat, *it won't do!*

Upon the table before me I have letters from six prominent breeders, in different States—all members of this American Poultry Association—lately received, in which my sentiments are urgently approved and seconded. The poultry journals everywhere, through their correspondents from all directions, are criticising and condemning this standard without stint, as you cannot fail to observe. Good men, sound advisers, competent judges, careful breeders, lively competitors, known friends to *real* improvement in fowl raising, ambitious amateurs, and accomplished fanciers, far and near, have entered the lists in opposition to the acceptance of this standard—and it is very clear that we must have “a new deal” in this business.

We do not claim your indorsement of these views, but we desire, through your columns, to say simply to those interested in this matter, “Come, brethren, and let us reason together.” Let us inaugurate a new convention, as I have already suggested. Let all the poultry breeders, fanciers, and dealers, in the country, be invited to meet at some central point,—as Albany, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, during the coming summer—and at such a general meeting, which the members of the National Association should attend, in common with the rest, let us fully and freely reconsider this subject.

No more undue haste; no further clanning; no display of favoritism; no tame acquiescence in the poor ideas of former played-out standards; no partiality to men, or breeds, or crosses of fowls; no palpable omissions of known varieties in the lists; no secret star-chamber conferences; no charge of three dollars per head for permission to talk or vote in said convention; no Houdan “curved-up fifth-toe” nonsense; no stupid requirement that Light Brahmas shall not have “middle toes feathered,” while Dark Brahmas’ toes must be so feathered; and, above all, no dictation, and no foisting upon us of “Instructions to Judges” at our shows, in this convention.

On the contrary, let us meet where it may be most generally convenient to the mass of American poultry men; where we can have a free, fair interchange of our opinions, knowledge, theories, and practices in breeding. Let us then and there organize, and choose committees of honorable and competent men, who will take into consideration, at their leisure, the subjects embodied in framing a good standard of excellence. Preserve from the old standards what is acceptable; through your committees add to this what is new and desirable, after a full discussion; take time to all this, well and advisedly; receive from those who attend such convention (or by mail from volunteers who do not) a moderate sum—say one dollar, each—to defray expenses of hall rent, advertising, posting, postage, and the printing of your standard; to every man so contributing his dollar, require your Secretary to furnish one copy of said printed standard, *gratis*; to all breeders or others who want the book, afterwards supply them at not exceeding \$20 per hundred. (This can be done at a profit for \$15 per hundred, and at a less price per thousand.)

By such means, at such a general convention, the errors of the past can be corrected, and an acceptable and popular criterion for judges and societies can be decided upon, that shall be worthy the title of an “American Standard of Excellence;” and which will be readily adopted by all United

States associations, because it will be the mature work of the American poultry fraternity *at large*, and not the result of the hurried labors of the convoked few, who offer us their unfinished, erroneous, dictatorial, universally unacceptable, and misnamed “American” standard. These are the purely unselfish views of Yours, in the cause,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, MASS., April 18, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE REVISED STANDARD REVISED.

I HAVE purchased a copy of the *revised* “Standard,” which is sold at “*not less*” than one dollar per copy. I regret for the reputation of breeders that this unwise measure has been adopted. One dollar is but a dollar, yet it should purchase a well-bound book of moderate size—and it does, of course, except of the “Standard” style. Why the “Standard” is rated at one dollar I cannot comprehend. From my view of the matter, it ought to be sold at the *lowest* possible price, instead of the highest. The more the information it designs to afford is thoroughly disseminated, the greater the attention paid, and more careful breeding of poultry is the result. *It is the guide-board to keep from going astray.* If an honest farmer should now conclude to invest in an improved breed of poultry, in order to ascertain the standard of the kind he may purchase, and to become posted as to the requirements of the many pure breeds of poultry, he orders a copy of the “new revised edition of the Standard,” pays his “one dollar,” and anxiously awaits the coming of the book (?). It arrives, and to his surprise and disappointment, he finds it smaller than Buist’s Almanac, Vick’s Catalogue, and other annual publications sent him gratis every season by the publishers. He considers himself cheated, and concludes it to be wisdom on his part to be content with his “dunghills” lest he again becomes the victim of misplaced confidence. There are many who would not object to purchasing the “Standard” if placed at a reasonable price. Why lock up the contents with a copyright? If it is not (as Mr. Burnham says) for monopoly, then it is to compel the people to “come down” with that dollar. Whichever it is, as Shakspeare says, “There’s small choice in rotten apples.” There is evidently a screw loose somewhere, or else the American Poultry Association must be in training with the expectation of being elected to Congress. “Facts are stubborn things,” and if we are required to pay a dollar for a book (?), we want something “*standard*” with considerable “*excellence*” in it—at least about a dollar’s worth.

G. O. BROWN.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bucks County Poultry Association, held the 13th inst., a motion to adopt the *new* standard was lost by an overwhelming vote. Also, a motion to condemn the *new* standard, and that the adoption of the old standard by this Society until a better one could be procured and adopted in open council by the fanciers and breeders of the United States, was, with but one or two dissenting voices, carried.

Respectfully,

T. H. WALTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., April 18, 1874.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.



THESE ducks are noted for hardiness and early development to maturity. The plumage of pure specimens is invariably of a pure white. The drake differs from the duck only in size, and having curled tail feathers. The legs are of a bright orange color, while the beak should have a pale pinkish or shell-like appearance, which is obtained or preserved by allowing them frequent access to pure running water, having a gravel bed, in which they delight to sport and dip their beaks, thus keeping them clean and polished, while the birds are more healthy and vigorous. Unnecessary exposure to the sun, and impure water, produces a dull yellow color of the beak, which in England is considered a disqualification. In America, where the atmosphere is hotter and dryer, and less uniform, it is next to impossible to keep the bills pale and clear, excepting with the most careful provision of sufficient shade, water, and gravel. The young especially should in hot weather be let out for a couple of hours early in the morning before the heat of the sun becomes powerful. This is the best time for cleaning and littering the coops, which should be large and well ventilated, to produce and maintain the most desirable condition of health and plumage. For exhibition birds, these precautions, with quiet and undisturbed conditions, are necessary, though equally applicable to the welfare of the stock which we wish to fatten for market, with the exception of less frequent access to baths.

At maturity seven pounds is a fair average weight; they sometimes reach a weight of ten pounds. Caution should be maintained in reference to breeding and exhibition stock, as over-feeding, producing excessive fatness, causes sterility. Many choice fowls are spoiled by ignorant attendants. The best food to produce weight, without fat, is barley furnished with plenty of green cooling food, of which they are very fond. They are very prolific and early layers, and will lay a larger number of egg in the course of a year than any other breed having equal care. It is also said that a duck two or three years old will lay better than a yearling. The eggs vary in color from a white to a green or creamy shade, and are set under hens.

Several broods of ducklings may be intrusted to the care of one mother, if protected from drafts of air, as they do not require hovering like chickens in moderately warm weather. They should be fed regularly three times a day, the earliest food being hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with boiled rice or bread crumbs, and later in the season give them such grains and other food as you prepare for mature birds. They should have pure drinking water constantly before them, and prefer to eat their grain and raw vegetables from the same trough, in which gravel also should be placed to assist digestion and in cleaning their bills, which is quite necessary. Keep the apartments well ventilated, but inaccessible to rats, cats, and weasels. It is advisable to keep for breeding purposes about one drake to two ducks. Autumn is the best season to purchase them to begin with. If early birds, they will commence laying in February, or earlier, with proper care and favorable seasons. Let the drake be unrelated to the ducks, and change the blood every third or fourth year.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CARE OF SITTING HENS.

THE proper care of sitting hens is a matter of no small importance to the breeder of fine poultry.

The loss of a few dozens of eggs, more or less, is a matter of little consequence to him who breeds dunghills, and values his eggs at from 10 to 25 cents per dozen, and, indeed, it will not pay him to take extra care of the sitting hens; but when we pay from \$3 to \$6 per sitting for eggs, or value our own at these prices, it becomes an important question how we may obtain the most and best chicks possible from them.

Many of the failures in the hatching of eggs, which are charged to the dishonesty of the seller, or to the carelessness of express companies in their transportation, is really due to the want of proper care on the part of the buyer. If laying hens have access to the sitters, the eggs are not only apt to become broken, but the layer will sometimes take the nest while the sitter is off feeding, and when she returns, finding her nest occupied, she will, perhaps, take some vacant one, leaving her eggs to become chilled, and entirely ruined.

Neighbors have frequently got eggs from me of the same kind which I was setting, and from which I got ten or twelve chickens to the setting of thirteen, and they would often either fail entirely, or would get two or three feeble chicks. At the same time they were perfectly sure that it was not the fault of the hen, as, they affirmed, she sat finely; while at the same time, perhaps, they paid little attention to her, making only an occasional visit to the nest, at which times she appeared to be all right.

A good plan, especially for large, heavy hens, is to have nest boxes on the ground, and closed off, with the exception of one end, which should have a strip over the lower part of the open end, and high enough to prevent the eggs from rolling out. The nest should then be shaped with damp earth, and on the top of this ought to be placed fine hay or straw to the depth of about half an inch. Where it can be done it is best to have these boxes placed in a *sitting apartment*, with a good yard or run attached. In the morning, or at whatever time of day is most convenient, so that some uniformity is observed, the hens may be taken from the nests, and food and water placed before them. It is very important, also, that they have dry earth or coal ashes in which to dust themselves.

Some take off the hens only every second day, but I do not think this is best. The irregularity in evacuating often produces diarrhoea, and sometimes causes the loss of the hen, at others the entire destruction of the eggs. Some hens will not remain off the nest long enough to take sufficient exercise or to evacuate; such hens should have the nest covered up until they have remained off a sufficient length of time.

Where hens are procured from neighbors, or where they are changed from the laying to the sitting-room, they will sometimes require to be watched, and placed back on the nest after feeding. In a few days they will learn to return to the nest of their own accord. After all of the hens have returned to their nests, or have been placed upon them, all should be securely covered up, where they will be safe from all intrusion for the day. Sometimes hens will desert the nest before their broods are hatched; a little watchfulness and experience on the part of the breeder will enable him to detect this disposition a day or two before the hen actually leaves her eggs, when they can be placed under another hen. Many persons, for want of this precaution lose several sittings of eggs each season. If eggs become broken in the nest, as will often happen, the hen, in her endeavor to remove the pieces of shell which adhere to the sound ones, will break others, and the eggs will adhere together, so that the hen cannot turn them properly. Whenever an egg becomes broken the remaining ones should at once be washed with tepid water. A neighbor told me that he had a hen which was eating her eggs, and he feared he should be obliged to remove her from the nest. At my suggestion he washed the eggs and renewed the nest, when the trouble was at once ended. I find whole corn to be an excellent feed for *sitting* hens, though I give my *layers* but little of it.

When the chicks begin to come out of the shell they need considerable care. Often after the eggs are pipped they will become partially crushed by the uneasiness of the hen; unless the chicks have help they will become pasted fast to the shell, and will perish. A small portion of the broken shell and the thick skin under it should be removed near the bill of the chick, and if any sign of blood appears the egg should be replaced under the hen, and allowed to remain several hours, when it must again be examined. Whenever indication of blood appears all efforts to free the chick should cease for the time, but, if there is no appearance of blood, enough of the shell and thick skin may be removed to enable the chicken to free itself. I have in this way saved a number this year, which I should, otherwise, certainly have lost. I frequently find it convenient to give the hatch of two hens to one mother, and reset the other one, and I have never found a hen the worse for sitting six weeks, indeed, I have thought that a hen which has been hatching

six weeks will remain longer with her birds than one that has been on the nest but three weeks.

Many who read this will no doubt say "I knew all that before." I am well aware that I have advanced no new ideas, and, perhaps, the treatment which I have described is not even the best, but I have given the method pursued by myself, and one which I have found so successful that I felt safe in recommending it to others.

You have doubtless among your subscribers very many who are beginners in poultry breeding, and it is with the hope of interesting and benefiting them that I have written this article.

F. R. W.

MY DEAR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I have just received No. 16, and find it as attractive as the preceding numbers, and although when the enterprise began I was among those who doubted its expediency, I now see my mistake, and, also, believe the "F. J." to be what we have wanted for some time past. I look for your arrival every week with pleasure, which is not diminished when I read your columns of advice and happy ideas. I hope you will have the greatest success, as is certainly promised at present.

This, however, is hardly what I started to write about; my object in writing is to ask your readers, through your columns, if you see fit to give me space, for information (derived from experience) on the subject of Game Bantams, Black-breasted Reds particularly. I know that some of your readers have had that experience, and, as I am perpetuating this beautiful breed, I should like to hear from such men as Messrs. Simpson, Spaulding, or Howlett, and others, as to the selection of breeding-stock, what sort of sitters, mothers, and layers they make, &c. I daresay others might profit by the information thus given. It seems to me that it would be an excellent plan if those who have kept one or more breeds of poultry for years would give their experience, and the peculiarities of their flocks, so that amateurs could judge which breed to choose for themselves, by comparing their merits, and adapting them to their own individual circumstances; thus giving all a chance, spreading the news of "Fancy" far and wide, and bringing all to a realization of the merits of our domestic friends and companions, the "Chickens."

I remain yours truly,

BLACK RED.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

Mr. Bicknell's roup experience (in *Journal* of April 16) corresponds somewhat with mine, though I cannot report the same favorable results from the use of powdered alum. Chickens are like "humans" in many respects, and require for the same diseases, different treatment in different localities; and I have found in many cases, that what would benefit one ailing chicken, would have no effect on another, though both were apparently suffering from the same cause.

I tried the powdered alum on the cockerel sores in the mouth, without effecting a cure. I burnt alum, mixed it with honey, and administered in the form of a pill. I used almost every poultry powder, paste and pills, and though from some of them I gained temporary relief for the fowls, none seemed to get at the root of the disease. Before last fall, I never had a case of roup amongst my chickens, and often congratulated myself at the good healthy appearance my fowls presented, and the entire freedom from the attacks

of this pestiferous disease. I hoped I might never form its acquaintance in any way in my own experience, but this was too much to hope for, and I have now learned what roup really is, and have seen how, when it has once taken hold of a victim, it will hang on like "grim death," and require very strong measures to banish it.

I give here the remedy I applied, and which I shall use if I ever am visited with the roup again. I read it in the *Practical Farmer*: Swab out the throat of the affected fowl with powdered borax; remove the scabs from the mouth, and touch the parts with a strong solution of nitrate of silver. The swabbing may be easily accomplished, by dipping a feather in water, to make the powder adhere to it, and using a feather or small brush, to apply the solution. Some fanciers in this neighborhood report that in addition to the usual symptoms of roup and canker in the mouth, that their chickens have sores all over their heads, resembling pock sores.

EBEN P. DAY.

HAZLETON, PA., April 17, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PROVINCIAL POULTRY EXHIBITION AND FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

MARCH, 1874.

During the Exhibition a meeting of the principal fanciers, breeders, and exhibitors was held for the purpose of eliciting their views to form a Poultry Association for Ontario. Mr. James Goldie occupied the chair, and Mr. George Murton acted as secretary. On motion of Rev. W. F. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Goebel, it was decided to establish such an association. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Rev. W. F. Clarke; First Vice-President, M. G. Roach; Second Vice-President, Mr. Goldie; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. George Murton. It was resolved that the President, Messrs. Thomas, Buck, Bogue, and Morris be a committee to submit a list of Directors for the approval of the meeting to be held at the Secretary's office at 2 P.M. next day. The meeting then adjourned until the time and place above mentioned. Below we give the

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS 1, *Dorkings*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—White—John Bogue; 3d, J. W. Moyes. Silver Gray—John Bogue; 2d, John Bogue; 3d, J. W. Buck. Dark—2d, F. W. Stone.

CLASS 2, *Dorkings*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—White—2d, J. Aldouse. Silver Gray—John Bogue, F. W. Stone; 3d, F. W. Stone. Dark—Daniel Allen, H. M. Thomas, F. W. Stone.

CLASS 3, *Cochins*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—Buff—H. M. Thomas. White—P. Brieding, F. Sturdy, H. M. Thomas. Partridge—1st, 2d, and 3d, P. Brieding.

CLASS 4, *Cochins*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—Buff—Daniel Allen, H. M. Thomas, L. Dean. White—P. Brieding; 2d and 3d, J. W. Buck. Partridge—1st and 2d, H. M. Thomas; 3d, F. Sturdy.

CLASS 5, *Brahmas*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—Dark—Joseph Fullerton; 2d and 3d, H. M. Thomas. Light—George Davidson, J. W. Buck, E. Morris.

CLASS 6, *Brahmas*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—Dark—H. M. Thomas, F. Sturdy, D. Allen. Light—J. W. Buck, P. Brieding, F. Sturdy.

CLASS 7, *Spanish*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—Black—D. McR. Kay; 2d and 3d, F. Sturdy.

CLASS 8, *Spanish*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—Black—D. McR. Kay, D. Allen, F. Sturdy.

CLASS 9, *Leghorns*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—White—2d, H. M. Thomas; 3d, James Anderson.

CLASS 10, *Leghorns*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—White—J. W. Moyes, L. Dean, J. Fullerton. Brown—2d, J. W. Moyes.

CLASS 11, *Games*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—Black-breasted Red—D. Allen, H. M. Thomas, F. Sturdy. Brown Red—3d, J. Craig. Duckwing—D. Allen.

CLASS 12, *Games*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—Black-breasted Red—Daniel Allen, James Parker, H. M. Thomas. Brown Red—2d, R. Balkwell; 3d, James Craig. Duckwing—2d, Daniel Allen; 3d, John Bogue.

CLASS 13, *Polands*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—White-crested Black—J. W. Buck. Golden Spangled—Daniel Allen, H. M. Thomas. Silver Spangled—H. W. Thomas, John Bogue, J. Aldouse. White—H. M. Thomas.

CLASS 14, *Polands*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—White-crested Black—H. M. Thomas. Golden Spangled—John Bogue, J. Brieding, J. Aldouse. Silver Spangled—2d, J. Bogue; 3d, H. M. Thomas. White—3d, J. Aldouse.

CLASS 15, *Hamburgs*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—Golden Spangled—F. Sturdy, L. M. Day, F. Sturdy. Silver Spangled—J. Bogue, H. M. Thomas. Golden Penciled—D. McR. Kay, James Dobbie. Silver Penciled—2d, J. Bogue; 3d, H. M. Thomas. Black—D. McR. Kay.

CLASS 16, *Hamburgs*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—Golden Spangled—F. Sturdy, S. Shaw, H. M. Thomas. Silver Spangled—H. M. Thomas; 2d and 3d, J. Present. Golden Penciled—1st and 2d, James Dobbie; 3d, D. McR. Kay. Silver Penciled—2d, James Dobbie. Black—2d, D. McR. Kay, James Fullerton.

CLASS 17, *Houdans*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—John Bogue, H. M. Thomas, L. Dean.

CLASS 18, *Houdans*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—L. Dean, J. Bogue, H. M. Thomas.

CLASS 19, *Crevecoeurs*.—Cock and Hen bred prior to 1873.—H. M. Thomas.

CLASS 20, *Crevecoeurs*.—Cockerel and Pullet bred in 1873.—J. Aldouse, H. M. Thomas.

CLASS 21, *Bantams*.—Cock and Hen, any age.—Golden Sebright—H. M. Thomas, J. W. Bussell, D. Allen. Silver Sebright—3d, R. Balkwell. Black-breasted Red Game—Daniel Allen, H. M. Thomas, D. Allen. Duckwing Game—D. Allen; 2d and 3d, D. McR. Kay.

CLASS 22, *Turkeys*.—Cock and Hen, any age.—Bronze—1st and 2d, J. W. Bussell; 3d, James Anderson. Black—C. Head.

CLASS 23, *Geese*.—Goose and Gander, any age.—Toulouse—F. Sturdy. Bremen—F. W. Stone, T. S. Henry, H. M. Thomas. China (small)—T. C. Henry; 3d, T. C. Henry. Wild—T. C. Henry.

CLASS 24, *Ducks*.—Drake and Duck, any age.—Aylesbury—John Bogue; 2d and 3d, F. Sturdy. Rouen—F. Sturdy, D. Allen (Galt), F. Sturdy.

CLASS 25, *Rabbits*, in pairs.—Angora—H. M. Thomas.

CLASS 26, *Pigeons*, in pairs.—White Pouters—A. Goebel (Mitchell), H. B. B. Alley. Blue Pied Pouters—A. Goebel, H. B. B. Alley. Almond Tumblers—Joseph McGrath (Toronto), H. B. B. Alley. Any other variety Tumblers—A. Goebel, H. B. B. Alley. White Fantails—T. S. Henry (Oshawa), Wesley Henry. Blue Fantails—A. Goebel. Jacobins—A. Goebel, H. B. B. Alley. Black Carriers—H. B. B. Alley, A. Goebel. Carriers, any other color—1st and 2d, A. Goebel.

CLASS 28, *Cock Birds*.—Cock Canary—George Bookless, W. Burgens. Hen Canary—1st and 2d, A. Suddaby. English Goldfinch—A. Suddaby, Joseph B. Allen.

CLASS 29, *Guinea Fowl*.—Cock and Hen, any age.—J. W. Bussell (Hornby).

CLASS 30.—One pair Black Cochins—2d, Philip Brieding (Berlin). Quail—2d, Robert Balkwell. American Grosbeak—2d, Robert Balkwell. White Top-knot Ducks—2d, John Fry. Pile Game Bantam Cock—D. Allen, highly commended. Black African Bantam—1st, D. Allen. Large White Geese—2d, P. H. Gibbs. Pair of Geese—3d, Samuel Barber. Buff Geese—2d, T. S. Henry. Colored Geese—1st, John Bogue.

EXTRAS.—Mr. A. Goebel, of Mitchell, was awarded first prizes for all of the following Pigeons, the last on the list being highly commended: Black Barbs, Checkered Pouters, Rice, Yellow Trumpeters, Blue-winged Turbits, Black Fantails, Calcutta Fantails, and Yellow Fantails.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PRIESTS.

PRIESTS or Quakers are the pet toys of many fanciers; and here the old adage is very applicable, "Every one to his fancy." For myself, my fancy runs in a different channel, though I remember well with what happiness I carried home the first pair of Priests I ever owned. They were very ordinary birds, as judged in these days, but to me they were priceless. The rest of the afternoon was spent nailing boxes against the house-wall; and as the boxes were too heavy for a boy to handle, occasional tumbles of box, boy, and birds drew forth peals of laughter and merry shouts from our neighbor's daughters, before whose eyes I was always a shamefaced youth.

It may be that some experience was what ultimately caused me to dislike the Priests. Not that the young ladies were at all disliked; but what boy can stand his interest in his pigeons made a matter of amusement and yet preserve his equilibrium? As sure as I went into the garden to look up at my Quakers, so surely did those girls look out of the window and whistle "Hua, hua, hua." Many is the time they have driven me away with a forlorn smile on my lip and bitterness in my heart to wish my pigeons were dead. Ah, but I have had my revenge since those days. Both those girls have husbands, both have children, and both have pigeons. Pigeons in their garrets, in their stables, in their cellars. Yea, I saw this day a pair of cropped-winged birds upon the baby's crib, as I examined the oldest boy for the measles. His last words were, "When are you going to bring me the Quakers?" His mother's benediction was, "Doctor, if you bring any more pigeons here, you shall never enter my house again. It is all your fault, I cannot have a clean room to sit down in."

My readers, you cannot tell how well I felt as I drove home, knowing the merriment and whistling is all on my side now. That boy will be here after the Quakers as soon as he gets out; and every time I see his mamma it is only necessary to "hua, hua" once or twice to awaken the merriest memories of the past. The bitterness of my youthful days is gone, and we can afford to laugh amid our retrospection at what was then the most important object of our lives.

Now that we have reached a breathing-place, you may ask, what has this to do with Priests? Why, but for what has been written, no article on that variety would have followed, nor would I have impressed upon you how necessary it is that we should enter into the sympathies of the little people. They cannot understand us; therefore, to insure their happiness, try to understand them; the effort wonderfully repays us. If your boy wants pigeons, help him to fix up for them. Do not laugh his fancies to scorn, or you may chill all the feelings that bind him to his home; and recollect your fancies for your cigar, novel, or horse, are no more intense than his for his (to you) minor interests.

But enough of this. Let us to the Priests, as they are called in Germany, on account of their white cowl, and in contradistinction to the black veil of the Nun; or Quakers, as they are called in this country, by reason of their firm, sedate, and sombre appearance.

The Priest is about the size of the common, and the plain birds are not unlike it in shape, but the Starlings partake more of the shape of the Suabian or Archangel, to which they are nearly related. The Priest is a solid or whole colored bird, with the exception of the head, which is bald (or white). The line between the colors passes through the centres of the eyes, and along the inner and lower part of the hood, which must be free from any foul white feathers. The upper half of the beak is white, the lower dark. The eye is generally mixed, but I have seen them where the upper half was pearl; the lower half dark; thus partaking of the colors of the head and neck. The hood must be proportioned to the size of the bird, and in the ordinary colors it must be a perfect cup-edged hood; but in the Starling a point head is frequently seen, and does not detract from the beauty of the bird. The feet closely covered with short feathers, among which no whites are allowed, not even on the toes. The Starlings are clean-footed, and indeed ought hardly to be ranked with the Priests, as they more nearly approach the Suabians and Archangels. There are plain Priests, which signifies that the colors—black, red, blue, and yellow—are solid (except the Bald-head), without bars across the tail or wings; then there are barred Priests, in which the bars are allowed, and also white barred birds, in which white bars occupy the positions on the wings and tail, in place of the dark bars generally seen. Of these, the red and yellow birds with white bars, are rarest—the plain birds next. The Starling, or Star Quaker, is a black bird with white bars across the wings, and a crescent-shaped band of finely spangled iridescent, irradiating feathers about the throat, the upper border of which is straight across the neck, and distinctly marked; its head is bald, and feet clean. The following points may be useful to judge by:


1. Coloring. A colored bird with white head, the line of division passing through the centre of the eyes, within the base of the hood, and sloping at the corners of the mouth.
2. Eyes. The upper half pearl, the lower half dark.
3. Feet. Covered with short, close feathers, except the Starlings, which are clean.
4. Hood well proportioned; clear on the inside; the Starling sometimes point-headed.
5. Colors black, red, blue, yellow, and starling.


Sometimes the Priest degenerates, and loses nearly all the white of the head, excepting a spot near the base of the beak, then it is called a white spot.


DR. W. P. MORGAN.


DEATH OF A NATURALIST.—The venerable Lutheran pastor, John Bachman, distinguished as a naturalist, and life-long friend and co-laborer of Agassiz and Audubon, died at Charleston, S. C., last week, aged 85. In early life he was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his celebrated work on Ornithology, and was the principal author of the illustrated work on the Quadrupeds of North America. He had been pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston for about fifty years, and has published many works on the denomination with which he was connected.

Items Interesting and Amusing.

 The dairymen are discussing the question, "Is butter of the first rank good butter?" Strong arguments are made on both sides.

 The man who remarked that the Prince of Wales was born with a crown on his head, was not aware that all children are so born.—*Toledo Blade*.


 A Minnesota paper says that dysentery is raging among the bees in that section, and that a terrible mortality is the result. Why not give the little sufferers hot mustard baths, and dose them on hive syrup?


 Boarder—"What large chickens these are!"


Landlady—"Yes, chickens are larger than they used to be. Ten years ago we could not get chickens as large as these."


Boarder (with an innocent air)—"No, I suppose not; these must have grown a great deal in that time."


Landlady looks as if she had been misunderstood.


 St. Louis detectives have just solved a fearful mystery. A sickening odor was discovered issuing from a long-unoccupied room in a certain house, and, after great preparation, the door was burst open. A single trunk stood in the far corner, and it, too, was quickly forced open. Horrors! it was found to contain the mangled remains of the liveliest lot of Limburger cheese that ever the officers had set eyes on.


 A few months since, while Mr. Ezra Burton was spending a night in Newburyport, his dog was stolen from him, during the evening; the next day about four o'clock in the afternoon, the dog, having escaped from his new keeper, presented himself at Mr. Burton's home in South Lancaster, very tired and footsore; the distance from Newburyport to Lancaster is seventy miles, and the dog had never accompanied his master over the line.

 THE WRONG FLEA.—A performance of educated fleas is at the present time attracting much attention in Berlin. At a recent exhibition, one of the most accomplished of the insects, obeying a sudden impulse of its nature, sprung from the table, and took refuge on the person of an illustrious lady. The exhibitor was in despair, as the truant was his best performer, and said he would be ruined unless it could be recovered. The lady good-naturedly retired to an adjoining room, and, after a few minute's absence, returned with the flea between her thumb and forefinger. The exhibitor took it eagerly, gave one look at it, and then, with visible embarrassment, said: "Your Highness will pardon me, but this is not the right flea."

 POULTRY CONDIMENTS OR TONICS.—Mr. Mills, an apothecary in France, recommends from experience the following as an unfailing tonic or stimulant for debilitated fowls, and especially for young turkeys during the critical stage, when he says its effects are most marked and salutary. The prescription is copied from the French *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*.—Take cassia bark in fine powder, three parts; ginger, ten parts; gentian, one part; anise seed, one part; carbonate of iron, five parts; mix thoroughly by sifting. A teaspoonful of the powder should be mingled with the dough for twenty turkeys, each morning and evening. It is of the greatest importance to begin the treatment a fortnight before the appearance of the red, and to continue it two or three weeks after.

 A Paladilhe writer relates that foxes are tormented by fleas, and when the infliction becomes unbearable they gather a mouthful of moss, and slowly walk backward into the nearest stream, until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meanwhile take refuge on the little island of moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked, he opens his mouth, and the moss drifting away with its freight, the wily animal regains the bank evidently satisfied at his freedom from his tormentors.

 DECREASE OF THE MOOSE.—This noble animal is still found in moderate numbers in the State of Maine, although the great cold of the past winter, the unusual depth of snow, together with the rapacity of hunters, is supposed to have almost exterminated it in that region. According to the laws in that State, the animal cannot be hunted between the 15th of March and the first day of October, under the penalty of forty dollars for each moose killed. The average number captured during the past six years is estimated to be about one hundred per year, which are killed chiefly on the head waters of the Aroostook, Allegash, and Penobscot rivers. Numerous attempts have been made to domesticate it for use, but so far have been only partially successful. It has, however, been so far domesticated as to be harnessed to sleighs for purposes of travel. Its gait is a long stride or trot, a movement effected with apparently little effort, by which they get over the ground with wonderful speed. It never gallops or leaps. Although remarkably fleet, its motion is rather heavy, and when traveling, the large antlers lie back upon the shoulders, with the head and nose elevated and extended. In winter the moose frequents high regions, wooded hill-sides and mountains, assembling together in large numbers, when they are said to "yard." An abundant hardwood growth furnishes it with food, as it lives mainly on the twigs, branches, and bark of the trees.

 THE WORD "CANARD."—The origin of the word canard (French for duck), when employed to signify some unfounded story, is not generally known. The following are the terms in which M. Quetelet relates, in the *Annuaire de l'Academie*, the manner in which the word became used in its new sense: "To give a sky lift at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence which the journals are in the habit of publishing every morning, Cornelisson stated that an interesting experiment had just been made, calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, had been gluttonously gobbled up, in an exceedingly brief space of time. Another was taken from nineteen, and being chopped small like its predecessor, was served up to the eighteen and at once devoured like the other; and so on to the last, who was thus placed in the position of having eaten his nineteen companions in a wonderfully short time. All this, most pleasantly narrated, obtained a success which the writer was far from anticipating, for the story ran the rounds of all the journals in Europe. It then became almost forgotten for about a score of years, when it came back from America, with amplification which it did not boast of at the commencement, and with a regular certificate of the autopsy of the body of the surviving animal, whose œsophagus was declared to have been found seriously injured. Every one laughed at the history of the canard thus brought up again, but the word retains its novel signification."

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

WE have several articles this week bearing on the doings of the American Poultry Association concerning the revision of the Standard of Excellence at the Buffalo Convention, but in consequence of the writers withholding their names we shall not publish the articles at present. It is absolutely necessary that our contributors give their names, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. As the doings of the American Poultry Association concern the interests of every fancier and breeder of fowls, it is but fair that an honest criticism should be allowed by those who could not be present at the Convention; but we hope it will be done in a generous and impartial manner, and, while criticising, not forgetting that it is also necessary to point out a remedy. The Convention was composed of good men, and we are satisfied that they came together, at much expense and loss of time, with a view of doing what they believed to be for the good of all fanciers. There may have been a few that were headstrong, but a large majority were well-meaning men and meant to do what was right. If they failed to do their duty, as it is understood by a majority of fanciers, they will cheerfully reconsider their doings at Buffalo and Boston. There is no necessity for secession, "breaking up the Association," or a new convention outside of the Association, which asks for a fair, honest criticism, so that its future acts may be more in keeping with the wishes of the poultry fanciers generally.

MAINE HEARD FROM.

We have just received the Premium List of the Maine Poultry Association, which is a book of 32 pages, and cover; well gotten up, and very complete. The first premium is three dollars; second, two dollars; third, diploma; fourth, highly commended. The society offers 61 specials, 54 of which are silver cups. The remaining 7 range from three dollars to ten dollars each. In addition to the above are 159 specials many of which are offered by leading fanciers

from different parts of the United States, amounting in all to \$1450 in cash, or its equivalent in fine fowls or other property. The early appearance of premium lists is what we have advocated for years. No breeder can find fault with this Association, for he has the premium list before him previous to the early hatching season. We hope every fancier likely to exhibit will send for a copy of this premium list, and render all the aid in his power to this young but energetic society. Entries for competition close January 9th, 1875. For further information, address Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

POULTRY PEDIGREE BOOK.

THE *Poultry World* (American) for March, announces a Poultry Pedigree Book, resembling the stud or herd books of cattle breeders. It will, no doubt, pay the projectors well, each entry being charged twenty-five cents, and the notion being just consonant with present American ideas on the subject of poultry. The promoters are smart men, and probably understood this. We have no doubt that a couple of thousand dollars will be readily paid in this way, about which time it will be discovered that "pedigrees" of fowls are no good.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

I was pleased to see the proposition of your correspondent, G. P. Burnham, in your last number, in regard to holding a new convention upon the subject of fixing up a revised standard upon our poultry matters in this country.

I was greatly disappointed at the book just issued by the National Society at Buffalo, and I think we ought to get together *all* the friends of the poultry interest in a body at an early day, and adjust this long vexed question in a reasonable and satisfactory way, as applicable to the needs and tastes of American breeders and fanciers at large.

There are a great many errors to correct in this last new standard, and it was plainly got up altogether in too much of a hurry. It costs too high; also, I would like a hundred copies of a *good* standard to distribute among my patrons and friends. If it had been put at a fair price many others would have bought it with a similar view.

I do not like the monopoly of this thing either, any more than do others of your readers and correspondents, and I am glad our old breeders have taken hold of this mistake in earnest. Capt. Burnham's proposal is a good move. For one I say amen to it, and I believe such a convention as he advises would be just *the* thing to set us right.

Respectfully yours,

F. B. BRADFORD.

QUINCY, MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. WADE.

I would like to inquire through the *Fanciers' Journal* whether Game hens are considered good sitters? I have tried them at different times, and have found them to be very inferior. But the principal fault was that of eating their eggs, some of which they attempted, having in them chickens nearly ready to hatch. Is it a frequent fault common to this breed, or is there some remedy?

WILLIAM D. ZELL.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

My attention was arrested by an article in your *Fanciers' Journal* of this week, by Mr. Burnham, which proposes a universal convention of all the poultry people of the country to revise the American standard properly.

The changing and fixing of this standard has been many times attempted, but we have never yet got one that was worthy the name of an *American* standard, and I agree with Mr. Burnham and others of your writers that this *last* one, by the Buffalo folks, is worse than all. It is full of mistakes; and the compulsory instructions to our judges, in the opening of the book, which confines arbiters at our exhibitions to laid-down rules beforehand, makes this highly objectionable.

I hope the suggestion of Mr. Burnham will be carried out. There is need of it. This *last* "new standard" will not answer our turn anyhow. If we can get together, as B. suggests, at some central point—all hands—we could take hold of this thing fairly and understandingly, I fancy, and put out something that would be far more useful in the shape of a standard than this can ever be, and which will never be used in *this* State in its present imperfect form, I am confident.

Yours, &c.,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

J. FRENCH, JR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPORTATIONS.

DEAR JOURNAL.

I have just received, in fine condition, from Mr. George Pashby, the well-known Yorkshire judge of prize poultry, the following: One trio of magnificent White Cochins, one trio of Black Spanish, one trio of pure-bred Dorkings, and one trio of Golden Penciled Hamburgs. These birds are all cup and prize winners at first-class exhibitions the last season in England. Mr. Pashby says "They are the grandest lot of birds ever exported from the old country." I expect another importation next week from the celebrated yards of Mr. John Jurner, of Bath, England, and Mr. Henry Feast, Swansea.

I am yours truly, W. C. MUNROE, M.D.

APRIL 16, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received, per steamer "France," from London, a small blue Scotch Terrier bitch, which I consider one of the finest dogs of that breed ever imported to this country. She is three years old, and weighs seven pounds, and is "all dog."

Yours truly, H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1874.

P.S. I also expect from Liverpool a large invoice of Baldhead Tumblers, said to be very fine, and second to none before sent to me or sent to the United States.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FRIEND WADE.

Last week I received a coop of very fine Sumatra Game fowls direct from Angiers Point, Sumatra, by ship Mary Whitridge, Captain Ben. Cutler. They are fine birds, of beautiful plumage, and compare very favorably with my old stock (the original having been imported from same point some twenty years ago), having the invariable *pea-comb*, and in the cock *duplicate spur*, tail very full and carried well down, the ends dragging the ground.

Yours truly, E. S. RALPH.

BUFFALO, April 20, 1874.

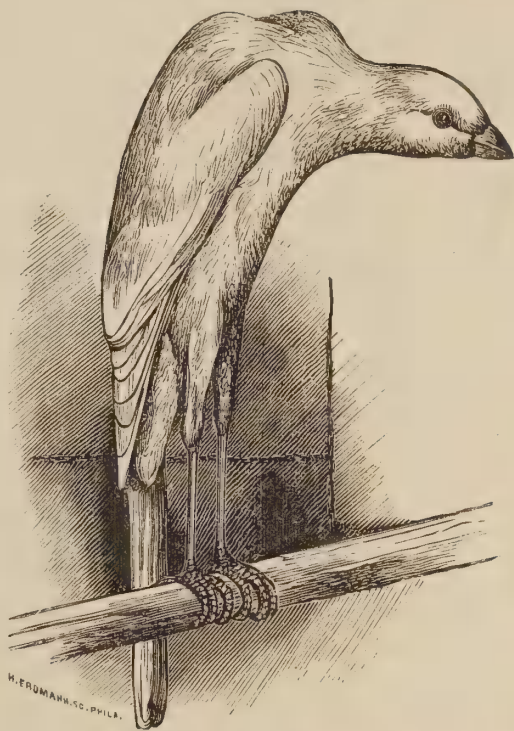
Bird and Small Pet Department.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

TO THE YOUNG READERS OF THE JOURNAL.

WITH this number of the *Journal* we accept the editorship of the BIRD AND SMALL PET DEPARTMENT, which hereafter will be devoted especially to the interests of the juvenile readers of the *Journal*. We have no doubt there are in the families of the subscribers to this magazine many boys, and girls, too, who are not yet "full-fledged" fanciers, and who amuse themselves by keeping minor pets—the boys, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, etc.; the girls, singing birds and gold fish. To the interests of these this corner will be reserved; and in order to make it an especial feature we solicit the aid, in the shape of contributions, of all our young friends. If you do not feel capable of writing an article yourself, ask the aid of your big brother or sister.

Your friend,

THE EDITOR
of the Bird and Small Pet Department.**BUFF BELGIAN COCK.**

THE Belgian canary is without doubt the most delicate and, at the same time, the most highly prized of any variety. They are truly noble birds, and any one who has ever possessed a pure-bred bird—not one of the so-called Belgian which are so often seen, shapeless animals without one of the characteristics of the true breed, but a bird with "thoroughbred" stamped all over him—will at once admit that having acquired a taste for the variety, all others are thought very little of. They will stand and look at you without flinching and draw near to you when you approach their cages; they seem to endeavor to show their gratitude for your kind care and attention—and this is the case with young birds, even from the nest they do not seem shy and never fly wildly about the cage every time the person in the habit of attending them comes near. They certainly require more care

and attention than the Norwich, but they amply repay this, as a really good, healthy Belgian canary, bred by one's self, is something to be proud of. There is quite as much difference between a Belgian and Norwich as between an Arab and a cart-horse. They are also birds of position, and are not judged for color, although it is of course an advantage when combined with other good points; and consequently, the Belgian exhibitor is not brought into contact with those people who exhibit artificially colored birds, and he has more chance of a fair award, although there are nefarious practices adopted even with Belgians to get them up for show. The bird depicted in the engraving is a buff cock, two years old. He was exhibited at the last Crystal Palace show by Mr. Heneage Gibbes, where he was awarded first prize, having previously taken first prize at Southampton. He is a very strong healthy bird, and is, with some others, the foundation of what it is hoped will prove a thorough strong healthy strain of English-bred Belgian canaries. There is every prospect of it at present, and with the mild climate of the south of England, there is little doubt of ultimate success.—*Poultry Review*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BANTAMS.

Who does not admire the plucky little Bantam cock, strutting proudly around the narrow limits of his pen? And his crow? Jumping upon the highest object in his yard, he nearly falls backward in endeavoring to stand straighter, crow louder and longer than the Brahma cock in the neighboring pen.

We had in our possession a pair of common Bantams, which we allowed to run with a flock of Leghorns. The next day after the Bantam cock was set at liberty he had fought and conquered the Leghorn cock, and was leading the flock of hens around, like a full-bred Game cock, while their former lord, the Leghorn cock, was trembling in the distance. As we did not care to set any eggs from these Leghorn hens, we allowed the Bantam to play the lord and master over them. But this state of affairs did not last long, for one day the Leghorn cock gathered together the remnants of his courage, fought, and severely whipped the little Bantam, and took his place once again in the flock. So ended the brief but glorious career of the little Bantam. Ever after his defeat he kept shy of the victor, and remained in the society of his demure little mate; although when he caught a hen straying from the flock he would play the tyrant over her till the Leghorn cock came to her assistance, and then, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," he would invariably flee.

Bantams are not only ornamental, but useful; and families living in the city, not having yards of sufficient size to raise larger fowls, will find that a flock of Bantams will keep them in eggs and "spring chickens." Their flesh makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Their eggs, though small, are most excellent eating.

The different varieties of Bantams are numerous, some of which we give: White, Black, Black African, Golden Sebright, Silver Sebright, Black Red Game, Duckwing Game, Japan Bantams, &c.

For table use we would recommend the White, and for pets the Sebright Bantams, though some say the eggs from the latter variety are apt to prove unfertile—and so will every egg that has been dipped in hot water, shaken, or a

long needle pierced through it, as nine out of every dozen eggs you buy from some unprincipled dealers are served.

A house for Bantams on the same plan as that used for larger breeds, but smaller, will answer.

Feed them twice a day on crushed corn, wheat or oats, given alternately, with once a week oatmeal well seasoned with cayenne pepper. Fresh water costs nothing, and should be given every day, and oftener if possible.

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MEADOW MICE.

Boys residing in the country often catch meadow mice and confine them as pets. Indeed they do make nice pets. Their queer-shaped heads, their clumsy antics, and their funny little squeak, afford much innocent amusement.

An excellent cage for them may be made as follows: Inclose a plat of ground five feet square by wire netting. Roof this inclosure over with the same material, or your pets will climb up the sides of the cage and make their escape at the top. In the centre of this inclosed plat sink an empty dry-goods box to a level with the ground, and fill it with mellow soil. Board over all the open ground, so that they can burrow nowhere but in the box. Your cage is now ready to receive its occupants. During the first night of their captivity the mice will burrow in the box. Put in their cage some dry corn-silk, of which to make their nests.

Feed them solely upon corn grains, and be sure to give them fresh water at least once a day.

The same kind of a cage as the one described above will do in which to confine any kind of burrowing animal.

PHILO.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GOLD FISH IN A GLOBE.

FILL your globe one-tenth full of well-washed bar sand. Scatter a few small rocks about the bottom. Fasten to the largest rock a piece of "river weed." Fill the globe two-thirds full of water, and put in the gold fish. Feed them, once a week only, on wheat flour and milk mixed to the consistency of putty. If you live near a slaughter-house use blood in preference to milk. When the water needs changing the fish will rise to the surface and gasp. Never change the water until they do this.

PHILO.

Catalogues, Circulars, and Cards of Breeders Received.

JNO. S. IVES, Salem, Mass.—Eggs for hatching from a specialty of four varieties, Asiatic.

JAMES SHEPARD's descriptive circular of Fancy Fowls. 8 plates, photo-litho-illustrations. Bristol, Conn.

W. T. ROGERS, Doylestown, Pa.—Fancy Poultry price list and Eggs.

S. MERRY, Ilion, N. Y.—Circular. Breeder of Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

E. G. RUNNELLS, Hopkinton, N. H.—Fancy Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorns a specialty.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH, North Haven, Conn.—White Leghorn Fowls and Eggs. P. O. Box 28.

N. GUILBERT, Gwynedd, Pa.—Price list Fancy Poultry, Pigs, Sheep, and Pets.

W. L. TOBEY, Valley Falls, R. I.—Price list Fancy Fowls and Pigeons.

EMORY CARPENTER, 44 Grand Street, Hartford, Conn.—Light Brahmas exclusively.

GEORGE H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y.—Standard Houdans a specialty.

C. N. BROWN.—Imported and premium stock, purchased of G. H. Warner, and Eggs from several varieties. Unadilla Forks, Otsego County, N. Y.

A. S. JOHNSON'S annual catalogue, 1874.—Seed Potatoes, Garden Seeds, Small Fruits, &c., and valuable suggestions. North Chili P. O., Monroe County, N. Y., near Rochester.

EDMUND TUCKER, Canton, Mass.—Illustrated card. Breeder and dealer in Partridge Cochins Fowls.

ALLEN H. FITCH, JR., Walcott, Wayne County, N. Y.—Card. Price list of choice Land and Water Fowls and Pet Stock in variety.

C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego County, N. Y.—Card and circular. Breeder and dealer in Buff and Partridge Cochins, Brahmas, Houdans, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Polands, Spanish, Games, Rumpless Fowls, and Rouen and White-crested Ducks, including several varieties purchased of G. H. Warner.

A. D. WARREN, Worcester, Mass.—Circular, illustrated. Premium Black-breasted Red Games a specialty; also Pheasants and Quails.

I. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H.—Card. Pure-bred Fowls, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns, and price list of eggs.

THAT HATCHET.

BY W. A. CROFFERT.

"Dear! dear! who broke my favorite egg?"
Cried Biddy Bantam to her daughter;
"Some lazy cur, too proud to beg,
Has mashed it—and he hadn't ought ter."
The child gave one pathetic crow,
Her rueful tears began to thicken,
She sobbed aloud, "I broke it, ma—
This little person is my chicken.
Some albumen and lime I'll buy,
And make another one to match it.
Oh, ma, I cannot tell a lie,
I did it with my little hatch it."—*Graphic*.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the New England Poultry Club, the following named persons were elected its officers for the coming year:

President—A. D. Warren, of Worcester, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; Albert Noyes, Portland, Me.; W. G. Garmon, Manchester, N. H.; E. N. Bissell, Richville, Vt.; P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; J. T. Peckham, Providence, R. R.

Secretary and Treasurer—G. H. Estabrook, Worcester, Mass.

Executive Committee—W. J. Wheeler, J. R. Pierce, Winslow S. Lincoln, H. B. Verry, E. P. Lawrence, E. H. Knowlton, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Bisco, Leicester, Mass.; Jos. Dart, Oxford, Mass.; J. H. Aldrich, Whitinsville, Mass.; A. F. Stevens, Natick, Mass.

Next exhibition, December 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1874.

G. H. ESTABROOK,

Secretary.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 25, 1874.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

I WILL EXCHANGE a Graves' Incubator for Aylesburys or Eggs, and Fancy Fowls or Pigeons. Address
O. D. WESTALL, P. O. Box 32, New Brunswick, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One yard of Light Brahmas, Cock and 8 Hens, "Williams," "Starlevant," and "Corney's" strains, for Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, or cash. H. K. OSBORN, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair first-class Black Barb, Silver Dun Antwerps, or Guinea Fowls, for pure White-face, Black Spanish, White Leghorn, or Black African Bantam Hens.
Address P. O. Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE for Lt. or Dk. Brahmas, and Bk. R. R. Game Bantams (\$10 birds wanted), one double "laminated-barreled" Shot Gun, \$40; Smith & Wesson's \$15 Revolver; coin silver, \$14 Watch Chain, weight, ¾ oz.; Seward's Travels Around the World, \$6, and Choice Groceries.
T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs from Buff Cochins (P. Williams stock), Partridges (from Van Winkle and imported stock), White Leghorns (Eldridge stock), for Eggs from any first-class birds.
GEORGE F. PARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Silver Gray Dorking, Partridge Cochins, Houdan, or Black-breasted Red Game Eggs for Fancy Pigeons or Lop-eared Rabbits.
CHARLES S. RICE, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, FRUITS.—Will exchange for Eggs or Fowls of Light Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, or Rouen Ducks, or Wright's New Book of Poultry (bound), or Cash. Send for our catalogue. None but first-class stock offered or wanted. Address
WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Cumberland Co., Maine.

BLACK RUSSIANS.—Will trade a Cockerel and three Pullets for Fancy Pigeons; or will sell cheap for cash.
A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two superior Red Barb Hens for pair of perfect Yellow Swallows, and pair of Inside Tumblers or Blue Owls for perfect Yellow-winged Turbits, or Blue-capped Magpie or Yellow Plain-head Magpie Cock.
P. O. Box 7, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

TAME DEER FOR FOWLS.—He is a choice Yearling Buck, very gentle—a real pet; will exchange for choice Light or Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, or White Cochins. Send in your birds to
J. B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky.

RUMPLESS FOWLS.—One pair, extra fine. Cock white, with rich buff wing-bows. Hen white throughout; has laid since January 10, 1874, almost continually. Will exchange for Pigeons—either Pouters, Fantails, or Nuns. Must be first-class birds. Address
A. H. FITCH, JR., Walcott, N. Y.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers?
JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

THE POULTRY REVIEW,

PIGEON AND RABBIT STANDARD, AND CAGE-BIRD GAZETTE.
The organ of the fancy in Great Britain. Published weekly. Price, 3d. Enlarged to 16 pages. The Review is illustrated by Harrison Weir, Jno. Ludlow, and C. E. Brittan, in a superior style, with portraits of the most celebrated specimens of all varieties. It is printed upon fine toned paper, suitable for binding. Post free to America 1 year, \$4.30; 6 months, \$2.20.
A. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y., Agent for the United States.



JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., keeps on hand a large assortment of Fancy Pigeons. Birds of all varieties. Cages of all kinds and prices. Also, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, and Small Pets of all varieties. The largest collection in this city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A Partner in the Poultry Business. One who has capital, and a square man. No other. Address, at once, T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others).....3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell).....3 00
Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure.
C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish and White Bantams, all first premium birds. Eggs at reasonable prices.
W. G. GARMON, Manchester, N. H.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS,

AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE HAMBURGS.—A few trios of Pure-bred Birds from Premium Stock, and Eggs for Hatching. Write for Circular.
C. F. WEBSTER, Girard, Penna.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—For sale, one Cockerel and four Pullets, Kinney's strain, direct from his yards last fall. Price, \$25.00. For particulars, address C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

BLACK-BREASTED BLACK RED GAMES,

WILLOW LEGS, BAY EYES,

FOR SALE.

I can spare two trios of above breed, very fine birds, matched for breeding, \$20.00 per trio; I will also sell B. R. Game Eggs, from my best fowls only, at \$3.00 per 13. I keep no other breed. Shall have a few chicks to spare next fall.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS A SPECIALTY.

Eggs from my thoroughbred Partridge and Buff Cochins, for hatching, \$3.00 per dozen. Terms, C. O. D. Address
DR. A. S. JORDAN, Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.

I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,

C. N. BROWN,
Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

—Two Duckwing Game Bantam Hens, four Hens and one Cock, Dark Brahmas, one trio B. R. G. Bantams, one pair Golden Polands, one pair Rouen Ducks, and one Black Carrier Cock. I want one pair Silver Sebright Bantams, one Carrier Hen, one Black Red Game Cock, and Owl Pigeons.
Address T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From superior stock Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins (Todd's strain), White Leghorns, Black Spanish, White and Golden Sebright Bantams, Cayuga and Plata Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. Address
DAVID W. BURNSIDE, Portland Mills, Parke Co., Ind.

EGGS.—From Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas (from Van Winkle's, Herstein's, Williams', and Buzzell's strains), \$2 per sitting.
JOHN C. WARNER, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

W. L. PAYNE, Zoar, Mass., Breeder of Light Brahmas of P. Williams' strain, and Plymouth Rocks of A. H. Drake's strain. Eggs, \$2 per 13, warranted to give satisfaction. Send stamp for description of fowls.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....Paper, 40c., Cloth,	75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts,	
each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 50
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics. A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

BANTAMS.—14 varieties. 26 premiums at Massachusetts Exhibition, 1874.
W. B. ATKINSON, Box 530, Boston, Mass.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to
Order early.
T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—Eggs from this variety supplied, in rotation as received, at \$3 per sitting (13 eggs). Also, Eggs or Poultry of all the leading varieties furnished at short notice by
JOHN DYER, JR., General Dealer and Breeder,
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THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL for one year presented to all who purchase eggs from the following premium strains to the amount of \$15 or more:

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Ongley Strain.....	\$5 00 per doz.
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Am. Dominique, W. H. Lockwood.....	3 00 "
Brown Leghorns, W. E. Bonney.....	3 00 "
White Leghorns, J. B. Smith.....	3 00 "
Address.....	GEO. W. WOOD, Ithaca, N. Y.

CASCADILLA POULTRY YARDS,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

C. V. FOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

Breeder and Dealer in the following Breeds:

B. B. R. GAMES, HOUDANS, W. C. W. POLISH, WHITE LEGHORNS.
EGGS, \$3 PER 13.

Fowls for sale after September 1st.

To persons sending me \$12 for four sittings of Eggs, I will send the *Fanciers' Journal* for one year.

To persons sending \$6 for two sittings, I will send the Standard of Excellence, as revised at Buffalo.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Why it is believed my White Leghorns are superior to all others: From the fact that my stock has been awarded Fifty-four Prizes in 1872-73, and that the committee, in revising the standard, used and carefully examined a cockerel bred by me, and reported accordingly.

I can now fill orders for EGGS from my Selected Breeding Stock, on receipt of price,

\$5 PER DOZEN,

Cash or P. O. order on New Haven.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH,
P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.





I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates.

Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want. Also, three Bloodhound Pups for sale.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.

PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM! RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.

WM. WRIGHT, and S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas; are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to

WM. WRIGHT,
Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,
Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

100 COMMON AND ANGORA RABBITS—Also choice Rouen Duck Eggs, Fancy Pigeons, &c.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR., Shoemakertown, Pa.

EGGS, PER SITTING—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by

V. M. FIROOR.

COLUMBUS POUTERS A SPECIALTY.—Fancy Pigeons of nearly every known variety at very low prices. Address

S. D. R. SMITH, Williamsport Columbarian,
Williamsport, Pa.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.—I am prepared to furnish Eggs from my White Leghorns which took first and fourth prizes at the N. E. Show, at Worcester, in January; also first at Providence, in March. Eggs packed in the best of shape for \$3 per dozen. JOSEPH DART, Oxford, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs for hatching at \$2 per sitting. This season my birds have won—

- 1st premium on Fowls at Youngstown, Ohio.
- 1st premium on Chicks at Youngstown, Ohio.
- 1st premium at Myricks, Mass.
- 1st premium at Taunton, Mass.
- 1st premium on Fowls at Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 2d premium on Fowls at Boston, Mass.
- 2d premium on Chicks at Boston, Mass.

I have purchased the P. R. Cockerel that won 1st premium at the New England Fair, held at Worcester, Mass., which weighed 11 pounds when seven months old. For circular, address, with stamp,

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GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.—The subscriber offers Eggs from Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, at \$3 per sitting. The above fowls have received the leading premiums at first-class shows, thus characterizing them as birds of the highest merit.

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The most complete Directory of Breeders and Growers of every class ever published in this country, to be issued this season. For information, address early,

T. T. BACHELER,

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Send 10 cents for sample of Poultry Journal, &c.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching, from pure Dark Brama Fowls. Fresh and true to name. Price, \$4 per sitting of 15 eggs. Cash must accompany each order. Address R. D. B., P. O. Box 306, Bridgeton, N. J.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARDS.

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Brown Leghorns,
Crevecoeurs,
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Silkies,
Equal to any in
America.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Send two green stamps
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Illustrated Circular

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Box 23, Rye, N. Y.



HAMBURG.—At the N. H. Exhibition I was awarded the Special Premium for best collection of Hamburgs, comprising: GOLDEN PENCILED of my own importation, from Henry Beldon's yards. The cock "John Bull" won first at two shows in England, and first and special at Buffalo, N. Y. Also, I was awarded first and special for best hen at Buffalo, and in Rhode have won at Massachusetts, first on Fowls and first on Chicks; at Rhode Island, first on Fowls; at N. H., first on Fowls and first on Chicks, and special for best Fowls and Chicks; at Nashua, first on Fowls and first on Chicks. Eggs, \$10 per dozen. SILVER PENCILED.—Received from Henry Beldon, March 27th, per "Republic," a trio of extra fine Silver Penciled, fully equal to my Golden Penciled; as good as any in America. A few dozen Eggs will be sold for \$10 per dozen. GOLDEN SPANGLED, Ongley's strain. Won at N. E., third; at N. H., first and special for best trio; at Nashua, first. Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Trio, \$25. BLACK, from Cutter's and Shedd's stocks. Won first at N. H. and first at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Trio, \$15. SILVER-SPANGLED.—Won third at N. E., second at N. H., first and second at Nashua. Eggs, \$2 per dozen. I can also furnish fresh eggs from other first premium varieties, at the annexed prices: Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, each, \$3 per dozen; Houdans, Black Spanish, \$2.50; Bronze Turkeys, \$5; Black-breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle, and White Georgian Game, \$5. Everything warranted as represented. Cash must accompany orders. Nothing C. O. D. ANDREW J. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

EDGEWORTH POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for Hatching: Dark Brahmas: Steel Gray hens mated with my selected imported cockerel "Wragg," at \$5 per 13. Light Brahmas: extra selected hens mated with very choice cockerel, at \$3 per sitting of 13.

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS, Owls, Turbitts, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,

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WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from my breeding stock only, packed in the most approved manner, \$5 per dozen. Cash, or Post-Office Order on New Haven, to accompany orders. Over 40 premiums the last year. Send for Circular.

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GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. } \$3.00 per dozen.
Two dozen, either or
B. BREASTED RED GAME EGGS, } both kinds, \$5.00.

THERE IS NO BETTER STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

I sell Eggs from my own strains which have won PREMIUMS FOR SEVEN YEARS PAST. Price List, practical hints, &c., FREE.

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THE AMATEUR POULTRY BREEDER will please bear in mind that the Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs (Creoles) are no new fangled variety of fowls of mushroom growth, but are an old and reliable breed, giving perfect satisfaction wherever they have been introduced. Correspondence solicited. W. T. ROGERS, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Four Buff Cochins Cockerels, from Warner & Allen's stock, price, \$5 to \$10. Eggs, \$3 for thirteen, packed and delivered to express. Also, one trio, price \$15, will exchange for Houdans or Dorkies, first-class; weight of cockerel, 9 to 11 lbs. Address J. B. HALE, Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.

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BLACK HAMBURG.—A few sittings of Eggs, \$4. Brown Leghorns, \$3. White Leghorns, \$2. Light Brahmas, \$3. B. B. R. Game Bantams, \$3. All the above are from selected stock.

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ONE YARD (EIGHT HENS AND COCK),

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STRAINS. VERY FINE.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs from a few very choice fowls, at \$3.00 per dozen, carefully packed and delivered to Express.

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FANCY PIGEONS.—Pair Black Carriers, \$20; Cock do., \$5. Blue Carrier Cock, \$7. Mottled Carrier Cock, \$5. Pair Red Pied Pouters, \$25; pair do., \$20. Two Imported Yellow Owl Hens. Red-wing Turbit Cock, \$1. Pair Blue Antwerps, \$10. Pair White Fantails, \$5. Pair Mottled Fantails, \$2.50. Pair Moore Caps, \$5. Good Inside Tumbler Cock, \$3.50. Tumblers and other CHOICE BIRDS at reasonable prices. Pigeons sent C.O.D. Letters of inquiry promptly answered *post free*. Please state where you see this. W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philada.

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's stock, Eggs, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine, Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Buff Cochins, fine stock Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment.

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Eggs \$6 per dozen.

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Choice Seed Potatoes also for sale.

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"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.

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BROWN LEGHORNS,

BRED FROM STOCK IMPORTED PER BARK ASA FITCH.

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Carefully packed, at \$3 per dozen.

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SILVER PENCIL HAMBURG "are handsome fowl and the greatest layers known." I will sell a few Eggs from perfectly marked birds, imported stock, at \$4 per sitting (13). Carefully packed.

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C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Fowls of most of the leading varieties, including Ducks and Turkeys. Eggs in season, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Send for Price List.

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EBEN P. DAY, HAZLETON, LUZERNE CO., PA., Dealer in Fancy Poultry and Pigeons, Angora, Lop-Eared, Himalayan Rabbits, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, Pea-Fowls, &c.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY. Eggs now ready for delivery from very choice stock, at \$3.00 per dozen, packed and delivered at the express office. Also a few fowls at reasonable prices. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address with stamp T. F. LAMB, 32 HUMPHREY Street, NEW HAVEN, Conn.

EGGS! C.O.D.

C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., will send Eggs for hatching from most of the leading varieties of Fancy Fowls, C.O.D. Eggs packed in baskets or boxes, as requested. I have this year introduced new blood into all my yards from the best Breeders in the country. Write for what you want. Address C. N. BROWN, Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7, 1874.

No. 19.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE NEW AMERICAN (?) STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

I have delayed criticising or commenting upon the work of the Buffalo Convention until now: first, because had I taken the initiative, it would have been asserted that I did it in malice; and second, because I wished to see whether American fanciers *could* and *would* swallow this abortion.

Had it proceeded from the "*masses of the fanciers*," as claimed by the President of this "*organization of prominent, solid, and active men of the United States and Canada*," perhaps, after repeated efforts, the outsiders might have been able to keep down the nauseous dose; but when it was apparent that the said "*masses*" consisted of less than one hundred persons all told (see list of members in No. 7 of *Fanciers' Journal*), and of this list of members only thirty were present and participated in the work of the revision committees, and that their work was to be further revised by a select committee, the pill was too large; although nicely coated with sugar, it would not go down.

I must here enter my protest, as chairman of the Committee on Black Spanish, against the select committee's work. In our report (of which I still have the minutes) we did *not* describe the plumage of the Black Spanish hen as "black, with a *reddish* metallic lustre on the back and wings." See the *New American Standard*, page 47, fourth line from bottom.

I do not propose to enter any protests for *other* committees, but I cannot believe that they reported their work as is recorded throughout this book. Briefly to note a few of the most prominent errors, see 31, last line, "*hardiness of plumage*" instead of "*hardness*." Page 45, sixth line from top, "marked all over as possible up to bill." Who can make sense out of that? Same page, in disqualifications, "*feathers on legs, or any color but bright yellow*." *What* is to be any color but bright yellow? feathers? It should be, "*or legs of any color*," &c. Page 46, see the arrangement of disqualifications in Spanish cock. Why? It is *not* so in the committee's report. Page 61, "Disqualifications. In White-Crested Black Polish, crooked backs, &c." Page 63, Golden and Silver Polish, disqualifications, "*crooked backs and wry tails*," should be "*crooked backs or wry tails*"—a vast difference in the meaning. Page 81, second line from top, "the top covered with a peak behind," &c., instead of, "the comb covered *with small points*, with a peak behind," &c. Page 82, disqualifications in Black Bantams, two very important items omitted entirely, viz.: "Legs not black or dark leaden blue; combs other than rose." Same page, third line from bottom, what does it mean? I cannot find anything about "*smallness of size*" in the description of Sebrights. On next page, 83, "combs other than rose" is again omitted in disqualifications in White Bantams.

These are but a few of the most glaring errors; they can be counted by the scores; and those of typography and

punctuation are legion. And yet, at the very opening of the work, we have the certificate of the Committee of Publication, that they "have compared this edition of the '*American Standard of Excellence*' with the official minutes," &c. In justice to two members of that committee, Messrs. Estes and Wade, I will here state, that neither of them ever compared this edition with the minutes; and further, that the publication of their names, as having done so, was entirely unauthorized by either of them.

The truth is, that the whole of the new *Standard of Excellence* has been copied as much as possible from the old Hartford edition, which was teeming with errors of all kinds. When I advertised the edition of *Standard of Excellence*, which I edited in 1871, as "*the only correct one*," I meant exactly what I stated. Not only the errors above quoted were to be found in the old Hartford edition, but dozens more even worse than these. And here we have them forced upon our fanciers again, and are *required* to pay *one dollar per copy* for an illiterate, incorrect pamphlet of one hundred pages, of poor flimsy paper; a pamphlet which can be issued at a *cost* of ten cents per copy in such numbers as it was proposed to print.

The views of a correspondent of a weekly paper, published in New York City, are so pertinent to this subject, that I quote them. He says:

"And when these delegates arrived at Buffalo, they were met by the members of this American Poultry Society, who invited them to step in, pay three dollars, and they might consider themselves members of the Society. Why was not the convention organized for the purpose for which it was called? It would then have been a convention of the '*poultry men of America*.' Why was it necessary for these delegates to pass through the vestibule of this Association to make or revise the standard? Those who were unwilling to part with their three dollars, or join the Association, were deprived of the privileges of a delegate, and their constituents were unrepresented. Was not the standard, by this piece of legerdemain, taken out of the hands of the poultry men of the country, and placed in the hands of a select body of men calling themselves the American Poultry Association? Therefore 'the standard' is not 'the American Standard of Excellence,' it is the standard of the American Poultry Association, and we are yet without an 'American' standard. . . . An imperfect and incomplete standard, published in pamphlet form, consisting of 102 pages, worth, if perfect, twenty-five cents, sold at the price of one dollar. This may be sharp practice, gentlemen, but not entirely consistent with the lofty character given by the President to members composing the Association."

Mr. Babcock, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, either personally or by correspondence, hits the nail exactly on the head when he says, "This Association has nothing whatever in its organization, method of meeting, or results, that is worthy of the title American."

An American *Standard of Excellence* must be compiled, revised, and adopted in *open meeting*. Every man, woman or child, who is interested in the subject, should be allowed to have a voice in the discussion if they desire; and when the convention finally adopts a standard, it should not be

rushed through the printer's hands pell-mell, but carefully read, compared with official minutes, and re-read before it is issued from the press.

And now I must say a word about those who participated in the work at Buffalo in January last. As a whole they were a most intelligent and respectable body of men. Very many of them, however, were new hands in the business, and honestly stated that they came there to *learn*, not to teach. Many, like myself, went there with no intention of joining the Association, but found that unless they did they could have no seat in the convention; and I think I may add, on their behalf, that had they known with what consummate art resolution after resolution would be offered and passed (by a vote of not one-third of the members, the majority of them not voting because not seeing the drift of the resolutions), each one drawing tighter and tighter the coils of the "Ring," they would have returned home the first day of the convention rather than be identified with the proceedings which have brought so little credit to those who worked so hard and so faithfully, only to have their labors nullified by self-constituted mentors.

RYE, April 23, 1874.

A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

"A member" in your issue of April 9th, seems to feel very unpleasant (with himself, I should say), perhaps because he paid out his money to become a member of the American Poultry Association. Certainly, because he paid for *two* copies of their standard at the price fixed by the Association at Buffalo, whereby the Association received a good profit. As it was estimated and hoped they would make enough out of the sales of their standard during the coming spring, summer, and fall, to warrant them in getting up a national, or rather an international show the coming winter, when more than the profits on publication of standard would be distributed among the fanciers and breeders of America, who had so willingly and kindly contributed their mite toward the great enterprise, whereby all the fraternity would be benefited—indirectly, if not directly—and it must be known by all, that the work is one that at best only a limited sale can be looked for, notwithstanding to quote "A member." "One hundred thousand standards are wanted." "And they contain really valuable matter, and a kind no poultry breeder can do without." If the Association dispose of, say eight to ten thousand copies within the year, they will do well, then the Association may feel like going in for a show; but if there are many, (and I have great reason to think they are few), that feel as benevolently towards them as "A member," it will be a long time before America can boast her grand exhibition.

Poultry has always been my hobby, but not the only one. I take a numismatic quarterly that costs three dollars per year, and has no more reading matter than is furnished for one dollar in the standard, and I would not be without either of them for *five times the cost*. I must therefore take exception to "A member," dubbing the standard a miserable little pamphlet; (I wonder what it would be if he owned it.) To those who have not seen it, I would say it is a work of over one hundred pages, gotten up in good type, on good paper, with good heavy paper covers; and as for the profits, they all go to the owner and publisher, who, "A member" knows, is the American Poultry Association; and one dollar is as low as they should be asked (under the circumstances), to sell it for at retail, and it is worth it to any one who has a half dozen fowls he thinks enough of to wish to improve them.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

E. S. RALPH.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"OLD" OR "NEW?"

MR. EDITOR.

Are we to be governed by the old standard or the new one? Or are we to have the valuable pages of our poultry journals continually taken up with discussions in regard to Churchman and Halsted, which is of no vital importance to the mass of poultry breeders? The important question is with most of us, Which shall be our standard? I would suggest that the executive committees of all the poultry associations in the United States vote at once on the new standard; then, if a majority of the associations vote for it, why, adopt it at once; on the other hand, if the majority of the poultry associations vote against its adoption, then publish the fact in the poultry magazines of the United States that the poultry associations of the country will be governed by the standard of 1871 until the time shall come when the poultry breeders of America will unite together in perfect harmony and adopt a standard which shall receive the hearty approval of all.

Respectfully,

W. T. ROGERS.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

I see in No. 16 of the *Fanciers' Journal* quite a lengthy article in regard to the new standard and another convention, etc., and it seems to me the writer has labored hard to bring into disrepute the men and their doings, without just cause. I do not think his arguments well put—for instance: He says that he "coincides with correspondent W. that there was no need of this (so-called) thorough revision of the previous American standard." But every one knows there was much dissatisfaction with it, and called it the one-man standard, and most everything else. Yet he thinks that another convention will be called because of dissatisfaction at the last revision adopted by a select few with closed doors, three dollars admission fee, etc. He had the same privilege as the "select few" to attend if he had availed himself of it. If admission fee is wrong, why is it not wrong to charge membership fees by State societies or entrance fees at shows—as one must pay or he cannot show his fowls, must buy a ticket or he cannot get in? A man can dance or not, as he pleases, but if he dances he must help pay the fiddlers. He compares this convention to "the mountain that has labored to bring forth a very small mouse." Only three days' labor spent in this revision, he says. I would ask if any one thinks men can spend all winter at a hen convention? I was one of those who did not give it any time, other business preventing; but men came from all parts of the United States and the Canadas—prominent breeders—as the list shows for itself. Now he would have another convention called, have it free to all, and the result would probably be, the town or city it was held in would have enough in the convention to rule it, and that lucky place would make the standard for this whole country. I admit that the standard is faulty, but for all that I do not go in for jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. *We never shall see a perfect standard*; but if we could, some one would howl then, as there is such a variety of opinions in this free country, and plenty of men who, when they do not have their say, call it all wrong. These facts show that we need a standard, and one with fixed technical rules (which he complains of), so that breeders may know just what they must breed for to compete at the shows. He complains because Plymouth Rocks were put in the last standard. They are in the 1871 standard, "which needed no revision," he thinks. The fact is, it is all wrangle! wrangle!! wrangle!!!

C. A. PITKIN.

HARTFORD, CONN.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THIS celebrated fowl, which is attracting so much attention of late from farmers and fanciers, is not, as is supposed by many, in any way related or connected with those of the same name originated about twenty-five years ago by Dr. J. C. Bennett.

The modern Plymouth Rock was originated on the farm of the late Joseph Spaulding, Esq., of Putnam, Conn., by a cross between the "Black Java" and "Dominique." Their color is dark steel gray all over, with distinct white bars across each feather; the cocks should be a little lighter colored. Legs a bright yellow, with a dark shade running down the front, and perfectly free from feathers. Combs single and standing erect, and should be perfectly straight,

with even serratures. They are very close feathered, having little superfluous fluff, and are very heavy for fowls that look so small compared with the Asiatics. Cocks weigh at maturity ten to twelve pounds, and hens eight to ten pounds. They are the best for table use of any fowl, except, perhaps, the Dorking, and as they become better known will stand in this country where the latter does



in England, at the head for a table fowl. They are perfectly hardy and mature early, making very good breeders at eight months old; flesh yellow, and very juicy.

G. P. Burnham, in one of his "Reminiscences of the Hen Fever" to the *Fanciers' Journal*, says of this fowl:

"Among the best stock shown at Boston, were the *new style* 'Plymouth Rocks.' This name for fowls originated twenty-five years since, with Dr. J. C. Bennett, who in his work on poultry, published by Phillips & Sampson a quarter of a century ago, describes this variety briefly thus: 'The Plymouth Rock fowl is produced from a Cochin China cock with a hen crossed between a fawn-colored Dorking, Malay, and Wild Indian.' The cocks were speckled red and dun, the hens dark brown, and some of them Dominique. I

never saw half a dozen *alike in color*, however, among the originals. They were first bred at Plymouth, Mass.

"The Plymouth Rocks of to-day are an entirely different bird. They are bred, I judge, from crossing the Dominique with the China fowl. In color they are uniformly Dominique, but are generally smooth-legged, and those exhibited this season were very fine, stately, showy birds. They are duly classed in the standard, are bred largely in Essex County, Mass., and have many admirers. It is claimed for this variety that the *new* strain mature earlier, are excellent layers, come to good size, the chicks are hardy, and altogether they are an acquisition to our American poultry, this last cross being a judicious one, as the good qualities of both the China and the Dominique fowl are well known. The name adopted by the originators of this late variety is a good one, but Dr. Bennett started it years ago for a very different kind of fowl.

"The 'Wild Indian' hen above alluded to (in Dr. Bennett's 'Plymouth Rocks'), was unquestionably a Malay fowl. The doctor procured her from a ship at Boston from Calcutta, and she was a very remarkable specimen; a genuine virago in temperament, and of most pugnacious qualities, fighting and vanquishing any other fowl in his yards, male or female, that came in her way. He produced a very superior strain of Games from this hen, crossing her to an Irish or Earl of Derby cock subsequently, to which he gave the name 'Wild Indian Games.' The old hen was finally sold for one hundred dollars to a Mr. Griggs, of South Carolina.

"The original 'Plymouth Rocks' run out long ago. The new variety is a better sized and shaped bird, and having only two distinct strains of true blood in their composition, promise fairly to prove a valuable addition to Americanized poultry. Though an acknowledged Yankee manufacture, I notice that they are recognized as a 'breed' in the new American standard."



SCIENTIFIC BREEDING OF LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLE VI.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BREEDING STOCK AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE BREEDING SEASON, AND DURING THE MOULTING SEASON.

As soon as practicable, after the first of June, the cocks should either be given a separate run for each bird, or, as recommended in our last article, each one may be put in a yard with the young cockerels. The hens may all be put together in one yard; this should be done in the evening, and there will be less quarreling and fighting; otherwise some valuable birds may be ruined for the show-pen from losing an eye, or by being completely scalped, both of which are liable to happen, as we know to our sorrow, from hastily putting strange birds together in broad daylight. If put together at night they will rarely fight so savagely as to injure one another. All hens that are intended to be shown

at the different exhibitions the following winter should, as fast as they become broody, be allowed to sit and to hatch and rear a brood of chickens. If this is not desirable, they should be allowed to sit for six weeks on wooden or porcelain nest-eggs. If this latter plan is adopted, the hen should be taken off the nest once daily during the last three weeks, and fed with corn or buckwheat, to prevent her becoming too much reduced in flesh, as hatching and rearing their young is one of the strongest instincts of this breed. I think each hen should be allowed to hatch and rear one brood as soon after the first of June as she will take to the nest. This will give to her reproductive organs the much needed rest after a protracted season of continuous laying, as chicks that are hatched after June rarely make show birds, and require care through the following winter to bring them to full size. I think it best to let nature have her way. I have always found hens treated in the foregoing manner to get through the moulting season much sooner, and apparently much more vigorous and healthy, generally being in full feather and fit to be shown in December.

Although moulting is not a disease, it is a critical period, in which I think the fowls need extra care given them, especially those that are slow in shedding, and do not commence till late in the fall. *Under no circumstance should a cock be allowed with the hens when either is moulting.* They should be provided with an absolutely dry house or shed, in which they can seek shelter from cold or rain. They should be given plenty of stimulating food; meat of some kind ought to be fed to them once daily. A little hemp seed fed occasionally is very beneficial. A piece of rusty iron or a few nails should be kept in their drinking fountain; or, what is better, take a half pound sulphate of iron (copperas), and dissolve it in two quarts of water, add one half ounce sulphuric acid, put the mixture in a jug or bottle, and keep for use. Dose: To every pint of water that the drinking vessel holds put one teaspoonful of the mixture into it. This is the celebrated Douglas mixture for strengthening and invigorating fowls during the moulting season. The original recipe says two gallons of water, but I think two quarts is sufficient, the other making it too weak to be of much benefit. By pursuing the above method, I think the fancier will experience little difficulty in bringing his fowls safely through the moult in time for the early winter shows.

W. E. FLOWER.

April 25, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PLATA DUCKS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I notice, in No. 15 of *Fanciers' Journal*, an inquiry from "E. W." regarding the difference between Muscovy and Plata Ducks. As I introduced the latter variety to public notice, I reply to your correspondent.

About 1864 or '65, Mr. J. T. Crooker, residing near me, brought a trio of this variety home with him from near Glen Cove, L. I. His account of them is as follows: The party from whom he procured them was a custom-house officer, who found several of these ducks on board of a ship that had just arrived from the Rio Plata, in Buenos Ayres, S. A. I purchased a trio of them of Mr. Crooker in the spring of 1866, and raised quite a flock of them. During the fall, Col. M. C. Weld, then associate editor of the *American Agriculturist*, visited me. After giving him a history of the ducks, I asked him what I should call them. My

flock being nearly all pure silvery white, he suggested "La Plata," and I shortly after advertised in the *Agriculturist* under the name of "*Plata Ducks*."

The original stock were mostly white, with some markings of a light lead color; by selection I got my flock nearly all pure white. While possessing many of the characteristics of the Muscovy, they were still essentially different. They had the same carunculated excrescences about the head and neck, the same peculiar hissing quack, and a musky smell perceivable in the old birds, but *not* in the young.

As to their points of difference, they never roosted on fences, trees, or buildings, which the Muscovys nearly always will; they were more fond of the water than the latter; they were most excellent eating, being tender, juicy, and fine flavored, which I cannot say of the Muscovys; and lastly, they were fully fifty per cent. larger. I have many times dressed young drakes for the table, which, at six months old, weighed sixteen pounds with head and feathers off. The old drake brought here by Mr. Crooker, I bought in 1868. We had some trouble in catching him, and as we put him in the box he threw himself over on his back, gave a few kicks and died; he had probably ruptured a blood-vessel in his struggles. We weighed him half an hour after, and he turned the scales at a little over twenty-two pounds. This was the largest duck of any variety I ever saw, and weighed fully eight pounds more than the heaviest Muscovy I ever owned or heard of.

The ducks are quite small compared with the drakes, the average weight being not over six pounds, although *apparently* much heavier. When young the ducks are almost as light on the wing as a pigeon. I have seen them fly half a mile down the brook and return without seeming to exert themselves at all. After one year old they fly but seldom, and then only short distances. The drakes never fly, being too heavy. In this they are totally different from the Muscovys, which fly at all times and all ages. I do not know where there are any Platas now that are pure; they have been crossed with the Muscovys until they have lost their distinctive traits.

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SEX OF EGGS—A TEST.

MR. WADE.

SIR: I here give you the result of a hatching of thirteen eggs purchased of Mr. William J. Pyle. I requested him to select the eggs so as not to have more than one cock, and when hatched there were eleven pullets and one cock. They are now grown so that the sex can be distinguished readily. I now think his theory of testing the eggs is no humbug, but, on the contrary, really something worth knowing to poultry raisers. Yours, &c., JOHN W. FERRELL.

WEST CHESTER, April 22, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EGGS—LOSS OF WEIGHT DURING INCUBATION.

MR. WADE.

I send you another account of my experience with eggs relative to the difference of weight before and during incubation. I selected a fresh-laid egg of medium size, which weighed two ounces and five pennyweights. After standing on the small end twenty days it had evaporated one pennyweight. It was then put under a hen for hatching. At the end of seven days it had lost five pennyweights and twenty

grains more, and at fourteen days three pennyweights and eighteen grains more. At twenty-one days three pennyweights and twenty grains. It did not hatch until the twenty-fourth day. I weighed it again as the chick was ready to leave the shell, and it had lost twelve grains more during the last four days; amounting in all to *ten pennyweights or one-half an ounce*, leaving the chick and shell one and three-quarters ounces—showing that the egg when fresh is heavier than the chick.

W. J. PYLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A MARYLAND FOWL THIEF.

WAVERLY is a suburb of Baltimore, and is a thriving town, and, like other thriving towns, has an eccentric or characteristic individual. But in this case, instead of the residents, as is usual in such cases, boasting of their wonderful genius, this Waverly eccentric is considered a most "*fowl*" individual. For months past the residents have had frequent mysterious disappearances of their poultry. One gentleman lost seventy-five, another one hundred and fifty, among which were some valued at \$25 per pair, and many others were also losers. At last it got to be too much of a good thing, and the services of the city detectives were engaged; yet, notwithstanding their watchfulness, the depredations still continued. One Jas. Harker was suspected and watched. He was seen to leave his house *every* night, but was not seen to return. Finally some of the residents concluded to assist the detectives, and with them went on guard. Being secreted near Harker's house, after midnight, they saw him come out with a bag and a long jimmy. He was followed but soon lost sight of, but forming an ambuscade they waited his return. About 2 A.M. he came, whistling a lively tune. The surprise was complete. He was stopped by the party, who found in his possession five freshly killed hens, and a live game cock in the bag. His house was searched, and in a vacant room was found feathers which evidently were plucked from no less than five hundred fowls; some of the feathers being readily recognized as coming from blooded stock. The heads of over one hundred fowls were found in a partly finished building near Harker's house.

It is estimated that the fowls stolen cannot be replaced for \$1500. In one instance where Harker secured sixty fowls, he dispatched *two* valuable dogs with poison. Harker, about a year ago, kept a cock pit near Waverly, his establishment being known as the "McDonald House," but the sign bearing the name of a former wealthy and respected resident of the vicinity, he was compelled to remove it. This Harker now rests in the County jail. This is a fowl report from Maryland—who can beat it? Next.

G. O. B.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Agreeable to your request I send you a short history of the Heathwood Games:

In the winter of 1861 or 1862 Mr. Heathwood was the recipient of a young rooster and pullet from William Walton, and a Pile hen, an importation from Ireland. He soon after procured a Brown hen, having a remarkably high comb; to which stock he added a Claiborne rooster and two hens, bred by Mr. Stone for Mr. Claiborne, from whom he purchased them. He predicted that they could not be crossed to produce a fowl superior to themselves.

However, the result showed a better fowl. The Claiborne is as good a fowl as stands for game, but he is better fitted to fight with long heels than what is known as pit-heels. To the above varieties was added the son of an imported Derby; and from this combination the result was successful. The aim was to retain as much of the make-up of the Derby as possible. This progeny—the Heathwood—seldom if ever run, and generally win the battle. One of them fought half an hour after being coupled, and having both his eyes out was the winner in fighting against one of the Troy white tails. They have more propelling power, so to speak, than any other fowl. A well-built specimen has as much strength at five pounds as others at five and a half pounds. They are rapid and methodical fighters, and altogether they are the best stock I ever saw. When Mr. Heathwood left for Missouri he left with me four old hens, second to none. Both the cocks and hens have all passed through my hands at some time, and I know their qualities well, and claim that I have all there are this side of Missouri.

I will now describe a pair of Heathwoods as they generally run, yet, having come from different kinds, they do not breed very uniformly. A good male specimen I have before me. The back and upper part of wing are dark red; saddle feathers long and of a rich shade, a fine fluff; at root of tail a pure white; bar of steel-blue on the wing; the outside of the primary feathers a rich dark chestnut color; sickle feathers long, and edged with white; head medium, strong bill, eyes large, with a red circle about them; breast a rich greenish-black, with a slight touch of chestnut toward the shoulders; legs clear yellow; toes long and well spread; heels low on the leg, fine and sharp; body broad, and flat on the back; breast medium height; stands on legs firmly and straight; deep in the chest; neck strong; tail a little drooping. This is a general description of the Reds, which I prefer to the Pile Game. The hen has a back of fine partridge color; neck feathers of a deep yellowish color, penciled with black, shaded off near the head; breast brown or chestnut; wing primaries black, edged with chestnut; eyes and head like the cock; tail black; legs yellow, sometimes willow or hazel (but the cock always yellow). The pair I have described, and still in my possession, will weigh ten pounds. It is a fair outline of two as good fowls as exist of the Heathwood Game.

NEIL THOMPSON.

DRACUT, MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WORDS OF COMFORT.

IN almost every number of every poultry paper that comes to hand, the *Journal* included, there is a large amount of correspondence from a class of persons who it appears were born to be "bit" by sharpers. These men are continually crying down low prices, and thus increasing their chances for getting "sold" at "fancy figures," for there are enough who are willing to "sell" them for a "good price" as soon or sooner than a low one.

I believe there are as honorable and as honest dealers who will sell fowls or eggs at a *reasonable* prices as those who ask such exorbitant prices, as many dealers do. I find those who are the victims of swindlers are the ones who pay a large price for their fowls and their experience. Poultry is often advertised at from ten to thirty dollars per pair that is not worth one farthing more than those which are to be had

for half the money; fowls that will not count as many points, often by one third, as the lower-priced birds.

These complaints give scoundrels one great advantage, which no doubt they are very glad of; it enables them to get a larger price for their fowls, thus enabling them to increase their business.

Again these complaints come from those who have fowls and eggs for sale at fancy figures. The public would do well to shun those parties, for there is reason to fear that they may get the progeny of this same stock that has caused such heavy blows to be aimed at some devoted head. I never buy of these. I want *better stock* than they possess. I am sure I always find it too. I don't wish to be understood to say that all the low-priced fowls are good—far from it; but the idea is this, the man who gives ten dollars for a trio of good fowls can reasonably be expected to sell both fowls and eggs at a lower figure than those who import their birds at a cost of forty to fifty dollars per trio, or even more. And good home-bred fowls are as good, or even better, than imported ones; they have the advantage of being acclimated here, which is worth considerable. I believe that when a man "humbugs" another in the poultry business the victim ought in justice to others take the first opportunity of publishing the "scamp" far and wide, and thus benefit the general public. So, my friends, when you do get "bit" let us know who did it. Another class are those who are always vilifying the judges at the poultry exhibitions because their fowls did not take the premiums (this is really the trouble). All the judges are a pack of idiots, or perhaps worse. Oh dear, what will the consequence be at last? I think the judges generally know their business, and, so far as my judgment goes, right loyally do they do it. I never shall allow such parties to run their stock off on me or my friends so long as I can prevent it. These continual insults to the judges are a disgrace to the men who make them.

As for judging the sex of eggs, I have experimented a number of years, and picking out eggs with pointed ends or air chamber in any particular position has always failed to give satisfaction. My rule is this: cockerels for cock chicks, cocks three years and upwards for pullets, which gives about as good results as any. Some pretend to say chicks are weakly from old cocks: it is all nonsense. I have chicks this season from a Black Spanish cock six years old that are as good and strong as any in the country. JOHN RUMBOLD.

FOWLING CREEK, April, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

COLOR OF BRAHMA EGGS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

In reference to the remarks and inquiries of F. T. K. relative to the various colors of Brahma eggs, I believe that the egg of the Light Brahma, when purely bred, should be of a dark brown color or shade, and that those of other colors have a mixture of foreign blood, which has never been bred out, although the fowls may have counted and won a majority of "points" at exhibitions. Exhibiting fowls to show their purity amounts to nothing. I have bred White Leghorns for the past four years, and changed the cock every fall. I have one pullet with blue legs and one with yellow breast—quite buff. I never saw sports from them before. Their great-great-grandmother has no doubt been *foully* dealt with at some time, but her chicks never showed it until now. There is no cock about my place excepting the White Leghorn, and has not been for four years. There is nothing that will carry its kind and still retain the traces of another without showing it longer than a hen; but by

constant crossing with a non-related cock of her own kind, as pure as can be had, it will eventually bring them pure, but it takes many generations. By breeding this way the foreign blood is removed, and it shows it in the chicks by the appearance of "sports." I found the mother of the imperfect chicks, and off came her head, as well as those of the progeny. I also previously discovered this by closely examining the eggs, a portion of which were of a slightly pinkish white, while the others are a milk white. Unless good cocks are selected, as pure as can be found—and it takes many breedings or generations to make them so—there is no use in exhibiting them and saying they are pure, as we are not sure, although they are bred to feather and have other indications. So long as they are bred together they will breed alike; but change the cock, which will show you the bad blood, if there is any. It may be the fault of the hen, or both, but generally the former.

W. J. PYLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CONNECTICUT POULTRY NOTES.

THE State Poultry Society has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Vice-Presidents, G. W. Bradley, Hamden; C. H. Crosby, Danbury. Recording Secretary, Dr. George L. Parmele, Hartford. Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Gilman, Hartford. Attorney, Ex-Mayor Robinson, Hartford. Twenty Vice-Presidents are to be added at the next quarterly meeting. The next annual exhibition will be held in Hartford, December 15th to 18th. It is expected that the premium list will amount to over \$3000. The next quarterly meeting takes place in Hartford, Tuesday, May 12th.

Several gentlemen in Hartford interested in poultry fancying and the breeding of poultry and pet stock have organized a society under the name of the "Hartford Fanciers' Club," and in connection with the State Poultry Society have opened a room in one of the public buildings as general headquarters for both associations. The room is very handsomely furnished; its walls are decorated with paintings, engravings, and chromos of poultry and pet stock; and its tables are supplied with all the foreign and domestic publications relating to poultry and pet stock, as well as the leading agricultural journals. A library containing, every known work upon poultry and pet stock will soon be added to the other attractions; so that the room will furnish more information relating to these subjects than can be found in any other one place in the United States. Wednesday evening is known as "Discussion night," and that evening in each week is devoted to the discussion of some particular breed. The meetings are largely attended, and the discussions are exceedingly lively and interesting. This feature is doing much to strengthen the society. The farmers of the neighborhood attend the discussions, and are learning that the State Society is intended as much for the breeder of poultry for the market as for the fancier who breeds only for exhibition prizes.

The Connecticut fanciers are importing very largely this spring. Mr. Amos Whiting, of Hartford, has just received some very fine Bronze Turkeys and Sebright Bantams from England; Mr. P. W. Hudson, of South Manchester, six trios of Games from Ireland and England; Mr. C. A. Pitkin, of East Hartford, several trios of Leghorns from Italy; Mr. C. H. Crosby, of Danbury, seven trios of Game Bantams from Ireland and England; Mr. H. T. Sperry, of Hartford, a flock of White-crested Polish from Holland; and Mr. A. W. Warner, of Hartford, a flock of Muffed Silver Spangled Polish from England.

A strenuous effort will be made in Hartford to secure the first exhibition of the National Society in that city. It is stated that Baltimore offers to raise \$3000 for premiums; and it is thought that Hartford will go \$2000 better, and so get the exhibition.

Fanciers and breeders will do well to send their cards and circulars to Dr. George L. Parmele, Recording Secretary of the Connecticut State Society, who will see that they are filed in the society's club-room.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

[OWING to these pages being nearly out of print, very few of our readers have had the opportunity of perusing this most original and meritorious work on Pigeons, published in the year 1735. The author was a leader, in this fancy, of later writers, who have gained some note for merit by merely following his rare and original ideas. We will republish a few pages occasionally of Moore's work until it is completed, and thus give our readers an opportunity of judging of its merits for themselves.]

COLUMBARIUM

OR,

THE PIGEON-HOUSE:

BEING

AN INTRODUCTION

TO A

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

TAME PIGEONS,

GIVING AN

ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL SPECIES KNOWN IN ENGLAND,
WITH THE METHOD OF BREEDING THEM, THEIR
DISTEMPERS AND CURES.

The two chief advantages which a real acquaintance with Nature brings to our minds, are first, by instructing our understandings and gratifying our curiosities; and next by exciting and cherishing our devotion.

BOYLE'S EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, p. 2.

BY JOHN MOORE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WILFORD, behind the Chapter-House in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

1735.

DEDICATION.

TO

SIR WILLIAM STAPLETON, BARONET.

SIR: If either Philosophy or Novelty have any allurements, the following performance, I flatter myself, will afford you some entertainment.

Many subjects the naturalists seem to have exhausted. Horses and dogs, and most of the animals that serve for the conveniences or amusements of life, have undergone the nicest inquiries; while the pigeon, that contributes in some measure to both, a domestic as it were of ours, has been totally neglected.

With a partiality usually shown to the victor, the hawk has engaged the pen of many a writer; but his prey, that seems to fly to us for protection, has scarce met with that, which even the wisdom of the legislature has allowed it.

I have endeavored therefore in the following sheets to do some justice to this bird, and have prescribed the best methods, which long experience has furnished me with, for its propagation and preservation.

I have wisely learnt from it to seek a proper refuge against any ill-natured censures. To this purpose I beg leave to prefix your name to this work, and to assure the world that you who have purchased pigeons at very considerable prices, don't think the subject below your regard, and that the author is,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. MOORE.

THE PREFACE.

THOUGH the History of Birds in general has been given us by many hands, and in some parts in a very accurate manner, yet the study of this genus of birds seems in a great measure to be neglected by most of our naturalists, who have given us but very short cursory descriptions of some of the species, in which notwithstanding they have been guilty of many great mistakes, and entirely left out many others in their lists. It has amazed me to see so great an indolence on this particular branch spread itself in such an universal manner through all our ornithologists, especially considering the vast opportunities they have had, or might have had, to have given their readers the utmost satisfaction by the most exact and ample descriptions. It is notorious to all mankind, what vast numbers of these birds in all the species have been and are still kept in this kingdom, not only by persons in a lower rank of life, but even by persons of the greatest distinction and the first degrees of quality, who have held these birds in so great esteem, that they have endeavored to attain at least an experimental knowledge of them, purchasing, at a great expense, as many of the distinct sorts as they could hear of, and cultivating them in their own houses. Richard Atherton, Esq., of Atherton Hall, in Lancashire, who was a gentleman both of will and ability to prosecute his fancy in this branch of natural history, was building a stately house in Lancashire, on the top of which he designed to have four turrets, in which his pigeons were to be disposed according to the nearness of relation between the different species, but death put an end to the undertaking in the year 1726, to the immense grief of all those gentlemen

(To be continued.)

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by JOSEPH M. WADE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum,.....	\$2 50
Six Copies, one year,.....	12 00
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ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20, displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80, ".....	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60, ".....	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

FRIEND WADE.

Not to be outdone by any one in the desire to disseminate a healthy interest in profitable poultry, I make the following offer: To every one ordering eggs from my yards to the amount of \$5 only, or fowls to the amount of \$10, I will present a year's subscription to the *Fanciers' Journal*, FREE! Also, to every one sending you three subscriptions to the *Fanciers' Journal* I will send a nest of choice eggs, FREE! And to all sending stamps to pay postage I will furnish sample copies of the *Journal*, FREE!

I will say in conclusion that I am greatly pleased with the *Journal*, and consider that it has placed itself in the front rank of the journals devoted to poultry interests, both as an advertising medium and as an educator of those who desire to improve the poultry interests of the country. Of one hundred and sixty letters that I received in March, over one hundred mentioned *Fanciers' Journal*.

Very truly yours,

J. F. FERRIS.

STAMFORD, CONN.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., the wide-awake fancier, has purchased of Charles H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn., his extensive breeding stock of Buff and Partridge Cochin Fowls. See his advertisement elsewhere.

To those desiring fine Games and Game Bantams, also Black Rose-comb Bantams, we would call attention to the advertisement, in this number, of William B. Atkinson.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—“The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library, and place of business.”

Correspondence.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

V. M. F., in No. 17 of the *Fanciers' Journal*, page 261, describes a disease which affected two of his fowls, which I think is apoplexy, from a description of the disease given by Dr. P. Gardner in the *Poultry World* for March, Volume III, page 38, where he also gives his mode of treatment, viz.: Bromide of potash, in ten-grain doses, three times a day. I have tried the above-named remedy, and think it good.

K. G. E.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The location of our room was printed wrong in your issue of the 20th. It should have been located at 217 Westminster Street, Room 6, in place of 207 Westminster Street. By making the correction you will oblige.

Yours truly,

J. T. PECKHAM.

PROVIDENCE, April 25, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GRAYLING.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I have returned from the Au Sable River, Michigan, with live Grayling for breeders. This is the first lot caught for that purpose, and the only ones at present in private ponds. This fish does not spawn until May (this year at least), notwithstanding all writers say their breeding season is in February and March. It is possible that mine may not spawn at all, on account of change, rough usage, etc., when so near spawning. I have sent some dead ones to the Smithsonian Institute to make plaster casts from. They are the most beautiful fish short of the tropics.

FRED. MATHER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: You will see by the report I sent you a few days ago, speaking of the Black-breasted Red Game with yellow legs, that they were ruled out by the committee in awarding premiums. This was a mistake. The following is a list of premiums awarded to this class:

Black-breasted Red Game—Fowls—2d, George W. Adams, Providence. Chicks—1st, J. H. Hammitt, Newport, R. I.; 2d, L. E. Gray, Foxlow, Mass.; 3d, T. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn.

Brown Red Game—Fowls—1st, L. E. Gray, Foxlow, Mass.

Ginger Red Game—Chicks—1st, Geo. W. Adams, Providence; 2d and 3d, T. A. Todd, New Haven.

Yellow Duckwing Game—Fowls—3d, Otis Monroe, Bristol, R. I. Chicks—2d, J. H. Hammitt, Newport, R. I.

Black Game—Chicks—1st, L. P. Bullas.

White Game—Chicks—2d and 3d, J. G. Moffit, Pawtucket, R. I.

Pile Game—Chicks—1st, 2d, and 3d, T. A. Todd.

C. G. SANFORD,

Assistant Recording Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SMALL EGGS.

J. M. WADE.

I send you by this mail a box containing two diminutive eggs, laid by a Spangled Bantam pullet belonging to John H. Long, of this place. They are the average size; one

weighs eighty-two grains, and measures nine-tenths of an inch in length; the other weighs ninety-eight grains, and measures one and one-tenth inches in length. The other pullet lays an egg about the same size as that of a Guinea fowl.

I find your paper a welcome visitor, and should feel that I had lost a friend if it should cease coming. Full of interest and instruction, it is worth much more than its subscription price.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. BELL.

SALISBURY, Md., April 24, 1874.

[The eggs arrived safely, and having doubts about them being perfect, we opened the larger one, and found it to contain nothing but the tread. They are what some people call "cock's eggs," and are not at all uncommon. We have had the largest Brahmas lay them occasionally.—ED.]

Items Interesting and Amusing.

A Hyde Park man has slaughtered 150 rabbits the past winter.

A woman in Manchester, England, was recently choked to death by an oyster.

A woman at Bolton, England, was bitten by a cat, and shortly afterwards symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves, resulting in death.

The United States of Colombia have an immense source of revenue in the cancho trees, which grow thickly in Darien. One forest is worth a million dollars.

An undescribed monster is said to have appeared in Lake Harney, Fla. Twenty feet of it was seen by the passengers on the steamboat Lollie Boy, and it spouted water like a whale.

A large gondola was launched at Belfast, Me., the other day, that was built five miles back in the country, and hauled to salt water on shores by a team of 14 yoke of oxen and two span of horses.

Major Pease of Bozeman, Montana, having failed as a civilizer of Indians, is domesticating buffalo, elk, moose, and other animals. He is breaking elk to harness, and is driving them before a sledge.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that there is no better fishing ground than at Kenawha Falls, West Virginia. They take there catfish, black bass, and pike as well as trout, mud cat, and eels.

In Lancaster County, recently, a boy named John Rhoads, while driving a pair of horses attached to a field roller, slipped from his seat, and falling in front of the roller, it passed over him, crushing him to death.

The Massachusetts Anglers' Association having become convinced, from the result of their investigations, that smelt during the spawning season are not healthy food, since they then are full of parasites, have procured the passage of a law to prevent taking them at that time.

At Lansing, Michigan, a cat recently saved a family of five children from being burned to death. They were asleep at the time the fire occurred, no other person being in the house, when the cat, by clawing the faces of the children, roused them in time for them to escape the threatened danger.

Boston expects that the grand stallion race for the championship of the United States, to be trotted at Mystic Park, September 15, will be the turf event of the season. The purse is \$10,000, and four gold medals will be offered.

Sturgeon fishing in the Delaware is unusually good, and the fishermen are doing a profitable business. Two dollars is the average price of a sturgeon, without the roes, which are removed and retained to be converted into caviare at one dollar each fish, by the manufacturers along the river.

Bird and Small Pet Department.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

GUINEA PIGS vs. RATS.



SEEING some remarks upon this subject, I wish to state that a friend informs me that when he kept Rabbits in a place much infested by rats, he employed Guinea pigs for the protection of his young stock, knowing that there were some traditions on the subject. He had frequent opportunities of noticing the results. As soon as a rat showed itself in the neighborhood they at once gave battle *en masse*, upon the principle that *l'union fait la force*. Single encounters, however, were by no means rare; in this case the Guinea pig would go about his work in a business-like manner, following the tactics of a ferret, and if he did not kill his foe would drive him bleeding from the field. Certainly, if we examine a fine buck Guinea pig, he seems perfectly capable of coping with any animal of his size, his strength and agility being remarkable. My own experience is as follows:—I used to keep Rabbits rather extensively in a large, dry, and well-ventilated cellar or basement, in which I had frequently seen rats. A portion of this was railed off for the use of newly-weaned Rabbits, a rat's peculiar weakness, as fanciers know well, taking the precaution to allow two or three Guinea pigs to keep them company; and during the whole time (some two or three years) I never had a single one killed, and never saw the nose of a rat in my rabbitry, though there were plenty in the other cellars, and even holes communicating with the one I used. Whether their peculiar odor was the deterrent or not I cannot say. I think that these cases show that the idea is not quite such a delusion as our worthy editors suppose.

Guinea pigs, in my opinion, have not as a rule received their due from naturalists and writers upon the subject. They are generally dismissed as being pretty and so forth, but destitute of intelligence and other attributes necessary for qualification as "pets." One writer (I believe the Rev. J. G. Wood), says they "make little noise." If this be the rule all mine have been distinguished exceptions; the irrepressible little creatures knew the step of their feeder as well as their friends and companions the Rabbits, and would set up such a chorus of squeaking as quite to place them outside the category of dumb animals. They resemble the housewife's "black beetles" in the inappropriateness of their name, inasmuch as the former are not beetles, and their color is by no means black (it is sometimes white), and our little friends are not pigs, and do not come from Guinea. To such an extent is their restlessness carried that their young run about and eat on the very day they are born, the precocious little animals boasting as good a coat and eyesight as their parents. I will not trespass upon your space further than to say that I have found them as intelligent and interesting, apart from their usefulness as "scarecrows," as any of the numerous pets I have kept, but this, I imagine, was more owing to a little kindness and good treatment, which brought out their good qualities, than to any special happiness in the choice of specimens; nevertheless, I have never yet seen one to equal my original little friends, Toby and his spouse Topsy.

—*Journal of Horticulture.*

(For the Fanciers' Journal).

THE AQUARIUM.

OF all the ornamental and instructive additions to a drawing-room the aquarium takes the lead. Unlike many other pets, the fish of an aquarium never sleep. They are always visible; for, dwelling in a house with glass walls, they are allowed no place for concealment. Nothing can be more amusing than watching a newt and a young catfish fighting over a worm; the shiner darting hither and thither like a flash of silver light, searching for food; and the more sober sunfish standing under a piece of stone, or, if there be none, in the centre of the tank amidst whatever of plant life may have been used in making this artificial home of these little oviparous creatures.

Being such a truly aquatic arrangement, having aqueous soil, aquatic plants, and aquatic inhabitants, we recommend, as a new idea, that all aquarium adornments be henceforth sacred to Aquarius, the water-bearer of the skies; and all who desire to learn the habits of aquatic animals and insects, shall seek out in the Zodiac the time and place of the great aquarium of the starry palor.

There are several forms of aquariums, the globe and tank form being the most common. We give the following directions for arranging and stocking an aquarium:

Fill the bottom of the globe or tank with bar-sand to the depth of several inches. On the top of this place quite a number of middling sized pebbles; the pebbles and sand should be thoroughly washed before used, so that any saline or other impure matter secreted in them may be dissolved.

The next thing in order is to obtain plants for supplying the animal life in the aquarium with oxygen for respiration. These plants you can get from the nearest brook; the smaller they are the better they answer the purpose. Plant them in the sand, fill the aquarium one-fourth full of water, and put in the rock work. A very nice kind may be made as

follows: Take two flat pieces of stone about four inches in length; set these firmly in the sand, at equal distances from each side of the tank or globe; upon them place a large flat stone, so as to make a bridge. Rocks scattered about the bottom, so as to form little caverns, &c., will greatly enhance the beauty of the aquarium.

Now, let the tank or globe remain undisturbed for a week; at the end of this time, if the vegetation flourishes, the glass will be covered with a green scum. To destroy this, introduce a number of water snails; get these from brooks and ponds, as river snails are so ravenous that they will destroy, not only the green scum, but the plants also. If snails cannot be procured, fresh water mollusca of any kind, except large muscels, will answer equally well. As soon as these little scavengers have devoured the impurities, remove them all, except two or three to keep the water clear and fresh after the fish have been introduced. The aquarium is now ready to receive its occupants.

FISH.—Shiners can be found in any little running brook; sunfish delight in deep still pools, and there also young perch and roach are generally to be found; young catfish abound in muddy ponds, near and connected with a river or creek; stickle-backs lurk under stones and river-weed; young pike are in the shoal water, near the shore of a mill pond; minnows may be found in any stream of running water; by probing among the stones of a rivulet you will occasionally come across a redfish; gold and silver fish you will have to purchase.

REPTILES.—Newts and a large species of pollywog make their home in most every duck pond; water lizard are generally found under a clod of damp earth, near a brook, while a smaller kind lurk under the stones of any tiny stream.

INSECTS AND CRUSTACEA.—The water beetle and cramp bug are indispensable additions, as is also the fresh water shrimp and the brook lobster.

If a large number of fish, &c., are desirable, they should be introduced into the aquarium one at a time, and at long intervals. If the fish seem not well supplied with oxygen, that is, if they rise to the surface of the water and gasp, some of them should be immediately removed, as this condition is caused by overcrowding. The water should be changed only when it assumes a turbid appearance.

The best food for the fish is small balls of flour and water, or, better still, milk, mixed to the consistency of putty, with an occasional angle worm. Feed once or twice a week, not oftener. A great treat to them is little black tadpoles or pollywogs; these they will devour with great relish. The great fault of beginners is *overfeeding*. Always remove from the water the scraps they do not devour.

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO TRAP OLD BIRDS WITH YOUNG.

AFTER you have found a nest containing young birds, put them, nest and all, within a common "figure-four trap;" set this at the foot of the tree in which you found the nest, with the bait-stick directly over the nest and its contents. The old birds, attracted by the cries of their young, will enter the box, perch upon the bait-stick, and, of course, spring the trap. When you have caught one parent bird remove it, and set the trap in the same manner for the other. The old birds and their young had better at first be placed in a room and allowed their liberty for a few weeks, until,

becoming accustomed to confinement, they can be placed in a cage. The above plan for trapping old birds with young will invariably prove successful. JOHN F. YARNALL.

BRYN MAWR, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A CURIOUS BIRD-BOX.

AN old shoe or a boot nailed against the outside of a barn or out-house, with a hole cut in the side for entrance, will, if put up early enough in the spring, be soon tenanted by a pair of wrens or blue birds, while the elegant twenty dollar bird-house in the front yard remains uninhabited.

DAVID L. TROTH.

Catalogues, Circulars, and Cards of Breeders Received.

FRANK T. KIMBALL, 341 West Eighth Street, Erie, Pa.—Circular and price list. Breeder and dealer in Light Brahmas.

H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ontario, Canada.—Circular and price list of Fowls from stock imported by himself. 24 varieties. Also, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c.

BURR HOLLIS, Cold Springs, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Price list of Fancy Land and Water Fowls. 42 varieties. Also, Dogs and Ferrets.

W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.—Card. Breeder of Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas, White-crested Fantail Pigeons, and Eggs in season.

COL. JOS. LEFFEL, Springfield, Ohio.—Card. Price list of Fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, Fancy Poultry, and Eggs.

C. M. BOYNTON, Concord, N. H.—Circular and price list of Cochins, Brahma, and Leghorn Fowls and Eggs.

L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Circular. Breeders and shippers of pure-bred Fowls and Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Fowl, and Ducks.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.—Card, illustrating the Light Brahma Fowl, which he makes a specialty, and devotes his attention to the choicest specimens only.

J. M. WILLIS, Agent, Bloomington, Ill.—Illustrated circular. Standard Exhibition Coops, Cleeton's patent, the "Ultimatum" and "Combination." Will take apart and pack easily.

G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y.—Circular of sale of all his imported and selected home-bred Fowls (excepting his pet Houdans) to C. N. Brown, of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., whose circular is noticed elsewhere.

J. H. MCKINNEY, Ithaca, N. Y.—Illustrated and descriptive circular of pure-bred White and Brown Leghorns and Partridge Cochins—specialties of the "Lake-side Poultry Yards."

DAVID STERLING, Bridgeport, Conn.—Card. Breeder of Partridge and Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas, and Eggs.

THOMAS MORGAN, Somerville P. O., N. J.—Flowers and Plants.

R. M. FISHER, Carthage, Ohio.—Light Brahma Fowls.

C. C. CORBETT, Norwich, Conn.—Plymouth Rock Fowls a specialty.

GEORGE CHAPMAN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Card for 1874. Price list of Eggs, Poultry, Turkeys, and Water Fowls.

JONATHAN A. HOLMES, Polo, Ogle County, Ill.—Card. Dark Brahma Fowls and Eggs. Also, retail price list of Nursery Stock.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmelee, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Exchange Column.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y., April 25, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

A few weeks ago I put an "ad" in your exchange column offering to exchange a ferret for toy pigeons; I had fourteen applications in one week, and still they come, so please say for me that I will have no more ferrets until fall. I expect a few litters soon, but when I want to swap I know that a "quarter" is well spent in that column."

FRED MATHER.

A CHOICE PAIR DARK BRAHMAS, two years old this spring; cock has solid black breast. Will exchange for a good Silver Hunting-Case Watch, or A-No. 1 Silver Mounted Revolver.

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Portland, Pa.

WANTED in exchange for Fancy Pigeons, at wholesale prices, Harper's Magazine for 1865 to 1873, inclusive. Any one having the above or part of same, will find a bargain by addressing

J. A., Box 255, Johnstown, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Anyone having a good set of standard Books, who wishes to exchange for Fancy Pigeons or Poultry, can find a good bargain by addressing

J. A., Box 255, Johnstown, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—An Imported Partridge Cochins, for the most liberal offer of Eggs for hatching, consisting of not less than three sittings, from the following varieties: D. or L. Brahmas, W. or Brown Leghorns, W. or Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock or Sebright Bantams.

W. H. HUGHES, Marshallton, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair first-class Black Barb, Silver Dun Antwerps, or Guinea Fowls, for pure White-face, Black Spanish, White Leghorn, or Black African Bantam Hens.

Address

P. O. Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE for Lt. or Dk. Brahmas, and Bk. B. R. Game Bantams (\$10 birds wanted), one double "laminated-barreled" Shot Gun, \$40; Smith & Wesson's \$15 Revolver; coin silver, \$14 Watch Chain, weight, 3¼ oz.; Seward's Travels Around the World, \$6, and Choice Groceries.

T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, FRUITS.—Will exchange for Eggs or Fowls of Light Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, or Rouen Ducks, or Wright's New Book of Poultry (bound), or Cash. Send for our catalogue. None but first-class stock offered or wanted. Address

WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Cumberland Co., Maine.

TAME DEER FOR FOWLS.—He is a choice Yearling Buck, very gentle—a real pet; will exchange for choice Light or Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, or White Cochins. Send in your birds to

J. B. BRIGGS, Russellville, Ky.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers?

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One imported St. Bernard Bitch, 3 years old, for Fancy Pigeons, either Pouters, Carriers, Owls, Turbits, or Bald Tumblers, or \$35 cash.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A thoroughbred English Coach Bitch and six young pups, for B. B. Red, or Silver-Gray Duckwing Games, or Game Bantams. None but choice specimens of fowls will be received.

Address

J. A. EARLY, Box 312, Youngstown, Ohio.

An odd **EGYPTIAN GOOSE**, will be exchanged for any other variety of pure bred fowls. Can use none but extra fine specimens.

J. A. EARLY, Box 312, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Eggs from S. S. Hamburgs, Partridge Cochins, Lt. Brahmas (Duke of York), Brown Leghorns (Kinney's), for Eggs or Fowls, White Polish, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, or Silkies. F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

W. B. ATKINSON, P. O. Box 530, Boston, Mass.



JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., keeps on hand a large assortment of Fancy Pigeons. Birds of all varieties. Cages of all kinds and prices. Also, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, and Small Pets of all varieties. The largest collection in this city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Having set all the Dark Brahma eggs I wish, I can furnish from the Oak Lane Poultry Yards, a few sittings of my choicest selections from first-class stock at the reduced price of \$3 per sitting of 13 eggs. Would EXCHANGE Eggs and two Dark Brahma Roosters, \$5 each, for Merchandise.

Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

C. G. SANFORD, 458 Friendship Street., Providence, R. I., breeds Light and Dark Brahmas. My fowls are from Philander Williams' and Emory Carpenter's very best stock, and were awarded two premiums at the Show in Providence, R. I., March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1874. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per sitting.

THE POULTRY REVIEW,

PIGEON AND RABBIT STANDARD, AND CAGE-BIRD GAZETTE.

The organ of the fancy in Great Britain. Published weekly. Price, 3d. Enlarged to 16 pages. The Review is illustrated by Harrison Weir, Jno. Ludlow, and C. E. Brittan, in a superior style, with portraits of the most celebrated specimens of all varieties. It is printed upon fine toned paper, suitable for binding. Post free to America 1 year, \$4.30; 6 months, \$2.20.

A. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y., Agent for the United States.

E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass., Breeder and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons. Orders now received for young Calcutta and Colored Fantails.

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS, Moline, Ill., S. C. WHELOCK & BROS., Proprietors, Breeders of Asiatic and French Fowls. Eggs in season, from \$2 to \$3 per 13. Stock from Herstine's, Warner's, and Williams' yards. Five White Cochins and one P. Cochins Cocks for sale or exchange for Bantams or other stock.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from my breeding stock only, packed in the most approved manner, \$5 per dozen. Cash, or Post-Office Order on New Haven, to accompany orders. Over 40 premiums the last year. Send for Circular.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH, P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.

GEORGE C. PEASE, dealer in SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS, Fancy Pigeons, Fowls, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Plain and Fancy Bird Cages, &c., &c. On hand a choice lot of Tumbler and Fantail Pigeons, for sale cheap. Address

GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.

B. BREASTED RED GAME EGGS,

\$3.00 per dozen.
Two dozen, either or both kinds, **\$5.00.**

THERE IS NO BETTER STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

I sell Eggs from my own strains which have WON PREMIUMS FOR SEVEN YEARS PAST. Price List, practical hints, &c., FREE.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

THE AMATEUR POULTRY BREEDER will please bear in mind that the Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs (Creoles) are no new fangled variety of fowls of mushroom growth, but are an old and reliable breed, giving perfect satisfaction wherever they have been introduced. Correspondence solicited.

W. T. ROGERS, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Four Buff Cochins Cockerels, from Warner & Allen's stock, price, \$5 to \$10. Eggs, \$3 for thirteen, packed and delivered to express. Also, one trio, price \$15, will exchange for Houdans or Dorkies, first-class; weight of cockerel, 9 to 11 lbs. Address J. B. HALE, Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others).....3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell).....3 00

Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure.
C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish and White Bantams, all first premium birds. Eggs at reasonable prices.
W. G. GARMON, Manchester, N. H.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS,

AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLACK-BREASTED BLACK RED GAMES,

WILLOW LEGS, BAY EYES,

FOR SALE.

I can spare two trios of above breed, very fine birds, matched for breeding, \$20.00 per trio; I will also sell B. B. R. Game Eggs, from my best fowls only, at \$3.00 per 13. I keep no other breed. Shall have a few chicks to spare next fall.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS A SPECIALTY.

Eggs from my thoroughbred Partridge and Buff Cochins, for hatching, \$3.00 per dozen. Terms, C. O. D. Address
DR. A. S. JORDAN, Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.

I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,
C. N. BROWN,
Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From superior stock Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins (Todd's strain), White Leghorns, Black Spanish, White and Golden Sebright Bantams, Cayuga and Plata Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys. Address
DAVID W. BURNSIDE, Portland Mills, Parke Co., Ind.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to
T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL for one year presented to all who purchase eggs from the following premium strains to the amount of \$15 or more:

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Ongley Strain.....	\$5 00 per doz.
Silver.....	5 00 "
Am. Dominique, W. H. Lockwood.....	3 00 "
Brown Leghorns, W. E. Bonney.....	3 00 "
White Leghorns, J. B. Smith.....	3 00 "
Address.....	GEO. W. WOOD, Ithaca, N. Y.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Why it is believed my White Leghorns are superior to all others: From the fact that my stock has been awarded Fifty-four Prizes in 1872-73, and that the committee, in revising the standard, used and carefully examined a cockerel bred by me, and reported accordingly.

I can now fill orders for EGGS from my Selected Breeding Stock, on receipt of price,

\$5 PER DOZEN,

Cash or P. O. order on New Haven.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH,

P. O. Box 28, North Haven, Conn.



CASCADILLA POULTRY YARDS,

ITHACA, N. Y.,

C. V. FOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

Breeder and Dealer in the following Breeds:

B. B. R. GAMES, HOUDANS, W. C. W. POLISH, WHITE LEGHORNS.
EGGS, \$3 PER 13.

Fowls for sale after September 1st.

To persons sending me \$12 for four sittings of Eggs, I will send the *Fanciers' Journal* for one year.

To persons sending \$6 for two sittings, I will send the Standard of Excellence, as revised at Buffalo.

PURE BRED STOCK, AND WHERE TO GET THEM!

RIVERSIDE STOCK AND POULTRY YARDS.

WM. WRIGHT, AND S. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietors.

We shall sell a limited number of sittings of Eggs, at \$5 per sitting, from Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Our Light Brahmas are Williams' strain, pure. Yard No. 1—Cock Young Alexis, is mated with six prize Hens, all standard birds, and winners at Detroit and Buffalo Show. Yard No. 2—Cock Duke of Essex is also mated with standard birds, among them are the winners of 1st, at Detroit, for Chicks of 1873. Yard No. 3—Dark Brahmas; are our own direct importation of 1873, and are first-class birds of high merit, and we can safely recommend them to the fancier. Yard No. 4—Buff Cochins, imported from England, from Rev. Mr. Brooks' and Taylor's strains, and selected by our Mr. B. for breeding purposes. Yard No. 5—Imported Partridge Cochins; are standard birds, and mated with great care for breeding. We also make the importing and breeding of Lincoln and Cotswold Sheep, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire Pigs a specialty. Mr. S. Butterfield being personally acquainted with all the leading breeders in England, will leave on or about the middle of June to make a selection from the best pens of premium birds at the various shows in 1874. Any orders entrusted to him will be executed according to instructions, on commission or otherwise. All communications addressed with stamp, to

WM. WRIGHT,
Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.,

Or Riverside Stock Farm, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.



I now offer for sale Eggs from the following varieties of Fowls, that took first premiums of all the varieties mentioned, namely: White Cochins, White Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Polish, and White Crest Black Polish, Golden and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and Brown Leghorns. A few pairs or trios of fine Fowls for sale at reasonable rates.

Also, very choice Pigeons of 65 varieties. 31 first premiums, 13 second, and 4 specials, at Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 first, 12 second, and 6 specials, at Pennsylvania Exhibition at Philadelphia. Send a green stamp, stating what you want. Also, three Bloodhound Pups for sale.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.

EGGS, PER SITTING—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by
V. M. FIOR.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—Eggs from this variety supplied, in rotation as received, at \$3 per sitting (13 eggs). Also, Eggs or Poultry of all the leading varieties furnished at short notice by

JOHN DYER, JR., General Dealer and Breeder,
No. 39 Federal Street, Alleghany City, Pa.

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.—The subscriber offers Eggs from Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks, at \$3 per sitting. The above fowls have received the leading premiums at first-class shows, thus characterizing them as birds of the highest merit.

MARK PITMAN, North Beverly, and 22 School St., Boston, Mass.

BREEDERS' AND GROWERS' DIRECTORY.

The most complete Directory of Breeders and Growers of every class ever published in this country, to be issued this season. For information, address early,

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 14, 1874.

No. 20.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

A. P. A. vs. A. M. HALSTED.

I AM not the champion of the rights of the American Poultry Association, neither of those of Mr. Halsted. The question at issue, however, is one in which we are all interested, inasmuch as the individual rights of every member of that Association, either present or prospective, is involved in the action of the adjourned meeting held at Boston.

I do not pretend from the *records* to understand the case, and, I confess, I write this short article as much for the purpose of getting some light on the question for all of us, as for any other.

In the first place I remark, therefore, that "for ways that are dark," the action of the Association at Boston in this particular case, beats the "Heathen Chinese" all to pieces. Whether Mr. Halsted did, or did not, introduce a member under an assumed name is to the public not known; but the question in the public mind is: What object could Mr. Halsted have in so introducing any one? Why should he strive to introduce one to the presence of "the most dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose" under a false name? Here is where the records are dark. Those of us who were not at Boston can't find out any of the facts of the case; neither who the member was, nor why he was so introduced. If we had the facts we might form a more intelligent judgment on the matter.

But, secondly, no court, in a republic like ours, ever convicts a man without a trial. I am extremely sorry that the movers in this action did not give Mr. Halsted a chance to come before them, and at least plead "not guilty." This is where they have betrayed great weakness, if Mr. Halsted was not heard in his own defence. From the records we can't tell whether he was present or not, nor whether he was invited to be present after having been made acquainted with the specific charges against him; nor can we even tell whether he was ever made acquainted with the charges against him previous to expulsion. If not, the Association has certainly, in the calm judgment of every man, done itself much dishonor, and its members, particularly Mr. Halsted, a great wrong.

Now, I confess, to me this is a bad showing for "the most dignified and honorable," &c.; or, are we to understand that the President had just read Mark Antony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar, and was perpetrating a grim joke at the expense of the Association when he used that phrase? Antony said of the assassins of Cæsar: "These are all honorable men."

I have not a bit of doubt as to the integrity and honor of the members of the American Poultry Association. Many of them are my personal friends, but they will agree with me that that part which took action at Boston either did it in undue haste or they have covered some evidence which the public has not had a chance to hear. Now, in justice to

themselves, and in justice to Mr. Halsted, this evidence should be forthcoming at once.

But, on the other side, if Mr. Halsted's statement is true, as published, and neither the American Poultry Association nor any one else has ever publicly denied it, and, besides, it seems entirely fair on the face, what then? Simply this, that some of the members have proved themselves hot-headed, and repulsed and driven away many who were anxious to become members from offering their names to the Association.

If Mr. Halsted's statement is correct the Association should not lose a moment in reversing its action. In fact, if it is correct, the mover of that resolution owes it to him to publish a proper apology in every paper in which the resolution for expulsion was published. If not correct, and the mover of the resolution has the evidence, it is due to him and the Association, and the public, that it is brought to light. Let us know at once whether this is mere persecution, or whether the accused has been guilty of an offence which would warrant his expulsion.

A. N. R.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE LAST REVISION OF THE STANDARD.

TO WM. H. CHURCHMAN, ESQ.,

President American Poultry Association, Claymont, Del.

DEAR SIR: The universal dissatisfaction exhibited among American poultry breeders and fanciers with the results of the hastily concluded Convention held at Buffalo in January —of which you were presiding officer—prompts me to address you directly, for the purpose of presenting to you officially my views, already communicated publicly through two of our leading poultry journals.

Personally, I have no especial interest in the matter of a "Standard of Excellence" for adoption at American poultry exhibitions, because I long since ceased to be a contributor of my stock to our public shows—after a successful career for years among sharp competitors with my Chinese fowls, which proved (at least to me) of the most flattering and remunerative character; but, feeling the same lively interest in the welfare of my brother fanciers at large that I have indulged for over a quarter of a century, and believing that I know something about this subject (or ought to) through past long experience, I desire to call your attention, and, through you, the notice also of the officers and members of the new "American Poultry Association" to my views, and to this end I respectfully present the following specific objections to the "standard" just issued under your auspices, which is offered to the poultry societies of the United States *as law*, to govern their conduct at future public fowl exhibitions. These objections to, and my opinion of this proposed "standard," are in part as follows:

First. The phraseology in this work is unwisely and unnecessarily arbitrary in its general character, and alto-

gether offensive, especially through the mandatory dictum embodied in its badly framed "instructions to judges."

Second. Said "instructions" cannot be made practicable or useful, since their subjugative and imperative wording must inevitably have the effect of preventing any independent, competent, honorable man, from accepting the always-thankless post of a judge at our shows, under the compulsory rules thus prescribed to control his own opinion.

Third. In my judgment, no such gratuitous manacles should be provided for fair honest judges; and I am not ready to admit that any "association" or set of men, through their simple *ipse dixit*, have the right to impose such regulations either upon Show judges, or any other state, county, or town association.

Fourth. I am convinced, through numerous adverse letters latterly received, and by free oral communication with scores of American fanciers, that this work, in its present highly objectionable form, can never be adopted to any extent by poultry societies in this country as a standard, and that it is for this reason comparatively worthless for its intended purpose as a rule.

Fifth. The standard, as published, was evidently made up in too hurried a manner at the best, and, though the intents of its framers may have been good, it fails in details, in many respects, to meet the needs and the views of the American poultry fraternity generally, who find this but a rehash of former ignored similar works.

Sixth. I believe it will be condemned likewise on account of its incompleteness, its apparent partiality, its palpable omissions, and in several instances (as I look at it), the paradoxical nonsense of its stated requirements and declarations as to "disqualifications" in certain breeds.

Seventh. In this connection, I cite for example the bald inconsistency in this standard, regarding the prize requisites for "Brahma" fowls. The *Light* Brahmas must have "legs strong, and well feathered to tips of outer toes." . . . The *Dark* Brahmas must have "legs strong, well feathered outside, to the ends of outer and middle toes." In points, symmetry counts ten in the *Light* Brahmas, and the same quality in the *Dark* Brahmas counts fifteen, according to this standard. Why should this difference in the same qualification be thus rated, and why should there be required this difference of "feathering on the toes," upon two colors of the same birds? Can anything be sillier than these two assumptions?

In the "Game Bantam" list, on page 32, but 95 points (instead of 100) are set down for judges to "strictly adhere to" in deciding upon this class. As to the "Cochins" (see page 16, in the list of qualifications), this standard declares "vulture hocks objectionable, but not a disqualification." On pages 18, 20, 21, same chapter, in the list of disqualifications for Partridge, White, Buff, and Black Cochins in each variety, your standard declares separately, "vulture hocks are particularly objectionable." What are we to understand by these flat contradictions, uttered in the same breath; and how are judges under your positive instructions to "adhere strictly to your rules" on page 3 and 4, to decide this point?

Eighth. In the case of "Houdans," your new standard requires (*vide* page 67), that "the toes shall be five in number, the fifth claw turned upward;" and "the absence of the fifth toe is a disqualification." Now it is notorious that the fifth toe belongs rightfully only to the Dorking fowl (originally), and also that seven out of ten of our best Hou-

dan breeders recognize only four toes for this variety, in its French purity.

Ninth. In the classification of "Games," more than half a dozen known established varieties are omitted in the new lists entirely—as the Irish Grays, the Shawl Games, the Spangled, Birchin Duck, Blues, Red Duns, Brass Back, Blue Reds, etc., no one of which varieties do I find alluded to, even in this "revised" new standard; but *all* of which are largely bred in America, by such fanciers as Van Winkle, N. J.; Col. Meacham, Mass.; Bestor, Conn.; Bicknell, N. Y.; Hancock, Mass., and others.

Tenth. No mention is made in this work of several other distinct, well known, and long bred varieties of fowls, which are far more familiar to Eastern breeders, than are those last named—and the query is often put, upon examining this "American standard"—How are we to get our birds into future shows? To wit—the "Black Javas," the "Guilanderlands," the "Bolton Grays," the Marsh, the Forbes, the Bailies' Shanghais, etc. Why are all these varieties which we have bred for years and years, thus left out in the cold?

The formal presentation of these ten cogent reasons is made without argument, and simply in the shape of *facts*. I deem them, Mr. President, of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of yourself, and that of your official associates, and to warrant your society in attempting a complete correction of the errors herein complained of.

I desire that this communication may be received in the spirit in which it is written; but I submit, in view of the premises, that this new American Standard of Excellence, as revised under the auspices of the American Poultry Association at Buffalo, is not what the poultry fanciers and our breeders in this country want—what they need—what they expected—and what they are bound to have—sooner or later; and that is an improvement upon all former abortive and ill-planned attempts in this direction.

I could urge upon your consideration, further, the fact that your new standard is not put forth at a popular price—one dollar being at least eight times the cost of this pamphlet. I could point out what I deem grave mistakes in your admission of known cross-bred fowls in this standard's lists, as recognized varieties. I could reiterate remarks that are oft repeated among New England breeders, to the effect that all these faults of omission and commission point indubitably to a purpose, on the part of a few managers, at the expense of the many poultry men in this country, but I forbear to enlarge for the present.

As I have publicly suggested, I repeat it—the fanciers and breeders of America demand "a new deal" in this standard matter. Will it be agreeable to you and your associates to call another Convention of *all* interested in this subject, at a conveniently early day, and at a central place, where we may come together *en masse*, and in open meeting discuss and vote upon this subject of a *final* revision of the American standard, where *all* parties may have the opportunity to hear and be heard, without being compelled to pay three dollars for the privilege?

Through such means, the standard that we all want, and need, may be properly and appropriately arranged, and we may thus get, in my opinion, a reliable work, which every fancier in America will thankfully accept as authority, and which every Society will immediately adopt as a useful, practical, applicable, and acceptable "American Standard of Excellence."

I am respectfully yours,

MELROSE, MASS., May, 1874.

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A SENSIBLE PROPOSAL.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

Your *Fanciers' Journal*, through its contributor, Mr. Burnham, has taken the initiative in a matter of the greatest importance to poultry interests, and I was pleased to see, in a recent number of your admirable weekly, his ideas of the new National American Standard and its projectors. Mr. Burnham is a veteran in poultry breeding, and his advice on this subject of properly revising our standard is well-timed. If such a convention as he suggests could be held this summer, it would undoubtedly be attended by our poultry men generally; and in an open, fair meeting, where all could be heard, a good many new ideas and valuable hints as to what we ought to have in an American standard would be brought out to manifest general advantage. Whatever may be done, one thing is evident, and that is that this last "revision" of the standard is no advance on former efforts of the kind, and cannot answer the purpose or fulfil the expectations of American poulterers. To say nothing of its mistakes, omissions, inconsistencies, and glaring contradictions, the rules laid down at its commencement, *controlling our judges at exhibitions*, are strikingly in bad taste, and to my mind altogether superfluous. I hope a new convention will be held, and I trust that such meeting will be fully attended. In this way, I think, we may not only correct the errors of this almost useless work, but manage to get out a good American standard. C. H. E.

BOSTON, April, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. SECRETARY RALPH'S CARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Will you allow me a few lines of space in your columns on the subject of the proposed new "standard," to say that the card published in No. 18 of your paper by Edmund S. Ralph, Esq., Secretary of the American Poultry Association, is very fair and courteous, as well as prompt in response to the published criticisms of the work in question? But, at the same time, I would like to ask what are we who have bought "the incomplete and erroneous first edition" he alludes to, to do with it? How, when it is corrected and again "revised," shall we get the proposed second edition? Must we invest another dollar each for this last attempt? Will that be final, if arranged by the Executive Committee aforesaid only? Before printing any more editions of this work any way, I think we had better have the "free and full discussion" he suggests, in open convention somewhere, where all American poultry men can be heard and consulted with as to what this "second edition" should contain. It is immaterial *who* calls this convention. If the National Association choose to do so, well and good. But do not let us have any more editions of *this* work till "the back counties shall have been heard from," as suggested by half a dozen of your correspondents lately.

Respectfully,

RIGHT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

OMISSIONS IN THE NEW STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I can't do it—I wish I could—but I am quite "disqualified" to put the question so cleverly to the point as your spicy, well-posted, and experienced correspondent, Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Massachusetts, has accomplished it.

I have read all of this trenchant writer's published books on poultry matters, his funny record of the "history of the hen fever" included; and what he don't know about fowl raising in America, is not worth knowing. I fancy he writes ably as well as pleasantly, and I peruse his contributions to the *Fanciers' Journal* and elsewhere with great pleasure. In this actively controverted matter of the new Standard of Excellence, among the well known varieties of domestic birds that are not alluded to in the official lists, I am acquainted with three or four distinct breeds, which, it strikes me, ought to find a place in any complete American Standard. There are the "Sumatra Game," the "Dominique Game," and the famous "Dun Games;" also, the "Bolton Grays" or "Cradle fowls," these last being better known in many quarters than several more modern breeds, and a beautiful bird they are, altogether—called sometimes Dutch or everlasting layers, from their noted prolificness in this respect.

It strikes me that the "American Poultry Association" are bound to call a new convention for their own credit. I agree with Mr. Burnham that a convention ought to be called by somebody, and I coincide with you that there does not seem to be need for such call outside of the present existing national society, the officers of which, generally, must have discovered ere this that the new standard they have thrown together so carelessly, is not what was anticipated at their hands, and that it cannot come into use among State poultry societies as it now stands.

In the first part of this little book, the chapter of "directions to judges" is very objectionable, and to my view is simply impracticable, taken in connection with the contradictory particulars that erroneously appear in the body of the standard; besides this, as several of your writers suggest, these directions or positive instructions are quite unnecessary, and by their dogmatical wording are rendered absolutely nugatory, as well as presumptuous.

If a new convention be held, I hope it will be fully attended by poultry men from all the States; and I trust that the next attempts to fix up a good American standard will be more successful in the end. I have so far failed to find a single article in our poultry journals in favor of this one-dollar pamphlet. Has it got no friends?

Respectfully yours,

S. T. HOWELL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PROPOSED NEW CONVENTION.

YOUR leading editorial in No. 18 is very judicious in its recommendations as to the calling of another convention, to revise the last revised standard. No one will object to your mode; i.e., that such convention be called by the American Poultry Association, whose officers ask for a fair, honest criticism of their doings, etc.

This is just as it should be. If this society choose to call a new convention, and will make their invitation broad enough to admit all classes of poultry men who may be permitted to take part in the deliberations, without being obliged to pay \$3 for the chance (unless they choose to donate this sum), everybody will be satisfied with the arrangement, and ought to be so. Such a meeting would be very largely attended, no doubt. Those who could not, or would not attend, must make themselves content with the doings of such a convention; for, if they absent them-

selves, it is their fault if things are not settled exactly to their liking; at least all societies and all interests may easily be represented there by delegates, friends, or neighbors of necessary absentees.

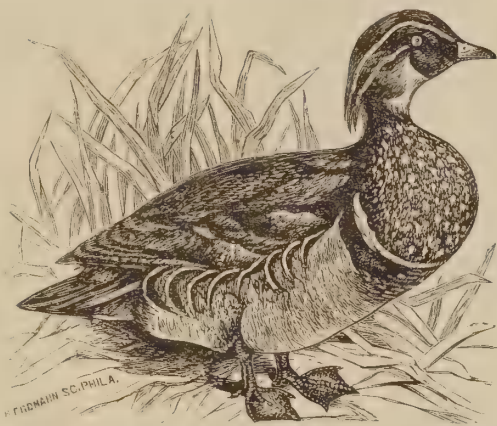
Let us have a Convention called. The Executive Committee of the American Association is composed of but twenty men, and a "baker's dozen" could hardly be got together at once out of this score of gentlemen, scattered as they are from Maine to California; and these dozen men ought not to be asked to revise this standard by themselves. It is the people's work to do, and the masses should meet and complete it rightfully, in concert with this Association. No one can justly object to this plan. B.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE WOOD DUCK.



THIS is a most beautiful specimen of the web-footed tribe, differing from most other sorts by the habit of constructing its nest in the hollow or decayed portions of trees, and sometimes by laying sticks across the forked branches, from which the young drop into the water. They only remain in this latitude through the summer, and at the approach of cold weather emigrate to a warmer clime; hence it is sometimes called the "Summer or Carolina Duck," which closely resembles in appearance the Chinese Mandarin. It is known in the United States from the northern to the southern limits, as well as an inhabitant of Mexico and the West India Islands.

They are often seen in quantities in the New York and Philadelphia markets, though the flesh is said to be inferior to the Blue-winged Teal. Its food consists of seeds, wild oats, insects, and aquatic plants.

In this State the female usually lays, early in May, eggs

of an oval shape, resembling polished ivory in color. Incubation lasts twenty-five days. When they are hatched some distance from the water the mother carries the young from the nest in the tree to it, where a flock of them skimming about is very ornamental. They may be domesticated by setting the eggs under a hen or tame duck, and approaching the young quite frequently until they become familiar, never allowing them to become suddenly or unnecessarily frightened. As they become domesticated they increase in size, and if the birds are properly moulted, by attention and proper food, their crests become more and more developed, and the plumage more brilliant, but they will not breed in confinement until they become accustomed to their abode and contented therein.

Their great beauty renders thorough domestication so desirable that no prejudice in favor of small size should be allowed to interpose, as no poultry show is complete in their absence. The adult drake has a red bill, margined with black, and having a black spot between the nostrils, and a sort of hooked projection at the end. The irides of the eye are orange-red. Crown of head and crest pendant of a rich glossy bronze-green, and beautifully marked with a line of pure white running over the eye and another behind it, producing a very striking appearance. Chin, throat, and color round the neck pure white. Breast dark violet brown, marked with spots of white, increasing in size until they spread into the white of the belly. Sides under the wings thickly and beautifully marked with fine, undulating, parallel lines of black on a ground of yellowish-drab. Tail coverts long, of a hair-like texture at the sides, over which they droop, and are of a deep greenish-black. Back dusty brown.

The female has a smaller crest on the head, with a crown of dark purple, a bar of white behind the eye, white chin and throat; neck drab, breast dusky brown, with gold and greenish reflections. Tail is shorter, and the hair-like coverts of the male wanting. Altogether their plumage is splendid and attractive.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ABOUT BLACK RUSSIANS.

BELIEVING it is well that we should know as much as possible about the different breeds of fowls, and believing that the economic value of fowls particularly should be well understood by those at least who breed them for profit, I venture in this short article to offer a word of protest against the praise which has been lavished on the particular breed known as Black Russians.

I was first led to think favorably of them through a circular forwarded me several years ago by one who was at the time breeding them. I corresponded for some time with this breeder with the intention of testing the fowls, but the replies I got were not altogether satisfactory.

It will be recollected by many of my readers that some eighteen months ago an illustrated article appeared in the *Poultry World*, giving a brief description of the fowls. The writer cautiously says: "They appear to have useful economical qualities, prodigious reports having been made of their laying qualities, &c." Believing that the writer of the article was deceived, like myself, I have nothing to say and lay no blame to him. The truth is I believed too implicitly in the representations of several who were interested in the breed, and bought some of these fowls. I do not find

them at all as represented. Finding that I had been misled, I wrote, several weeks ago, to the gentleman of whom I bought them, giving my opinion of the breed in general, and asking whether his experience agreed with mine or not, as I wished to know whether I was the exception to the rule. His reply was this: "I must confess I think you are right about Black Russians; like yourself, I was deceived by the misrepresentations made by others." This gentleman, it should be mentioned here, was entirely honorable in the transaction, and when he sent the fowls he particularly requested that if I was not satisfied with them I should fix my own price. It being a fair business transaction and no fault of his, I paid what I promised.

But to the economic value of these fowls. Does anybody know any good of them? I expected to sell a few dozen eggs, and so advertised, but I have been a little disappointed. I have three hens. One has laid two clutches of eggs, one clutch four in number, and the other two; another hen has laid one clutch of egg, one in number. Thus from my three hens I have received seven eggs in as many weeks. Now that is a "prodigious report," but it is true, and the best I can make.

I find the fowls small, though one hen is at least a year old. In size they do not compare favorably with ordinary barnyard stock; and as egg producers, I should as soon think of keeping a flock of canary birds to keep me in custards and omelets. I hope those who are breeding them more extensively will be able to say something good in their favor, and I beg their pardon for the apparently strong language I may use, but a more arrant humbug in feathers than Black Russian fowls has never come to my notice.

I feel all the more free to write this article since I have not sold my fowls. My opinion of them can be no more strongly expressed than by stating that I have turned them out with some barnyard fowls, and still I get no eggs from them. They are still for sale to any one who wants that class of stock. They cost me something over twelve dollars, but it will not be a safe operation for any one to offer me half that sum if he does not want the fowls. It may be that they will lay some time, but I shall not wait any longer. Under the circumstances, of course, I have no eggs to sell at present, hence I hope I shall not be ungenerously accused of advertising my stock. The only axe I have to grind is the one which will soon take their heads off. I would, however, like to have enough of eggs to pay for the corn and wheat they have eaten.

I have not written this without fear that I may be doing some one an injury unconsciously, and yet I feel that if my experience is not an exceptional one, it is but right and proper that the public should know the economic value, not only of this breed of fowls, but of every other, and that if their defects are great they should be known to all.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HEREDITARY FANCIES.

FRIEND WADE.

After being out among my fowls, or studying the published pedigrees, reading the numerous advertisements, or pouring over again and again the many interesting articles in the poultry papers, I sometimes talk in the presence of

my family with no little enthusiasm upon the subject and matter in which I find so much interest, and not unfrequently our only daughter will exclaim, "Now, Pa, you surely are chicken crazy!" And yet she ardently loves her Sebrights and canary, and would welcome to the line a pair of pigeons also. But, because of her earnest exclamations with so much seeming astonishment, I ask myself, "Why is it thus with me? and why can some see the finest points in a fowl and cannot discover a serious blemish in a horse?" There must be a legitimate cause for all this, and I have been led to look for it in my own case, as I frequently look after the track and developments in breeding stock. Now, sir, it must be *blood*. All this in me could not be the result of mere education, for my father never really had the hen fever in his life; even the slight symptoms were succeeded with a chill that left its mark; so that I could not have inherited or have been educated by him to a fancy for poultry. Only a few years ago I sent him the finest trio of Light Brahmas I could select from my flock, and he soon lost interest in them, and is now spending the leisure hours of his old age in a greenhouse, whilst I anticipate one of the felicities of advanced years to be an excellent henhouse and the finest lot of poultry in the world. The dreams of my childhood were haunted with the appearance of exquisitely-marked chickens; and why may not life be made serene in the actual indulgence of an early fancy? But there was one thing I never engaged in for a moment: cock fighting, even in the excitable period of youth, was repulsive to me.

But to the question, where did I get this fancy for poultry, loving such pets more ardently than the other domesticated animals with which our homes are made agreeable and pleasant, adding to their comfort and enjoyment? I will tell you, as I believe, I inherited it—in a measure at least—although I have not enlisted to write an essay on the transmission of quality. As I am credibly informed, my great-grandmother, in her early pioneer life, took eggs with her to her far-off rural home, surrounded at the time with dense forests. The eggs were of but little use but for food; at least they alone were a faint encouragement for a brood of chickens. Without some mode of hatching, what could she do, for there were none but wild fowls in the vast woods that surrounded their new home? But her ingenuity supplied the deficiency, and her perseverance brought out the desired brood, from which, in after days, she had to fight away the foxes and hawks. The mode of incubation was novel indeed to us moderns, who rush things by steam when nature's processes are too slow. This ancient lady actually hatched out the chicks, with which the farm was stocked with poultry, by folding the eggs carefully in cotton, and carrying them in her bosom by day and committing them to the warm hearthstone by night, so that the brood was brought out successfully. And this one fact alone, if there was no other in the history of my ancestors, leads me to suppose that I have inherited something of my tastes with their blood.

I also discover a moral in this, and would speak from the standpoint of experience, and say to parents, if your child evinces a bent of mind and a desire for a lawful, honorable pursuit, *cultivate it*; for I apprehend that many a good farmer, merchant, and mechanic has been spoiled in the attempt to make a poor minister, lawyer, or doctor; and *vice versa* is equally true. I now call to mind the case of a young man, heir to a large estate, whose desire was to be

an intelligent practical farmer, but his ambitious father wanted him to take a profession, and he said to me one day: "What would you do with the boy; for he is constantly urging me to order such or such blooded stock or improved tools and machinery, the history of which he learns and gives in his letters?" My answer was: "Let him come back to this home; bring to this library the best agricultural books in the world; instruct him to study the several parts, and then go out upon the farm to superintend their practical operation." But before that father died he sorely regretted that he had urged the boy against his inclination, although it had all been done in true Christian kindness. Yet the son broke down, and, instead of occupying for a home one of the finest farms in the State, he is now the care of two fond sisters, whereas, as I view it, he might have been their support; but now even trips to Europe are unavailing, and the last I heard from them the sisters were bending beneath their load of care, being overtaken with anxiety and care on account of a much-loved brother. I know that it is a delicate and critical charge we have, to hold the minds intrusted to our training in the persons of our children into the right way of living; therefore we need great wisdom and carefulness in order to properly adjust their plastic and elastic spirits to circumstances that they make the most of an earthly existence. There is admonition in the fact that ardent pet-loving children rarely, if ever, become criminals.

But I find I have let my pen run over considerable paper, and I will quit, committing all that I have said to you. If you use it my only hope is that it do good to some of your numerous and intelligent readers.

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TAILLESS FOWLS.

FRIEND WADE.

I notice in a late issue of your *Journal*, inquiries concerning tailless fowls. Perhaps I can give some information on that subject. Forty years ago I was on a visit to the coast of Ayrshire, in Scotland,—even then I was a fancier. There I saw the "Rumpies," as they named them. On inquiry, I was told that they came from Arreen, a large island in the Firth of Clyde, which is opposite Ardessan, a very wild rocky place. Years after I saw them in Ayrshire, where they were not preserved as any particular breed. I saw them of different colors, but they were all called by the same name—"Rumpies." They were not more plenty there than in Ayrshire. As to whether nature was originally so niggardly as to afford them scarce a stump instead of a respectable tail, or whether like Labans cattle "in y e olden time" the breeding stock is so susceptible as to be guided by *sight of patterns* in the formation of progeny, I cannot say, as nature may be forcibly perverted, and yet be nature still; but these thoughts will, if indulged, lead us to the inopportune, but important study of "stirpiculture," and I will return to the facts which I wish to present for your consideration, "like produces like." In the highlands of Scotland the women who have the care of the fowls, consider it a sure sign of a careless keeper, when the fowls are seen with long tails, and they are sure to *pull them out*; so would my mother do whenever she could catch my Games in those days. Now is it not possible that such a *practice* is the original cause of the progeny eventually appearing minus tail. It is well enough understood by Game breeders, that

if they breed from fowls that have been out for fighting, that the chickens will preserve the likeness, or prove deficient in similar respects; so firmly is this believed by the best breeders in England, that when they select their breeding stock, they never even cut their combs. In the acceptance or rejection of these ideas, of course you may use your own judgment. I presume the effect which I have described in regard to the "Rumpies," may have been owing to a *long course of treatment*, by pulling out the original tails.

I continue to regard your *Journal* as a very valuable and important adjunct to fanciers literature, and to the advertising necessities of breeders and dealers, owing to its frequent visits, and I will gladly contribute for dissemination through its columns, any information which I may possess.

Truly yours,

DRACUT, MASS., April, 1874.

NEIL THOMPSON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT ROUP."

HAVING read with much interest the article from the pen of T. F. Lamb, in No. 1, and also the one from J. Y. Bicknell's in No. 16, under the above caption, it may not be amiss for me to give my experience with the affection. I rather incline to agree with Mr. Lamb, that it is the result of cold—perhaps not always—but I believe nine times out of ten it is produced by cold. Some time ago I had occasion to move my Silver Spangled Hamburgs; the day was pleasant with a cold wind from the north, that I had to face, and although I had not half a mile to go, yet before I reached home some of them showed signs of roup; this was in the morning, and by evening two-thirds of them had it bad. They were perfectly well when I went after them, and never had any symptoms of the affection before. They could not have been exposed to the disease, as that was impossible. Again, a shutter was blown open from the window of the house, containing Brahmas; the next day some of them were affected with the disease. I find the affection much easier managed among the Asiatics, than the more delicate kinds; in fact, I have no fears of it with Brahmas or Cochins, but with the more tender kinds I find it more troublesome, although I have not lost one in two years, or since I adopted the following treatment; nor do I even remove the affected one from the rest, unless the house is crowded, and then only for the benefit of the patient.

I take alum pulverized, and dissolve all that I can in a given amount of water (say an ounce), and give the patient a teaspoonful at a dose, once, twice, or four times a day, according to the severity of attack. If canker shows itself in the mouth or throat, I then pulverize chlorate of potassa, say half a teaspoonful in the alum water, and give as above. This treatment in my hands has had the happiest results.

MARLBORO, OHIO.

W. H. PARDEE.

The other day in San Francisco, at the foot of one of the wharves, a sinister-looking individual appeared with a sack in his hand. His mysterious movements excited suspicion, and he was watched. When, as he supposed, not observed, he quietly slipped the sack into the water, and it immediately disappeared, the man rapidly making his way up town. The watchers, supposing that some mysterious tragedy had been enacted, dragged the mud, recovered the sack, and discovered within it—five suffocated kittens.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 295.)

of the Fancy who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was a very complete judge of a pigeon, and would spare neither cost nor trouble to procure the best. He had one pouting cock which he valued at five pound, and a very choice collection of many other kinds. The same methods have been taken in most other countries as well as England, to gain this experimental knowledge, as in Holland, France, Spain, Germany, Turkey, Persia, and Morocco. In the three last of which places, the monarchs themselves have officers, called keepers of the pigeons. Having thus mentioned the King of Morocco, give me leave to entertain you with the following story out of the *Sieur. Mouette* in his travels through that kingdom.

"There was among the other captives in Morocco, one Bernard Bausset, a youth about twenty-five years of age, and one of the family of the Baussets, ancient consuls of Marseilles, and born in the town of Aubaigne in Provence. He had the keeping of the king's pages' clothes and arms, and of the stores laid up at the first gate of the seraglio; besides which, he taught two of the king's children to speak Spanish. That prince having taken a liking to, and desiring to raise him higher than the Christian religion would allow of, he tried all possible means to oblige him to become a Mohammedan, and perceiving he could not prevail by fair means, very often had recourse to severity and ill usage. Being one day highly provoked at his constancy, and laying hold of the pretence of two or three bits of straw he saw lying before him, and of Bausset's neglecting to cause the way between the two gates of the seraglio to be swept, he caused him to be stripped stark naked, and two blacks, with each of them a handful of leather straps to give him above five hundred stripes, so that his body was all over as black as a shoe. In this condition, he sent him with two heavy chains to be cured in our prison, and several days after called for, and asked him, 'why he stayed in the *Bitte*,' so they call the slaves' prison, 'whilst his meal was stolen?' It seems that day a sack had been taken out of one of the magazines that are near the gate of the seraglio. 'Sir,' said Bausset, 'I stayed there ever since you sent me, and durst not come away without your orders.' Hereupon the king struck at him with a spear, and hurt him under the right eye, and then ordered his guards to cast him into the *Lion's Walk*: that walk is like a court between four high walls, joining to the castle, and was parted from our *Bitte* or prison by a wall but three hands in thickness, which the lions once undermined, and had like to have got in to us.

"The youth hearing that sentence pronounced, ran to the ladder that went up to the place, intending to throw himself in, before any other came to do it. The king dismounted from his horse, and went up after, bidding him change his

religion, or he should be immediately devoured by the lions. Bausset resolutely answered, 'he was not at all concerned at it, since that was the way to make him happy, for they could take but one life from him, which would end gloriously, and he had rather the lions should devour his body, than that his soul should become a prey to devils.' Hereupon the king drew near the edge of the wall, to cast him down headlong, but Bausset, who observed him narrowly, perceiving his design, leaped himself amidst four lions, of a monstrous size, who had not been fed in three days.

"Those creatures beholding their prey, rose up, and roaring put themselves in a posture to fall on him, whilst he offered up his prayers to heaven. But they, as if withheld by some secret power, presently lay down again. Yet some of them soon after got up and made towards him, and being near passed by without touching him, among the rest, one that was most ravenous came up to him seven times, and passed by as often. Thus the captive, like another Daniel, praised God amidst those fierce creatures, which had not the power to hurt him.

"The king, who withdrew as soon as he fell in, sent twice to see whether he was devoured, and in case he was not, to offer to take him out, if he would turn Mohammedan; but he returned them the same answer he had given to the king himself. We were all at our prayers to implore the divine assistance upon him, and having made some holes through the wall, that parted us from lions to see, we encouraged him to be resolute and die, rather than renounce his religion, which he zealously promised us.

"In the meanwhile, a Spanish woman captive went to petition the king for Bausset's deliverance. She was called Mary of the Conception, born at St. Lucar de Barrameda in Andalusia; came to Mamora, to carry home her husband, who was banished, and they were both taken returning into Spain. Having abundance of wit, without the least immodesty, she had gained the king's affections, who granted her whatsoever favor she asked either for Moors or Christians. She was called the common mother of all persons in distress, for she never thought much to sue for them. Her husband, whose name was John de Cormona, and she, had had the charge of the king's pigeons, and fed the lions. The king, having a kindness for Bausset, was pleased she should intercede, and gave orders immediately to have him taken out. No sooner had he spoke the word, than all the pages ran, striving who should be foremost, and left the king alone, at the first entrance into the seraglio, which so highly offended him, that he called them back, and laid eight of them on the floor, all bloody and wounded with his scimitar.

"However, when his wrath was appeased, the captive woman redoubled her entreaties so earnestly, that he could not refuse her, but ordered that she should go with her husband and one Prieur, a surgeon of Poitiers, to take Bausset from among the lions, which was accordingly done, when he had been there five hours, for he leaped in at four, and came out at nine. Some days after, the lions showed not the same respect to three fakirs or doctors of the law of Mohammed, who took upon them to reprove the king for his cruelty, and were therefore cast into the same place, and immediately torn in pieces by the lions."

This story was well attested, brought to Paris, and put into the hands of the reverend fathers, the mercenarians of Paris, to satisfy such as may call the truth of it in question. However, I had not made use of this story, only as it shows

(To be continued.)

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1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60,	"32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Bucks. County Poultry Association intend to occupy a front seat the approaching season. Its members are making every effort to secure good and honorable judges, completing an elaborate premium list, securing fine stock, &c. They also have under consideration the desirability of changing the name of Bucks County Poultry Association to Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, which we think a good idea, if adopted, inasmuch as the Eastern division of Pennsylvania has not been fully represented (in name at least) as the "Western" has. The members are in earnest, and we believe the society would be worthy of its contemplated name. From present indications, Doylestown and its vicinity will soon become noted for its shows of fowls as well as for its highly successful agricultural exhibitions. We learn that one of the officers, Dr. A. M. Dickie, has just secured what is reported to be the best trio of Dominiques in New England.

As we go to press, a note is received from Mr. Fry, of Vineland, N. J., a large breeder of fancy fowls, saying that a disease has made its appearance among his Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins, which threatens to carry off the whole flock. So far, those from one to four weeks old only have been attacked. The first symptom is closing of the eyes, which the chick apparently has not the power to open, and stands about moping. The younger ones either die off at this stage or the heads swell and water runs out of the eyes. They refuse to eat (perhaps because they cannot see, which would seem reasonable), dwindle away, and die. So far, such remedies as have been tried have been of no avail.

If any of our readers have had a similar experience and know of a certain cure, we shall be glad to publish it for the benefit of all concerned.

To us the affection seems to be of the nature of an influenza or cold, which is communicated. As a preventive we should feed those able to eat with coarse ground corn and oat meal, mixed with a little cayenne pepper and salt, well scalded, and given while warm for breakfast and supper. This might also be fed in pellets to those unable to see. We would dissolve in their drinking water a piece of copperas, or about a teaspoonful to two quarts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PREMIUM FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

MR. WADE.

Feeling an interest in sustaining a poultry *weekly*, also having a pecuniary interest (having adopted your *Journal* as an advertising medium), we will make the following offer in addition to the premiums offered by the publisher: To the first person sending you cash for three new subscribers we will send, delivered free at Fitchburg, Mass., Express Company's office, four dozen Ashby nest eggs, or one sitting Aylesbury Duck eggs, or one sitting Partridge Cochin eggs, or one sitting White Leghorn eggs. For description of all the above, see advertisement in this *Journal*.

A. & L. DEMMON.

PET FARM, ASHBY, MASS., May 1, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find check to pay year's subscription for *Journal*; balance place to my credit. I fully intended sending you advertisement, but it would only add to my trouble, as orders are coming in faster than I can supply them. I am glad to inform you that the fancy is spreading in Canada, and that the majority of my orders are Canadian. I am very much pleased with the *Journal*, and wish it every success, hoping it may go on and prosper in your hands. Will not fail to send advertisement in due time.

Yours truly,

DANIEL ALLEN.

GALT, ONT., CANADA, April 28, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NEST EGGS.

No one thing in the poultry business has caused us more trouble and vexation than nest eggs. Years ago we used a common egg, and every little while got a sound rating from our customers for leaving them an egg addled or with a half-hatched chick in it. Then we tried old eggs plainly marked with ink, and the shells would wear thin and break, and so give the hens a bad habit. Next came glass eggs, but they were heavy and hard, and the hens' eggs were frequently broken by contact with them, so that the hens acquired the habit of eating them, and so destroyed the usefulness of the entire flock. We have been trying the *no* nest egg system this season, but the biddies are continually seeking new nests, and as soon as the snow is off the ground lay everywhere but where you want them to. But now we feel like exclaiming Eureka! We are using with great satisfaction the Ashby nest eggs, made of a hard wood, but very light and elastic, and seem to be "about the thing." No hens' eggs are broken, and there is no breaking the nest eggs.

E. S. DEMMON.

FITCHBURG, MASS., May 2, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE NEW STANDARD.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: There are but few who are satisfied, and perhaps justly so, with the new standard, but I think that they are too strong in their condemnation of those that labored at Buffalo to get up the standard. They forget in their condemnation, I think, that they were all invited to attend,

and as they did not choose to go, or it was not convenient, they should give their agents, which they made those that did go, credit for doing the best they could in so short a time. My idea is that the American Association should invite well-known breeders of each class to give their standard through the journals, and let the public criticise each class, and we would soon find where the *just* faults are, so as to make up a standard. It will benefit the public and help all that are not well up in the points to see and know what should be. None of us are too wise to learn, and I hope, from the pleasure I take in fowls, that I never will know, as some think they do, all that there is to learn about them—only become more perfect in their management. Let this discussion go on all summer, and then the American Association call together all accredited fanciers and breeders to a free and open discussion to frame a standard that we shall all be satisfied with, if that is possible.

Yours truly,

JNO. D. OAKFORD.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A LIBERAL OFFER.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

I highly value your paper, and desire that it may add many fold to its already large circulation, and in order to lend my aid to that end, I will give two sittings of Brown Leghorn eggs to any person sending you five new subscribers, accompanied with the cash. Eggs from my pedigree stock, fresh, and well packed, and delivered to express.

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. WALTON.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., April 13, 1874.

ITEMS.

There is a farmer near Flushing who owns a Kentucky-bred mule that has, within the last thirty days, kicked in seventeen barn doors, unroofed a dozen chicken coops, and trampled the life out of four of his favorite pigs. He calls it Ben Butler.

Among Dr. Livingstone's effects were found a great many letters bearing the dates of 1869, '70, '71, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry Rawlinson and others, which had never been sent to these gentlemen. There were also found the Doctor's favorite gold-banded cap, and Mr. Stanley's card.

They have sharp lawyers down East. One of them, marketing for a dinner, asks a poultry dealer, "Is that turkey a young one?" "Yes, sir." "Will you take your oath on it?" "Certainly, I will." Lawyer administers the oath, charges \$1 for the service, and takes his pay in poultry.

Seth Green is not prepared to say whether salmon trout, which is the lake trout under another name can be successfully propagated in rivers, but thinks the experiment worth trying. He says: "If I had made one success to ten failures since I began to experiment in fish culture the art would be many years in advance of what it is now. I made fifty experiments on a shad fishing box before I achieved a success. That was in the year 1867, and I should have been experimenting until this time if I had not made a success. That box will be the means of stocking all our rivers with shad for all time to come."

Some boys in Salem recently borrowed two eggs from a neighbor's hennery, and after boiling them in a calico bag returned them to the nest. The boiling process left the eggs covered with the figures of the calico, and the excited owner exhibited these curiosities far and near, and sought in vain for an explanation of this "curious freak of nature."

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.—A letter from Wilmington says: "Should the blossoms all mature, the peach crop will be one of the largest ever dreamed of, and from present indications it will be the heaviest yet marketed. There has been no failure to bloom except in isolated districts, and these not in the midst of the greatest producing sections."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—John Morrow, driver of a cinder team at D. O. Hitner's iron furnace, Spring Mills, was arrested by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Monday last, charged with cruelly beating his team with a club. After a hearing he was adjudged guilty and required to pay a fine of \$10 and costs by Squire William Haywood, Conshohocken.

There is a man in Brown County, Ind., who is most portentously paternal. Thrice has he led a blushing bride to the altar. No. 1 brought him ten pledges; No. 2 brought him also ten; the present incumbent, eight. The grand total up to August 7, 1873, is therefore twenty-eight. Still this patriarch is ambitious. He sighs for thirty! What a forcible illustration of the unsatisfactory nature of all earthly honors.

A noted hunter of South Hero fears that he has been the victim of a "sell." He has a gun that scatters shot badly. A while ago he saw an advertisement in a city paper offering to send information whereby "scattering" of shot could be effectually prevented on receipt of fifty cents. He sent the money, and in due time was informed that to prevent his gun from "scattering" he should "put in only one shot."

Pigeon shooting was recently introduced into Portugal. The shooting took place in the royal gardens near the Aguda Palace, Lisbon. The King and the Infante, Dom Augusto, took part in the sport. The Queen did not, although she is an excellent shot. The birds were supplied by Offer, of London, and the honors of the day were carried off by the King and M. Osborne Sawpayo, who shot ties, each killing his three birds.

The preservation of the American Buffalo is agitating the *London Telegraph*. That journal, making an eloquent appeal on their behalf, declares that their extermination would be a national calamity to the inhabitants of North America, and suggests that an act of Congress might put an end to their indiscriminate slaughter. The same subject has exercised the minds of our own people. The slaughter of these valuable food animals has been wanton to the degree of crime. But an act of Congress would have but little virtue with those who slay the buffalo in mere "sport," or to satisfy the brute appetite for killing. Given, a herd of buffalo in sight of such a man, with horse and rifle or revolver, and the broad plains before him, with not a house or another human being to act as witness within a hundred miles, and the buffalo will have but a poor tenure of life, if nothing but an act of Congress stands between him and the average ranger of the plains.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A WORD FOR THE BIRDS.

It is the sacred duty of every cultivator of the soil to care for and protect the birds. No matter whether he be farmer, trucker, nurseryman, or small fruit grower, insectivorous birds are an incalculable blessing to him. What if birds do once in a while eat a little ripe fruit, pull up a few growing plants, or pierce a choice tree? These same plants, these very trees, the birds in the spring saved from a sure death by insects; and yet, because they now, when the insects are scarce, get part of their subsistence from fruit, grain, and berries, we bring out all the rusty old firearms in the house with which to shoot them. Is this not the basest kind of ingratitude? One insect—thousands of the same species birds devour each day—will do more harm to our plants and trees than the birds accomplish in the course of their lives. This perhaps looks exaggerated, but nevertheless every word of it is pure truth.

Take the birds from our land and the insects, having nothing to interrupt their multiplying, will increase so rapidly as to swarm over the country like the "plague of fleas," destroying every green thing growing. We can only approach this fact by considering that a female insect sometimes produces over a million young at a time, and these having no birds to thin them out, their number would soon become enormous.

A wren—one of the smallest of our birds—devours in the course of twenty-four hours over a thousand insects. Thus we see how the birds hold in sway this enormous host.

Even the blackbird more than compensates by the grubs and worms it devours in the spring for the corn it destroys in the autumn. In 1749 a legal reward of three pence per dozen for blackbirds was offered by the Eastern States. But a total loss of crops by the depredations of insects was the result of this barbarous measure, and the law had to be repealed.

In the spring, when the robin devours grubs and insects, we encourage him to build near our houses; but later in the season, when insects fail him and he occasionally refreshes himself on a ripe cherry, we pepper away at him with an old shot-gun. Meanwhile enough cherries are rotting on the ground to suffice a hundred robins a whole season. Alas, what a base return for the good he did in the spring!

Why destroy the inoffensive barn owl? In one night he will devour more rats and mice than grimalkin can catch in a week. If one makes its home in your barn, instead of telling the boys to kill it, encourage it to remain. Barn owls *will not* harm the pigeons, but will soon clear your barn of rats and mice.

King birds—one of man's best feathered friends—suffer persecution because some one has circulated a report that they feed almost solely upon honey bees. This idea is erroneous. Perhaps once in a great while they will eat a honey bee, but very seldom. No chicken hawk will approach your hen-house if a pair of king birds tenant a tree near by.

Thus I might go on enumerating numerous other birds

that suffer persecution because of false reports circulating concerning their evil qualities, and refute each charge, but I refrain from want of space.

Kill your cats and encourage barn owls to make their residence in your barn. It costs nothing to keep them, and they never lap the cream from off the milk, eat your young squabs, or kill the young rabbits; and they will do their work of clearing the premises of rats and mice much more effectively than pussy. Build boxes for the martins and blue birds. Put up old shoes, boots, hats—anything with a hole in for entrance—all around your farm for the wrens to build in—they will do it. Loan your empty chimneys to the swallows. Never attempt to smoke them out, as some heathen persons do. In the winter throw the crumbs from the table to the little birds. Sweep up the oats, wheat, etc., that lay loose on the barn floor, and give it to the larks and quails.

Thoroughly trounce every youngster you catch stealing birds' eggs. Prosecute every vagrant "pot-hunter" you find shooting on your premises. If you ever have the "blues," vent your wrath on these destroyers of God's feathered creatures; it will do you good. Bring up your children to love and protect these beautiful songsters.

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GUINEA PIGS.

SOMEHOW these pets of my childhood have fallen into disrepute among the youngsters of later days. Well, no matter; I will, for the sake of gone-by days, endeavor to say something in their favor. They will not bite or scratch, nor are they as liable to disease as the rabbit, and are much more prolific than the latter, generally having eight or ten at a time. As their young seldom die, they raise more than the rabbit usually does. When they are kept solely for pets, I do not see but that they answer that purpose quite as well as any other animal. A house for them can be made from an old dry-goods box, with fine shavings or hay for bedding. Their food should be oats, clover, etc. They will eat anything without injury a rabbit will, and a great many things a rabbit will not. Keep them in a dry place, and allow them but little water, and you will never be troubled by disease appearing among your pets. You need not keep the buck separated from the doe; he will not eat the young, as the male rabbit does when allowed to remain with the doe.

Some say Guinea pigs will destroy rats. To this I can say nothing, either in the affirmative or negative. When I kept them there were no rats to trouble me. But a friend once told me he knew of a person who kept them during the winter in a hay-mow, and that he had seen them repeatedly kill rats and mice.

PHILO.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A CHEAP BIRD-BOX.

A box for birds to build in can be very easily made, and with little expense, by merely putting a peaked cover over the tops of the fence posts, making an auger-hole in one of the sides for the birds to enter. The plan is very simple, and it will answer the purpose for which it is intended as well as a more costly box; besides, the cover preserves the post from decay at the top, and adds greatly to its beauty.

D. L. T.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FLYING SQUIRRELS.

MUCH has been said in previous numbers of the *Journal* about pets, which are the best kind, etc., but I think there are none of them equal to the flying squirrel in beauty or agility. I had two last year, and was very sorry to part with them. I procured them while young from out of a hollow tree. Taking them home, I put them in an empty starch box, with a little cotton and dry grass for bedding. This they rolled up into a hollow ball, with a small hole at one end for entrance. No torturous wheel was affixed to their box for them to wear their lives out in turning. This box was all the cage in which they were confined. I fed them on the kernels of hickory nuts and chestnuts until they were old enough to crack the nuts themselves. After three months of confinement I allowed them their liberty. They never returned to their native haunts, but remained in and about the house. They would crawl up my pant-legs, lie in my lap for hours at a time if I would let them, and search my pockets for peanuts. They always ran out of doors through the pump-trough, and came in by the same way. When the nights were too warm for them to remain in the house they would sleep in a hole up an old apple tree. This tree was only a few steps from the house, and it was fine sport to watch them chasing each other up and down the trunk. They were dreadfully afraid of cats, and on seeing one would scamper for the hole in the pump-trough. One I called Tiger, and the other Buck. Tiger was killed by a cat, and the other ate some poisoned corn meal that was placed in the wood-shed for rats, and, after much suffering, died.

They are innocent, clean, and of little trouble. Any boy or girl who is fond of pets cannot get one that will please them better than a flying squirrel.

D. L. TROTH.

The dog tax in Virginia is levied by certain counties under special laws. Forty-five counties return \$41,000 during 1873, as the receipts from this tax, which go to the support of schools. In one county the tax brought in nearly two thousand dollars, but upwards of one thousand dollars of this amount had to be paid out for damages to farmers whose sheep had been killed by dogs. It is estimated that the entire State would produce about \$100,000 from this source of revenue, and the enactment of a general law imposing the tax is urged, partly for the purpose of obtaining this revenue and partly to induce the killing of the vagabond dogs by whom most of the sheep are killed.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, FRUITS.—Will exchange for Eggs or Fowls of Light Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, or Rouen Ducks, or Wright's New Book of Poultry (bound), or Cash. Send for our catalogue. None but first-class stock offered or wanted. Address
WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Cumberland Co., Maine.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers? JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One imported St. Bernard Bitch, 3 years old, for Fancy Pigeons, either Pouters, Carriers, Owls, Turbids, or Bald Tumblers, or \$35 cash.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Belper Cottage, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Eggs from S. S. Hamburgs, Partridge Cochins, Lt. Brahmas (Duke of York), Brown Leghorns (Kinney's), for Eggs or Fowls, White Polish, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, or Silkies. F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Brown Leghorns or Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, a Bickford Knitting Machine, a Breech-loading Rifle, a good Morton Gold Pen and Holder, with Pencil. Fowls must be first-class. Address
GEORGE W. PHILLIPPO, Onarga, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs or Fowls for Lady's Traveling Trunk or Single Buggy Harness, or Skin Lap Robe, or Wright's New Book. Good or none. Give full description. Address
WM. ATWOOD, Big Flats, Chemung Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Houdan Eggs from first-class stock for Eggs of D. Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, or P. Cochins. Pure stock wanted. Address
J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio B. B. Red Game Bantams for White Leghorns. Must be first-class; Bantams are same. W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A Camera Tube, 4-4 size, C. C. Harrison's make, for fancy Pigeons. Birds must be first-class. Address, stating what you have, and prices per pair.
W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

CARDINAL GROSBEAK OR RED BIRDS to exchange for White Mice, Bantams, or other Pets. Value of Cardinals, \$3 each. LON. HARDMAN, Dealer in Birds, &c., 815 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A really good Aylesbury Drake for a Duck of the same species, or a Rouen Drake, or a sitting of Rouen Duck Eggs. T. J. WOOLDRIDGE, French Hay P. O., Hanover Co., Va.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure Bred Houdan Eggs for sittings of Crevecoeurs, Silkies, and Partridge Cochins. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. I will also exchange several sittings of Houdans for fancy Pigeons, Tumblers and White Fantails preferred. "This way for bargains." Address
OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!—WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH A SPECIALTY. Black Spanish Cock "MOHAWK," with pure white face, mated with ten very fine Pullets, selected from my stock which took first premium at the Central N. Y. Poultry Exhibition, Utica, Jan., 1874. Also, Chicks from my stock which took first, second, and special premiums at same time. WHITE LEGHORN COCK "ONEIDA," mated with six choice Hens and Pullets (direct from the yard of J. Boardman Smith). SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG with WHITE EARLOBES, good wing-bars, and beautifully marked. All choice birds. Eggs for hatching, \$3 per dozen. Young fowls for sale after Sept. 1st. Address
S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—The undersigned, in consequence of ill-health, is reluctantly compelled to offer for sale, his business in Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., consisting of a BIRD, FLOWER, AND SEED STORE, with POULTRY YARD AND PIGEON LOFTS. New Poultry House and Pigeon Lofts have been recently built and stocked at considerable expense. There is an A-1 trade firmly established, and paying handsomely. Only business of the kind in the country. For full particulars address as above. EMBEN P. DAY.

BANTAMS.—Finding it necessary to reduce my stock, I offer for sale the following imported and premium birds:

One trio Black Red Game Bantams, imported by me, May, 1873. Chicks 1st premium, Worcester, 2d at Boston, 1874.

One trio Silver D. W. Game Bantam Fowls, 1st, Boston, 1874.

" " " " " " " " 3d, " "

" " " " " " " " 2d, " "

" " " " " " " " Cock imported 1873.

" " " " " " " " Chicks, 1st, Worcester and Boston, 1874.

" " " " " " " " 1st, Boston, 1874.

" " " " " " " " 1st, Worcester and Boston, 1874.

" " " " " " " " Fowls, 1st, Boston, 1874. Imported, '73

" " " " " " " " One pair White ditto.

" " " " " " " " 2d, Boston, 1874, Hens import'd.

" " " " " " " " 3d, " "

" " " " " " " " Chicks, 3d, " "

" " " " " " " " 4th, " "

W. B. ATKINSON, P. O. Box 530, Boston, Mass.

GERMAN CANARIES AND TALKING PARROTS.—Just received a fresh lot of Sweet-singing German Canaries and Talking Parrots. Also, Gilt Cages. Birds can be shipped any distance by express. J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCIERS' GAZETTE,

A BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' JOURNAL,

EDITED BY L. WRIGHT,

And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

SPECIMEN COPIES will be promptly mailed on receipt of TEN cents and stamp. Subscription per annum, \$4.00, postpaid, if mailed from publication office; if from this office, the subscriber will pay American postage, which is TWENTY cents per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, at the receiving office.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics. A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—I am now prepared to book and furnish Eggs from my imported and home-bred Dark and Light Brahmas; also, Partridge Cochins. Having bought in the spring of 1873 Mr. Philander Williams' (Taunton, Mass.) entire stock of Partridge Cochins, numbering some 80 odd head, consisting of all his imported, home-bred, and prize-winning fowls, which he valued very highly, and having bought of Joseph M. Wade (late Wade & Henry), Oak Lane Poultry Yards, Philadelphia, in 1873, quite a number of Dark Brahmas, among which were a number of prize-winning birds and 5 imported hens. These, in addition to my last year's importations, gives me one of the finest flocks in America. My mode of packing Eggs insures their safe carriage. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

T. S. COOPER, Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa.

HIGH BLOOD! PURE BRED!—Choice Land and Water Fowls, and Pet Stock in variety, bred by ALLEN H. FITCH, JR., Walcott, Wayne County, N. Y., who begs to inform his numerous patrons that he has purchased the entire stock of William P. Colvin, and is now prepared to furnish Eggs of the following breeds of pure-bred poultry, at live and let live prices, viz.: Light Brahmas, \$2 per dozen; Buff Cochins, \$2; Partridge Cochins, \$2; Brown Leghorns, \$3; White Leghorns, \$2; Frizzles, \$2.50; S. S. Polish, \$2; Rumpless, \$2; B. R. Game Bantams, \$3; White China Geese, \$6; Aylesbury Ducks, \$3; Bronze Turkeys, \$4; Large Black Turkeys, \$3. No charge for boxing and packing. 25 per cent. off where two dozen or more are sent in one order.

BLACK RUSSIAN CHICKS, bred by me, were awarded 1st and 2d premium at the great fair in Boston, 1873. I was also awarded 1st premium on Fowls and 1st on Chicks at Connecticut State Fair, 1873. Eggs from above stock, \$4.00 per sitting. Am selling eggs from Light Brahmas weighing from 11 to 13 pounds; partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks for \$3.00 per sitting. All first premium and standard stock. For further particulars send stamp for descriptive circular to

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

WRIGHT'S PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.—The best book on this subject for the money ever published. Price, \$2.00, free by mail. Address FANCIERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

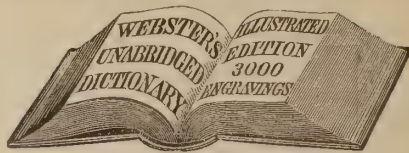
TUMBLER PIGEONS.—100 pairs Tumbler Pigeons at \$2 per pair. 50 pairs Inside Tumblers, \$4 to \$10 per pair. Also, Fantails, Turbits, Owls, Barbs, Nuns, and other varieties.
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Partridge Cochin—very finely marked birds, 3.00 "
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Send for Circular and Price List. EGGS from choice coops, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per nest. Every correspondent should mention THIS advertisement. If you will INCLOSE STAMP, I will send you my new Circular, and if requested, a SAMPLE COPY of the "JOURNAL." I have

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In either pairs or trios, which I will dispose of at reasonable prices, FOR FIRST-CLASS STOCK! Every variety! Correspondence solicited, and cheerfully answered promptly. My fowls are bred with great care, from the most noted strains in the country. Have recently purchased the choice breeding stock of Partridge and Buff Cochins of Chas. H. Crosby, Esq., Danbury, Conn. Also, stock of Light Brahmas of H. A. Grant, Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y., and also added very choice breeding birds in nearly all varieties (many of them prize-winners). I can furnish FRESH EGGS, at short notice.

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MOCKING-BIRD TO EXCHANGE for Brown Leghorn Pullets. Also, 20,000 live Trout for sale. Eggs—Light Brahmas, Houdans, White Cochins, \$1.50 per doz. Live Mink for Breeding. Partner wanted. SPRING GROVE TROUT WORKS, Ossipee, N. H.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1874.

No. 21.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE "STANDARD."

BY GEORGE P. BURNHAM.

THE Secretary of the "American Poultry Association," E. S. Ralph, Esq., of Buffalo, invites suggestions for improving or correcting our new "Standard of Excellence." I have always had my opinion upon this rather intricate and complex question, but I have hitherto said little upon the subject, because the views of fanciers, breeders, and writers, have been so widely at variance among us, and have been found, thus far, so difficult to harmonize. In response to Mr. Ralph's public invitation, however, I submit the following as some of *my* ideas upon this vexed and vexing subject:

I think, *in primis*, that it is by no means an effective way to finally adjust and establish a practical numerical scale of points in excellence, simply through the expression of the opinions and notions of a *few* gentlemen, the majority of whom may be novices; or, at the best, but indifferently experienced breeders, partial students in chickenology, or only casual observers of the finer characteristics in varieties of poultry; and therefore I deem it of the *first* importance, with a view to readjusting our American standard, that a general meeting should be convened, where *all* our fanciers can be present who desire to be heard; for, "among *many* councilors, there is wisdom" ordinarily, more or less.

How many times, in the past dozen years or more, both in this country and in England, has the attempt been made by *limited* gatherings of poultry men to "revise" the standard? In *every* case there has resulted naught but failure to give satisfaction. At one time, one coterie; at another, another set of men; at a third, a different clique—all well meaning, and desirous to do good to the cause and themselves; but, with all their toil and earnestness, *none* ever afforded us a criterion which would work to the general welfare, convenience, and advancement of the object apparently aimed at, and so ardently desired by fanciers in this country.

To arrive at conclusions, nevertheless, we *must* have an expression of the opinions of poultry men as a basis to begin upon. We have few *experts* in America; *very* few men who are thoroughly posted as arbiters when you come down to the "fine points" of excellence in our numerous varieties of fowls. But in the aggregate (if we can get all our leading breeders once in council together), we can find one man, or one set of men, who have made themselves conversant, through studious application and practical experiment, with *one* class of birds; another man or men who know the good points in another class; and a third, fourth, or fifth who have had experience with other varieties, to the end of the chapter. And from *all* these heads and minds, in each instance, *some* share of good sense and sound suggestion may be contributed to the general good; and, after full discussion, the results may be incorporated, in part or in whole, in the text that goes to make up a complete and reliable standard.

A great many vagaries and useless hints will crop out in such a convention naturally, and the ears of the elders will inevitably be shocked at the ideas advanced by some ambitious tyros. Yet all these advisors mean well, and their very inexperience leads to healthy discussion and beneficial conclusions in the end. Thus, I say, let us hear *all* sides, and adopt the best advice we can glean from such a *general* expression of opinion.

Theoretical rules for judging the merits of fowls are invariably defective. *No* more theory can be applied, universally, in pronouncing upon the fine points of any breed whatever. What is much safer, fairer, and more reasonable is good, sound, unbiased, sensible, competent judging. Such judging is not readily attainable, I know, in this country—nor has it yet been reached, save to a limited extent, in England—for the reason I have already given, namely, that we have few qualified *experts* in America who can or will give their attention to this business professionally, and who are not interested, directly or indirectly, in certain "strains," or importations of poultry stock.

Now, the most faultless "scales" ever yet devised or promulgated have failed, so far, *by themselves*, to prove satisfactory or practicable. The "scales" have been continually the object of tinkering, year after year, and have been so changed, from time to time, as to be at last quite unrecognizable to most of us. And for this reason (if I had no other) I earnestly advocate the immediate abrogation of the "instructions to judges" that so disfigures our *latest* attempt to revise the American standard, to which formula no independent, really qualified judges can ever subscribe.

To arrive at any *conclusive*, good form of standard, must be the work of study, time, thought, and long experience. Through such channels *only* can a reliable, serviceable standard be afforded. No mere voting, speechifying, and acquiescing in the multifarious, crude views of a dozen or a score of men (led by one or two or half a dozen among them who *do* know something of poultry points), can ever give us a proper, just, equitable Standard of Excellence. I repeat it, *time* must be devoted to its construction, correspondence invited, the interchange of practical opinions duly considered; and all this advice and study must be generally contributed to the main effort by *all* parties interested, then fairly weighed, and sifted, and examined, pro and con, before the finality shall be tabulated and put forth as our criterion to *breed* up to and judge by.

As to the maximum of the numerical scale, I think 50 points quite as good and as serviceable as 100 or 1000 could be. Since the present standard has been fixed at 100 points in perfection, however, it is just as well perhaps to leave it there.

I would make symmetry *first* in the list in Games, in Brahmas, in Cochins, in Black Spanish, &c.; condition *second*, in all classes, especially the layer varieties; color and markings *third*; weight and size *fourth* in the China

breeds; general style and carriage *fifth*; comb, head, wattles, and hackles *sixth*; limbs, feathering thereof, &c., *seventh*; and so on to the end in detail. And I would especially contend for *consistency* in the numbers of points accorded to any qualifications in a class of fowls of more than one *variety*; so that, for example, in *Light Brahmas*, symmetry should not be counted at 10 points, while in the *Dark Brahmas* symmetry should be counted at 15 points, as the new American standard indicates. Is there any reason nameable why we should aim to breed either of these fine varieties differently, so far as their *symmetry* is concerned? Or, to go one step further toward the ridiculous, let me ask *why* *Dark Brahmas*' feet should be feathered to the ends of outside and middle toes, while *Light Brahmas* are as explicitly required (in this last standard) *not* to be feathered on the middle toes? Whichever way may be most desirable, breed for it, but let both colors of this *same* fowl be "pointed" and "qualified" alike.

These manifest blunders are suggested by way of correction only. Such paradoxical nonsense simply raises a smile at the expense of the men who set up such silly "rules" to govern us in breeding poultry, to say nothing of their needlessness and utter impracticability. In fine, to avoid making this article tedious, let me recapitulate my suggestions briefly:

I would now have a general convention called by the "American Poultry Association," or otherwise, at some point most convenient for the majority of fanciers, say in July or August. I would have this convention attended *fully* by all the friends to improvement in American poultry. I would then and there invite and allow the fullest discussion on this standard question. I would *not* charge the people three dollars for the opportunity thus to "free their minds" upon this important subject. I would have everything conducted fairly, openly, good naturedly, and pleasantly, with a view to making everybody contented with the results we shall aim to compass. I would recommend the choice of *qualified* committees to report upon the details of the different requirements in the standard, as to points of excellence for breeding. I would *not* ask those committees to so "report in three days time, without fail." I would give each committee all the time they need to do their work *thoroughly*, advisedly, and *well*; and permit all who cannot readily report to the convention direct to take their work home with them, and report when they have had leisure to complete it, within reasonable limits. I would not, on any pretence, hurry this matter, unduly, on *this* occasion. I would have the Executive Committee subsequently call a final meeting (when all is submitted), at which any leading breeders should, for this purpose only, also be permitted to meet with them, to *conclude* and put into form the contents for the revised work. Whatever good, feasible matter is contained in former standards, retain or adopt in this. I would then publish the work at the lowest price it can be put upon the market for, and be *well* done, without "copy-righting."

And I believe that *such* a standard would be welcomed and adopted by every poultry society in the United States; while breeders, dealers, and fanciers would gladly purchase them, at wholesale, for gratuitous distribution among their customers to a large extent, thus aiding in disseminating the information such a book ought to contain, and indirectly "helping the cause along" among the people at large; who may be chicken-raisers, but who do *not* belong to any regularly organized association.

While I lay claim to no superior knowledge regarding the subject thus presented, it seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the above hints can hardly be found fault with. They are submitted in good faith, at least, by an experienced breeder, and I trust the views herein set down may be received for what they may seem to be intrinsically worth.

MELROSE, MASS., May, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR OF FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

The Poultry Association and its action has caused numerous comments and criticisms in the columns of many of the agricultural publications of the land and in the pages of the *Journal*. Some of them seem to be rather severe, but it must be admitted that too many of them are well merited. More than one of the writers who are ready to impugn the motives of the organizers of the Association should bear in mind that their past transactions have not always been above reproach, and for that reason their opposition might cause suspicion rather than confidence; yet many of them are veterans in our cause, and their experience and years of study entitle their opinions to due weight.

The abortion of a book to which the Association stands sponsor, and for which it has the impudence to demand one dollar, is deserving of all the slurs and sneers it has received. Already the Association, almost officially, admits as much, and have taken steps looking to improvement. They demand an opportunity to make amends for their shortcomings, and it is only proper that the fancy of the country give them the desired opportunity to place themselves right before the world.

I am only an amateur, in my third year of "the fever," having exhibited but three times, and contented myself with five prizes; yet I desire to offer a few suggestions regarding the Association for the attention of my seniors:

In the first place allow me to suggest a radical change in Article II of the Constitution. In my opinion, the object of the Association should have some other point than "always be for the perfection of the *American Standard of Excellence*;" for if this standard is ever attained, the principal object of the Association is accomplished, and it would naturally die. I have no objection to the Association owning their present "standard," and if they succeed in compiling a valuable one, they should certainly retain possession of it. Unless the future efforts of the Association shall be more able than their past have been, I doubt if they are often called upon to "advise with and assist all poultry organizations . . . in the selection of judges in good standing and ability," and I fear it will not receive the cordial support and co-operation of local poultry associations.


If the "A. P. A." has no other aim than the management of the Standard of Excellence, and no other means of support than the profits made on the work, it had better dissolve, and make way for an association with other and nobler aspirations. Were it understood by farmers and the fancy that every member of this Association could be depended upon for strict, honest, and upright dealing, it would be worth at least twenty-five dollars to a breeder to have the privilege of advertising himself as a member of the "A. P. A.;" and here is the foundation of a successful association—a vein that, if properly worked, is of more value (not only to an association, but to the entire fancy of the

country) than all the present organizations has yet accomplished. There is, however, one serious obstacle. Several of the present members of the "A. P. A." must resign or reform. I see in the list the name of a breeder from Central New York who is now sending circulars through the country admitting that he loaned a man "only fair" Duckwing Games from which to advertise eggs as from imported stock. I have had dealings with the same party: a trio of Crevecoeurs, which I purchased of him for breeding purposes, arrived with a cockerel having splashes of gold in his hackles as big as the end of my thumb; he was good eating, however, after I got a little flesh on him. Another breeder, with yards near New York city, would object to showing, as samples of his stock, chicks that I got from eggs purchased of him for Crevecoeurs; yet his name appears on the list. A third breeder, who hails from Worcester, Mass., I have never dealt with, but I have read his advertisements and his contributions to poultry literature; and if any person who knows what a hen is will read his contribution to the May number of the *American Agriculturist* and say that he is proper authority to be intrusted with the revision of the standard, I never wish to exhibit subject to its dictum again. Such breeders will neither give confidence to amateurs or strength to an organization.

I see in your issue of the 30th ultimo that the Secretary of the Association requests everybody to send to him corrections of errors or omissions that may have occurred in the first edition. Is it intended to embrace all these corrections in the second edition? If not, who is to decide which are worthy to go in and which shall be left out? Did it ever occur to the officers of the "A. P. A." that the appointment of a committee for each class, instructed to obtain the written ideal of each breeder in that class in the country, would enable them by a few hours collating of these opinions to arrive at a fair idea of what constitutes a perfect specimen in the minds of the breeders themselves, and this certainly would be the foundation for a "Standard of Excellence."

If the originators of this Association take immediate and definite steps for a radical improvement in their bantling, and make some efforts for the formation of an association that shall be of some benefit to the fraternity, they can succeed in uniting much of the present opposition; but if not, they will be opposed by another organization, and the result will be a spirit of contention that will work only injury.

AN AMATEUR.

 A new manner of catching rats is exciting great interest among the returning householders in Madison Avenue. A barrel is filled half-full of water. A layer of powdered cork is laid on its surface, and over this a layer of corn meal is sifted. A chair and a box or two are placed unobtrusively in the neighborhood, whereby the rat gains the edge of the barrel. He sees nothing but the meal; he has no innate ideas which teach him to beware of the treacherous foundation on which that tempting surface rests; he sniffs, he leaps, and goes gently down, through meal and cork, to his watery grave! If any of his friends see him disappear from the edge of the barrel they hasten after him to get their share of the probable plunder, and are in turn taken in by hospitable death. The plan seems effective as against the rats, but is calculated to destroy their confidence in human nature.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

As the name indicates, there is no doubt that this ancient and naturally aristocratic breed originated in Spain, as its kindred are generally found "at home" there, among which are the Andalusians and others, which are quite numerous also in many of the neighboring States bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. The Spanish are among the old-established



varieties, and are entitled to all the honors which so characteristically distinguish them, having been raised to a high degree of excellence—the effect of long and careful breeding, which is especially observable in the *white face*, which feature is the most strikingly peculiar, indicating careful and patient selections in mating. The ancestors have this trait comparatively well developed. In perfection, the white face should be of a soft and delicate texture, free from dark hairs, feathers, or other unsightly blemishes, and when well shaped the outline should extend well back behind the ear, the lobe of which should be of nearly equal length with the wattles. The next important feature is the high and single comb of the cock, which is generally much *too large* as now bred, and for exhibition purposes has to be previously supported by artificial appliances to prevent the lopping, which was once the fashion, and is still one of the sexual characteristics of the hen only. The comb should be bright red, firm, well set on the head, being thick at the base, growing gradually thinner toward the edge, and should be perfectly erect and free from twists, rising from the beak, between the nostrils, extending in an arched form over the back part of the head, and almost touching the top of the neck. The serrations should be deep, and gradually increasing in depth from the front toward the highest part. The beak should be of a deep horn-color, long, and stout.

The eyes large, perfectly free, and open. Altogether the head is comparatively large, it being long, broad, and deep sided. The neck is long and gracefully arched. Hackle abundant and extending well on to the shoulders. In appearance the breast is prominent and well rounded, the body narrowing and slanting toward the tail, which is amply adorned with gaily curved sickle feathers, and is carried nearly upright, but should not lean toward the head (on account of which defect it would be called "squirrel tailed"). The wings are held close to the body. The thighs and legs are long and neat, the latter being of a dark, leaden hue. The plumage is of the richest and glossiest black, with a metallic lustre on the higher parts. He carries himself nearly upright and very proudly, and in this respect he is excelled by no fowl, except the Game; and no breed, except the Malay, stands so high upon the legs as the Spanish fowl.



The shape, face, and plumage of the hen are also very trim and graceful, and much the same as that of the cock, allowing for the difference of sex; but the comb, though large, single, and deeply serrated, falls entirely over one side of the face, which is smaller than that of the cock, and should be free from ridges or coarseness, and there should be no apparent division of the face and ear-lobe. During the moulting season the comb of the hen will sometimes assume an upright appearance, and must not be condemned on that account, as a return to previous "condition" will have the effect of resuming the former shape. We would also add that the ear-lobes should be perfectly open, flat, and free from folds or wrinkles. The laying qualities of these non-sitters are excellent, averaging about ten to twelve dozen eggs each per annum when properly managed, though high breeding has perceptibly diminished these qualities in many strains. The egg is proportionately large, with a white, smooth shell, and of delicate flavor, which make it a most desirable market variety. The pullets usually lay at six months old, and will continue through the winter, but the hens rarely begin laying before January, after which, however, they rarely stop more than a day or two.

As table fowls they do not present so fine an appearance as their forms when covered with plumage would indicate, and are not so juicy and highly flavored as are those of many other breeds. When in good order and full of eggs, the hens, in their general make-up (heavy plumage, etc.), appear when alive much more meaty than when stripped of feathers and offal. The breast really lacks in plumpness. This sparseness or difference in appearance may be proven also by weighing them before and after dressing.

It is very difficult to distinguish the ultimate qualities in young chickens. The very best points of the least prom-

ising are often the longest deferred, but eventually exceeding the choicest appearing ones at first selected. Young fowls which show at first a plain blush or red may be discarded at once or assigned to the stew-pan; but generally those which present early, a bluish shade of the face, change slowly but gradually to the desired white, as they grow older. The choicest specimens only should be mated. To keep the yard up to a high standard, make the most careful selections, generally rejecting every bird which shows the slightest traces of deterioration.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SMALL COOPS FOR POULTRY.

HAVING frequently heard persons say they would like to keep poultry if they had the room, having the idea that fowls must have a large range to be of profit, I will give the result of my experience with five different coops of fowls for two months, March and April.

No. 1. One cock and five Dominique, Leghorn pullets. Received 160 eggs; average, 32 to each hen.

No. 2. One cock and two Black Hamburg pullets. Received 88 eggs; average, 44.

No. 3. One cock and four Golden Spangled Hamburg pullets. Received 160 eggs; average, 40.

No. 4. One cock and five Silver Spangled Hamburg hens, four years old. Received 165 eggs; average, 33.

No. 5. One cock and ten Grade Hamburg pullets. Received 370 eggs; average, 37.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been confined the four months past in coops made of lath, 13 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet high.

No. 5, Grades, have the range of a yard 24 by 40 feet.

My fowls are in good health, and the eggs hatch well; 13 chicks from 15 eggs.

CHAS. SELSER.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"POINTS" AND "MARKS."

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Yours, inclosing an inquiry from Mr. G. W. Black, with a request for me to answer, is at hand. The subject is one that has puzzled very many amateurs, and I have found a great number of fanciers, of several years' experience, with a very erroneous idea of its meaning; therefore I have thought best to answer through the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

Mr. Black asks, in effect, "What is the meaning of the numbers affixed to the scale of points?" He says, "The points are numbered, but do not explain how many pounds a fowl must weigh, but states so many numbers or points in weight."

A great deal of confusion exists from the indiscriminate application of the word "points." It is applied to the characteristics of the fowl, and also to the numerals representing the value of such particularities. To obviate this, I suggest that the term "points" should be applied exclusively to the parts of the fowl; as, for instance, head, comb, breast, wings, symmetry, &c., and that the numerical value of these points be designated as "marks." Thus we may say "symmetry, 10 marks; size and weight, 15 marks," and so on.

The numbers affixed to the points in the scale do not signify any specified amount, weight, or size, but simply the comparative value of the point designated. Take the number affixed to size in the Asiatic class, 15. This does not signify any

special number of pounds. The bird may weigh ten, twelve, or fifteen pounds; but if he is the heaviest bird on exhibition, he must be marked the highest on that point. If, however, he should be a very *small* bird, of course no judge would give him the full number.

To make my meaning a little plainer, I will illustrate it: we will take, for instance, the stone or mineral known as "amber." This is composed of carbon, 79 parts; hydrogen, $10\frac{1}{2}$ parts; oxygen, $10\frac{1}{2}$ parts—total, 100 parts. Now, when we take up a piece of amber, we know that $\frac{79}{100}$ of it is carbon; it is not necessary that the piece should weigh five, ten, or fifteen pounds; whatever the size or weight, the *relative proportion* of carbon in it remains the same. So with the other substances of which it is composed.

Now, apply this same rule to the adaptation of the scale of points, and remember that it takes one hundred marks to represent a perfect or *standard* fowl; and that no matter what the size or weight, the relative value of each point remains the same.

The amateur will, of course, meet with some difficulties in *figuring*, but a little thought on the subject, keeping the above ideas in mind, will, I think, lead him safely through.

A. M. HALSTED.

THE "WHAT IS IT?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

This peculiar fowl has finally returned to the point from which we commenced to trace its history, and as the "What Is It?" has attracted considerable attention in many parts of the United States, having been exhibited from Buffalo, N. Y., to Providence, R. I., this season, we will give the readers of your *Journal* its history and whereabouts for the last nine years.

It was left by some traveling showman at Providence, in the year 1865, and fell into the hands of Lucian L. Perry, of Providence. Very soon after, Mr. Perry gave it to Henry Richardson, of Attleboro', Mass., who kept the "What Is It?" on his yards four years, when he sold it to Mr. Nathaniel Colyer, of Pawtucket, R. I., for the sum of \$10.

Mr. Colyer soon gave it to Mr. Charles A. Sweet, President of the Western New York Poultry Association. Mr. Sweet kept the "What Is It?" four years, and after exhibiting it at Buffalo, gave it, in January, 1874, to A. D. Warren, President of the New England Poultry Association, to be exhibited at Worcester, Mass. It went from him to Philander Williams, President of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, and was exhibited at Boston; from there to Woonsocket, and from Woonsocket it has returned, like the "bad penny," to Providence, and is now on exhibition at Howard Hall, with the other "thousand and one" fowls and animals alive or "set up" by the *Taxidermist*, or somebody else.

The "What Is It?" goes from here to Gen. Johnson, to show at his "Merrimack Valley" exhibition, for "better or worse," and may it live nine years more, and then return again, as now, one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. So much for the far-famed "What Is It?"

I will close by recommending all of the *readers* of the *Journal*, and all their *relatives* to visit Howard Hall to-day or this evening, to examine its decorations, and listen to *melodious* and *harmonious* songs of love and happiness that are constantly filling its every nook and corner. They will witness what *never* can be seen again in your beautiful city. The *first* Poultry and Columbarian exhibition ever held here. Though the first, it is an *entire* success.—*Ex.*

F. J. KINNEY.

WORCESTER, MASS.

SEXES AT WILL.

"Thus having wasted half the day,
He trimm'd his flight another way."

THE hatching season has again returned, and with it comes the old question of producing sexes at will. Cocks of one year old, mated with hens two years old or more, usually produce a greater proportion of cockerels than pullets; and if more pullets than cockerels are wanted they may generally be obtained by mating old cocks with pullets. But most people who desire a rule at all on the subject would like to have a more certain one, in order that they may have hatched cockerels or pullets exclusively, as they may think best suited to their purposes.

It has been said that the long-shaped eggs produce cockerels, and the short or round ones, pullets; but this theory is so old that were there any truth in it the question would not recur with each returning spring. Moreover, we know that all the eggs laid by any one hen are of very nearly the same shape. Usually they vary but slightly. Hence, if it be true that those of a given shape will produce a given sex, we must admit that we can select hens which will produce the sex we desire; and this no one has yet pretended to do.

Another rule often given, and believed in by some, is that the position of the air-bubble on the large end of the egg indicates the sex—if upon the centre a male, if a little to one side a female. There is some little show of plausibility for this notion, yet it also has been before the public for a long time without eliciting any positive evidence of worth, and no general confidence is placed in it, even by those most anxious of acquiring the secret of producing sexes at will.

What leads me to speak of this rule as if at all worthy of consideration, is the result of observations made some years ago, when the subject was first brought to my mind, and I was about testing the rule for my own satisfaction and future guidance in poultry rearing. I found that nearly every alternate egg laid by any one hen had the air-bubble in the same position; thus coinciding with the common experience, that the sexes are about equal in numbers.

From some cause my experiments at that time fell through, and soon after I hit upon a plan which has so fully satisfied me, that no further attempts have on my part been made to discern a better one.

My rule—so simple and easy of application that any one living within the regions of modern civilization can have the means of practicing it—was given me by a good old lady, who was famous in her day as a successful chicken-raiser. I am so well satisfied with it that I never trouble myself any more by testing the theories of others on this subject. My mind is perfectly at rest on this point at least in the management of poultry, and now my chief study is to produce the finest specimens of the breed of my choice, be they either cockerels or pullets. The rule is: after you have picked out the eggs to be set, by whatever other rule you may fancy, carry them to the nest in a hat if you desire cockerels, or in a sun-bonnet if you wish to obtain pullets. ILLINI, JR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SUMATRA GAME FOWLS.

I see the announcement in the *Fanciers' Journal*, of April 30th, by E. S. Ralph, of Buffalo, New York, that he has just received from Angiers Point, a coop of fine "Sumatra Games, which compare favorably with his *old* stock, the originals having been imported some twenty years ago from same place," etc.

In the new "American Standard" I do not see any mention made of this variety of Games. They are as well known, and have been for thirty years, as any variety that can be named; and the Sumatra Games are noted, like any other established breed, in all English and American poultry books that have been published for the past three or four decades here or in Great Britain.

Mr. E. S. Ralph is Secretary of the "American Poultry Association" which has given us the late faulty new standard. Did the Committee on Games desire to shut him out? Were they not aware that there was such a breed or variety of games as the notorious "Sumatras?" or else why do we not find these birds among the lists? Verily, this new revised standard apparently needs a thorough revision; and it is to be hoped that it may have such overhauling by proper authority. Yours, TWIN SPUR.

SUSPECTED THE LAWYER.

THE law provides a defender for every arraigned criminal, no matter how well known his crime, but it will not do for a bad man's counselor to try to make his crime a joke, and try to ridicule it out of court. such a course fairly leaves the lawyer himself open to distrust.

Counselor Higgins, of the State of —, was exceedingly adroit in defending a prisoner, and would sometimes laugh down an indictment for a small offense. A fellow (one Smith) being on trial for stealing a turkey, the counselor attempted to give a good-humored turn to the affair. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "this is really a very small affair. I wonder any one could bring such a complaint into court. If we are going on at this rate, we shall have business enough on our hands."

Higgins then alluded to the "foraging expedition" of his college days, and the boys thought it no harm to take poultry here and there once in a while, when they wanted a sly supply. But, notwithstanding this appeal, the jury convicted the prisoner.

After the court arose, one of the jury, a plain old farmer, meeting the counselor, complimented him on his ingenuity.

"And now, 'Squire," said he, fixing a rather knowing look upon him, "I should like to ask you one question: Which road do you take in going home—the upper or the lower one?"

"The lower," said the counselor.

"Well, then, its no matter. I only wanted to observe that if you were going my way, I would just jog on before you and lock up my hen-house."

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.

W. L. TOBEY, Valley Falls, R. I.—Circular. Breeder of Fancy Fowls, Pigeons, and Eggs, 13 varieties.

EMORY CARPENTER, 44 Grand Street, Hartford, Conn.—Illustrated circular of Light Brahmas exclusively.

S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.—Card. Importer and Breeder of pure bred Fancy Fowls.

LON. HARDMAN, St. Joseph, Mo.—Card. Dealer in Singing Birds, Seeds, Cages, &c.

DR. A. M. DICKIE, Doylestown, Pa.—Price List. Fine Poultry and Eggs. Specialties: White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Black Hamburgs. Breeding yards at Dyerstown.

T. O. WARDWELL, North Andover, Mass.—Breeder of Dark and Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, and Bantams.

WHEELER & REDDING, Millbury, Mass.—Fine Games, and Eggs for hatching.

A. S. JOHNSON, N. Chili, near Rochester, N. Y.—Catalogue. Seed Potatoes, Garden Seeds, Small Fruits, &c. Descriptive, and containing some valuable information.

CHARLES L. SPRAGUE, Elmwood Poultry Yards, Hudson, N. H.—Card. Eggs for hatching. Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins, and Bronze Turkeys.

F. B. MESSER, 58 Main Street, Peabody, Mass.—Card. Breeder of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Crested Ducks. Eggs for hatching.

W. R. STURTEVANT, Elmwood Stock Farm, Cumberland Centre, Maine.—Card. Fowls, Turkeys, Greese and Ducks, in variety; also, Birkshire Pigs.

H. BURCHARD, Winton Valley Poultry Yard, Corry, Pa.—Card. Breeder, Shipper, and Importer of Fancy and Domestic Fowls, Pigeons, and Pet Animals. Address Box 737.

W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.—Circular and price list. Over 25 varieties of Fancy Pigeons.

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa.—Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Ornamental and Song Birds, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Hunting and Fancy Dogs, and Domestic Pets of all kinds; also, Gold Fish, Aquaria Plants, Bird Cages, and Florists' Articles.

C. W. CHAMBERLIN, Arlington, Mass.—Card. Dark Brahmas, White-faced Black Spanish Fowls, and Silver-laced Sebright Bantams.

CHAS. SELSER, Doylestown, Pa.—Card. Dominique Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs.

J. A. EARLY, Youngstown, Ohio.—Circular. Sale of 200 Choice Fowls, from premium and imported stock.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 311.)

that even kings have been proud to confer the greatest favors upon those who were no more than the keepers of their pigeons. Thus we see how the knowledge of these birds has been propagated and encouraged in most parts of the world at a very great expense, while every observer had still this natural history to obtain in the same experimental and costly way, and was often grossly imposed upon by having a mixed strain put into his hands instead of the real species; yet, notwithstanding all this, and the ease wherewith it might have been accomplished, I find an almost profound silence among the naturalists upon this head.

I have, therefore, ventured first to launch forth into this new science, not being insensible that I shall leave much room for others to make great improvements, if any shall hereafter think it worth their while to follow that track which I have only pointed out to them; and I hope the learned world know how to make allowances for a first attempt in the advancement of any kind of knowledge. I am very sensible that proper icons are of very great service to illustrate a work of this nature, but this piece being in its kind new, and not being able to guess at what reception it may meet with from the world, I knew the expenses of exact

cuts would swell the price too high for many that may have a mind to purchase this work; and, on the contrary, that if they are not delineated with the utmost accuracy, according to their various characteristics, they only puzzle the mind, and render the description of them more obscure, and therefore I chose rather to have none than bad ones.

In the sequel of this work, I have endeavored as near as possible to give exact criterions for the knowledge of each distinct species; and being aware that bare descriptions are often tedious and irksome, I have sometimes endeavored to relax the mind by throwing in some diverting parts of history, which, though not altogether necessary to the main purport of the treatise, will I hope answer the end for which they were designed.

Being well assured that this book will fall into the hands of many of the illiterate part of mankind, who are altogether ignorant of the terms of art, and even in the meaning of many words of more frequent use among the politer part, I have, for the sake of such, added an alphabetical explanation of the less common words made use of in this treatise.

So hoping it will have the desired effect of pushing on some abler pen, I commit it at once to the candid censure of mankind.

COLUMBARIUM:

OR, THE PIGEON-HOUSE.

THE INTRODUCTION.

ZOOLOGY, or the History of Animals, has been a task in all ages deemed worthy the consideration of the best and ablest philosophers, and many branches of this useful history have been handed down to us from them in an elegant and instructive manner, showing us the beauty and wisdom of Providence and our great Creator in the formation of such an almost infinite variety of creatures, and raising our thoughts to the sublimest notions of that tremendous Being, whose almighty fiat gave them birth; at the same time teaching us to adore his bounty and goodness in making mankind their superior, and submitting them all to his use. The contemplation of God in his creatures sets us such a lesson of humility as ought to make the proud man blush, and humbly prostrate himself before the throne of that omnipotent invisible Deity, whose hand supports him in common with the brute creation.

I could wish some abler pen had undertook the work now before me, but having examined most of the writers on these subjects, and finding in them either no account at all, or else a very imperfect and superficial one, which, for want of a due opportunity to examine the bird they were describing, they have generally taken up at random and upon credit, I thought it in some measure incumbent upon me to attempt a natural history of this kind, partly as having in my own house most of the sorts to be described, and partly to provoke other gentlemen, who have more skill and ability, to rescue this part of the history of animals from that obscurity it has so long labored under.

In order therefore to render this treatise (which has been so long due from one part of my countrymen, I mean the naturalists, and so long desired by another), as complete as possible, I shall divide this book into two parts. In the first

I shall treat of the method of keeping, breeding, and preserving of pigeons; and in the second I shall give an account of the different sorts, endeavoring to clear up all obscurities, and render the knowledge and distinction of the several species facile to all those who either do or may hereafter delight in the contemplation of this innocent part of the creation; that by comparing any bird with the characteristics here given, they may be able to determine not only the species itself, but to form a tolerable judgment whether it be of the better sort or not; and to this end I have not only examined those birds of each sort which I keep myself, but have had recourse to, and consulted most of the oldest and most experienced persons that kept pigeons and delighted in this fancy.

But not to detain you any longer with the introduction, I shall, in the first place, give an account in what manner to build your loft.

THE METHOD OF BUILDING A LOFT.

A pigeon-loft ought to be built to the south or southwest, the sun lying warmest on them from those quarters; but if you have not that convenience, you may make a hole in the roof of your house, and there lay your platform, smaller or larger as you think proper. A carpenter that is used to such work will put you in a method, always remembering to erect proper works to keep off those tormentors of the gentlemen of the Fancy,—the cats, for in one night's time they will make a very great havoc, and are generally observed to destroy those pigeons which you most value; so that 'tis better to be at some charge first, to prevent the incursions of such dangerous and fatal invaders, who seldom or never give any quarters.

Let your loft be large enough to contain the number of pigeons you intend to keep, always allowing at least two holes or breeding places for every pair; for the more room they have, the more quiet they will sit, and breed the better. I once knew a gentleman who could not raise three young ones out of nine pair of breeding pigeons all the spring, and for above three months after, only by keeping them straitened in two narrow a compass; whereas, about the latter end of August, or beginning of September, he moved them into a larger loft, and the same pigeons bred well, even then, and through the most part of the winter. The reason of this inconvenience is this: salacious cocks will often be playing to and disturbing the others as they sit; and others who want room to sit will fight for nests, and by this means destroy both eggs and young ones.

To make your breeding places, you may erect shelves of about fourteen inches broad, allowing eighteen inches betwixt shelf and shelf, for otherwise your tall Pouters, by being forced to crouch for want of height, will get a habit of playing low, and spoil their carriage. In these shelves erect partitions at about the distance of three feet, fixing a blind by a board nailed against the front, on each side of every partition; by this means you will have two nests in the length of every three feet, and your pigeons will sit dark and private. You may, if you please, fix a partition between each nest, to prevent the young ones from running to the hen when sitting at the other end and cooling her eggs; for in breeding time, when the young ones are about three weeks old, the hen, if a good breeder, will lay again, and leave the cock to take care of and bring up the young ones.

(To be continued.)

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by JOSEPH M. WADE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20,	displayed.....	\$1 80
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Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"EGGS" AGAIN.

WILL "Bro." Pyle, or some of our experimentors who have happened, accidentally or otherwise, to have any "experience" with greased eggs for incubation, please give us the result of the same from actual observation. It is claimed by a few (it seems to our preconceived prejudice almost absurdly) that eggs have been known to hatch well which had been previously greased for preservation during a journey, at the end of which they were set, and out came real live, strong chickens.

Please test this theory of buttering; it is not necessary to take them a journey, only please wipe off a little of the butter, which we hope is "not too strong" (like our faith); and please do not mix coal oil, or any very odorous stuff with it, anyhow, as we want it to have a fair trial, then we will reason from effect to cause, and see how it is; that if it works well, we have not discovered this combined plan of preserving and "counting our chickens before they are hatched."

WE are informed by Mr. Geo. L. Williams, of Buffalo, New York, that on account of removal, it becomes a necessity for him to dispose of his entire lot of Buff Cochins. Mr. Williams is an enthusiastic fancier—a believer in the best, and must have some good birds to dispose of. See advertisement elsewhere.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

WE have just received a copy of this Illustrated Dictionary, and do not understand how we have heretofore dispensed with an aid so necessary. It will be invaluable to us, as it is to every office, school, and family who are so fortunate as to possess it. The appropriate illustrations—one of the recently improved features—will command the attention of every lover of the animal kingdom, which is here described, combining amusement with instruction.

To foreigners attempting to acquire a knowledge of the English language, the cuts are an indispensable aid that

will save nearly one-third of their valuable time and money. It is a true and complete register or indicator of the scientific progress of the age—solid as philosophy, exact as mathematics, and as attractive as the latest work of fiction, with the advantage that it is composed of facts. It is the most complete compendium of the English language, and has a world-wide circulation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"THE TREAD."

It is well known that there is a thick substance floating in the white, generally attached to the yolk of nearly all fresh eggs; this is less transparent than the white, and frequently has a pithy appearance; that substance is almost universally believed to be "the tread," or that portion which impregnates. This is a great error, which can be easily shown by taking eggs laid by hens that have never been with a cock, on breaking which the same substance will appear.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The Executive Committee of the Bucks County Poultry Association met on the evening of May 4, and among other business transacted was the following:

On motion, the *Fanciers' Journal* was adopted as the official organ of this Association. Much interest in poultry matters is being awakened in this and adjoining counties, and the members of the Executive Committee are constantly at work for our next exhibition, and have procured eminent men in the fancy from a distance to judge. We have every reason to believe that this will be one of the best and largest exhibitions ever held in this State.

Respectfully,

DOYLESTOWN, PA., May 5, 1874.

THOS. H. WALTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have just received, per "Denmark," eight Baldhead Tumblers of the following colors: Two black cocks, two black hens, one yellow hen, one silver hen, one blue hen, and a red cock; the last I consider one of the finest birds ever imported. The birds are all in good condition, and the majority of them are as perfect in all their points as one would wish. This is shipment No. 1; there are several more to follow.

Yours truly,

NEW YORK, May 11, 1874.

H. A. BROWN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

Please answer the following questions in the *Fanciers' Journal*: Is there such a breed of fowls as the "Danvers White?" and if so, will you give a short description of it? Do fowls which have eight or ten of their primaries clipped, to prevent them from flying, have equal chances of winning premiums with those whose wings are not clipped, other things being equal? Will, Black African Bantams and Black Hamburgs mix, if kept together? How are Black African Bantams as layers and sitters? By answering these you will greatly oblige,

C. K. W.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DEAR SIR: Can any of your readers inform me what is the matter with my Partridge Cochín cock; he has a large, hard lump on his gills, but it does not seem to hurt him. What shall I do to cure him? Respectfully yours,

MEADVILLE, PA.

GEO. M. ORRIS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DEAR SIR: Having taken your valuable *Journal* for some time, I take the liberty of asking you if you could and would print the law of the State of New York in regard to Pigeons? What the penalties are for shooting a pigeon that is flying over one's land—breaking into a coop and stealing in the night time, and trapping or catching pigeons, not to kill, but to keep? Can a person lawfully shoot a pigeon when it comes on his premises, if he keeps pigeons himself? Yours, &c.,

M. B. K.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1874.

WE should be pleased to hear from some of our readers who can give the desired information on the above question—probably Isaac Van Winkle will enlighten us.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NOT ANY MORE FOR ME.

I HAVE carefully read the articles relating to the new standard, and think most of the readers of the *Journal* will join me in saying "not any more for me."

Space in your columns has been *properly* given them, with which I have *no fault* to find; but I regret much that in some cases a better spirit has not shown itself. We should never attempt to gain a point, unless we are convinced that it is worthy to be gained; then we should get on the right track and press forward. In case two parties were striving to reach opposite points—what would it profit them should their efforts be aimed at each other's destruction? I am aware that many arguments used in this "*Standard*" controversy are well put, but many of them seem to be only intended for personal "hits." When we see faults in the standard, let us present them candidly, and try to rectify them in the best manner. We know that we have labored many years for the improvement of domestic poultry, and that our efforts have been crowned with success. I hope we may continue to work in harmony, and not check the progress by quarrelling among ourselves.

WESTMORELAND, May 11, 1874.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PROLIFIC TURKEY HEN.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The weekly visits of the *Fanciers' Journal* have come to be looked for with interest, the only fault found being that there is not enough of it. I wish, however, to speak of a remarkable instance of productiveness in a turkey which I have become cognizant of. A friend of mine, whose truthfulness I can vouch for, had a turkey hen which laid during the summer of 1873 about one hundred and twenty eggs, besides partly rearing a large brood which she hatched. The exact number of eggs laid cannot be stated. An account was kept of her eggs until she had laid ninety-six, after which she laid two sittings of about twelve or fifteen eggs each, though the exact number cannot be vouched for. She began laying early in the spring, and laid until quite late in the fall. She was part of a flock of ordinary black turkeys, but was of a different color, and


rather below the usual size. Wild turkeys are quite abundant in the vicinity of the place where they were kept, and she is supposed to have been the product of a cross with the wild birds. L. Wright says, in regard to a similar statement of a turkey which laid ninety eggs, that he can scarcely credit it, but of the truth of the above I am well satisfied.


Respectfully yours,


LEWISTOWN, PA., MAY 5, 1874.


J. L. H.


ITEMS.


 A prize of \$125 is to be given for the best baby exhibited at the State fair in Manchester, N. H., next fall.

 Maple sugar is so plenty in Vermont this season, that the girls are twenty per cent. sweeter than usual.

 The old gentleman who spent a fortune in endeavoring to hatch colts from horse chestnuts, is now cultivating the egg plant with a view to raising chickens from it.

 A landlord who died a year ago in Richford, Vt., had owned a black-and-tan dog for eighteen years. During his master's sickness the dog was shut up in a stable, where he whined and moaned pitifully. After the funeral the dog was liberated, and as soon as he found his master's grave he lay down upon it and would not leave the spot for three weeks. He was carried home and kindly treated, but nothing would induce him to stand up, and he has not walked a step since. He seems to be slowly dying from grief.

 SCIENTIFIC DELEGATES.—Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., Secretary of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of this city, and Dr. Joseph Leidy have been chosen for the sixth time as members of the International Congress of Anthropology and Archæology, which assembles in Stockholm in August next. There are only thirteen delegates from the United States. The Congress is under government patronage of various nationalities, and the meetings are held annually.

 SUICIDE—A DOG WATCHES HIS DEAD MASTER.—The unusually quiet town of Dedham, Mass., was thrown into a state of excitement, recently, by the news that one of her most respected citizens, Edmund Thomes, Esq., had committed suicide. The facts in the case, as related, are these: After dinner, on Monday, accompanied by his dog, Mr. Thomes started out for a walk. Not returning at night, inquiries were made for him by his family, in a quiet way, but diligent search was not made until Tuesday, when his brother, John W. Thomes, Esq., sheriff of Norfolk county, in company with a Mr. Daggett, hearing that he had been seen going towards a piece of woods owned by the deceased in "Sandy Valley," started out to see if they could find him. After arriving at the edge of the lot they whistled, in hopes that the dog, if near, might answer. In this they were not disappointed, for as soon as they whistled the faithful animal began to bark. Going in the direction of the noise, the searchers soon came upon the lifeless body of the missing man. Upon a closer examination there was found a bullet wound near the right ear, and a revolver lying by the side of the body, with one chamber unloaded. From the situation it was evident that the deceased had fired the fatal shot while in a standing position, and fallen on his forehead, as his hat was crushed over his face. When the hat was removed the poor dog licked the features of his master.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SKYE TERRIER "JACK."



MR. JOS. M. WADE.

MY DEAR SIR: I am pleased to learn that you like the dog so well. He is a general favorite, and in answer to your inquiries for more information about him, I would say that he is a thoroughbred, imported by Charles C. Spring, Esq., a gentleman of this city, and one of my personal friends; was sent from London by Mr. John Baker, and presented to me by Mr. Spring. He is considered the best ratter in this part of the State, and is now twenty-eight months old. I have many times been offered \$50 for him; but aside from his being a gift, I would not part with him. He is probably better known in this city than any other dog. He is an attendant at church, parish meetings, city council, Masonic gatherings; in fact, everywhere his master is, and when I go to Boston or Providence, he will get in the rear car, if I do not discover him in time to prevent it, and when we get out of the city a bit, he finds me. He is well known at every one of the four depots in this city, and is a favorite wherever known.

A. D. WARREN.

WORCESTER, MASS.

DISEASES OF CANARIES.

THE mortality which waits on Canaries from the moment they leave the shell, and even before they leave it, and which follows them so closely through life, but especially during the first few weeks of their existence, is one of the greatest causes of anxiety to the breeder. Under the cheering and encouraging influences of early spring, when animal and vegetable existence alike seem to be rousing from the sleep of winter, and making active preparation for the business of the year, when everything is anxious for a fresh start in the race for life, and the chills and disappointments of by-gone days are forgotten in hopeful anticipations of the future, it is not to be wondered at that the oft-repeated occupation of castle building and counting one's chickens

before they are hatched, should be indulged in, despite our experience of the fallacy of such a mode of procedure. When the breeder retires to his *sanctum sanctorum*, and seated on the orthodox chair—an inverted show cage—views his score or more pairs of strong, healthy birds, all busily engaged in setting their houses in order, is it to be wondered at that he casts an eye to his large empty flight cages, and pictures to himself the not-far-distant time when he may expect to see them filled; and as he watches the smoke from his post-prandial pipe curling gracefully upwards, can he be blamed if he indulges in a dream of something hazy and indistinct looming in the future, assuming the shape of freshly-moulted young birds, making his name famous, and rewarding him for months of patient care and attention to his well-selected stock? This is the view of matters in March or April, but August sees the flight cages almost empty, and disappointment written over everything.

How to account for it, is the question. His twenty hens have laid, upon a moderate calculation, upwards of three hundred eggs. A reasonable percentage have been empty, a few young birds have died in the shell, but the remainder have been duly ushered into existence fine, healthy, lusty little "raw gobbies," who were never tired of stretching their long necks and opening wide their red mouths to beg for food. Of these a large proportion never received a bite, but continued to beg most piteously till too weak even to raise their little heads in a mute appeal to their apparently unnatural mother. Perhaps paterfamilias, when he occasionally found the hen off the nest, would give them a mouthful on the sly, and it may be that the anxious breeder himself went the round of his cages as often as opportunity permitted, doing what he could with a bit of stick, and a little moistened yolk of hard-boiled egg, screwing up his mouth, and manufacturing most affectionate and enticing little squeaks to induce some half-starved morsel of skin and bone to consent to be fed. But it was only to put off the evil day. The end of such neglected nests must come, and come it does.

Another portion would go on famously for five or six days, both parents being most assiduous in their attention, but at the end of that time, nest after nest of young ones as fat as moles would die from no neglect of their parents, but apparently killed by kindness. From six days to a fortnight old no young bird seemed free from the attack of some insidious enemy, and only a very few ultimately found their way into the roomy flight prepared with such careful hands in the early spring.

Once there, and able to shift for themselves, surely all danger is past! But no, they still die, and anxious inquirers write to know the reason why, and to ask, is it possible to avert the fate of these last, the small results of a season's breeding. I can only say what I do myself. When I find a young bird mopes, and sits with his head under his wing, and his feathers turned the wrong way, I blow the feathers from the breast. So long as that remains plump and round, I leave Nature to work out her own cure; but if the breast bone begins to show a sharp edge, and there is a falling away of flesh, I discharge the contents of the bowels, by giving two or three good drops of castor oil, which operates quickly, and in the majority of instances the sick birds recover. As a precautionary measure, give as little soft food as possible, but grind or crush some white seed, and make them eat that, or nothing.—W. A. BLAKSTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

RABBITS OF 1873.

Lops have advanced considerably in perfection and favor. Instead of the thin lanky rabbit, which for length of ear alone, held the highest honors at an exhibition, we now have length of ears combined with all the other properties. Take for example the handsome black and white buck of Mr. James Cranch, of London, which is undoubtedly the finest lop ever bred, uniting as he does, extraordinary length of ear with the proper marking of a jet black shade, and large size. I only set forth this rabbit as an example, for there are now nearly a score of lops whose ears measure twenty-three inches long, possessing the other properties in equal superiority.

Silver Grays have made themselves more prominent; indeed they have excelled some old standing favorites. The desirable chinchilla shade of the fur is now very nearly approached by English-bred specimens. The most conspicuous fanciers of this breed who have exhibited successfully, are Messrs. A. H. Easten, Hull; S. Ball, Bradford; and J. Boyle, Jr., Blackburn.

Himalayan have been well upheld at all the shows of the season. The blackness of the points, so necessary in an exhibition rabbit of this variety, have been often shown to perfection. The principal breeders of prize winners, are Messrs. B. S. Rothwell, S. Ball, J. W. Harling, Burnley; H. White, Rochdale; W. H. Tomlinson, Newark; and G. T. Hutton, Bradford.

Angoras have hardly kept pace with some of the newer introductions, still they have certainly improved. Seldom is that straight, clodded wool seen; the more silky texture of the fur has long displaced it. Angoras have many supporters, whose names are already familiar; amongst others, I may mention W. Whitworth, Jr., Manchester; and G. S. Hutton, Bradford.

Dutch have now become general favorites. At nearly all the leading shows the Dutch have had a class to themselves, and even where they have not, have generally carried off the majority of the prizes in the class they competed in. The new style of marking has become general; in fact, the old has almost disappeared from the show pen. This new marking may be handsome, yet I think its precedent far handsomer, and hope that with the new season, it will return to its previous estimation. The breeders of this novel variety, who have more or less distinguished themselves by their rabbits, are Messrs. J. Boyle, Jr.; J. Mason, Hull; and W. Whitworth, Jr.

Belgian Hares are rapidly gaining favor, chiefly on account of their size, and partly by the unceasing endeavors of some fanciers to establish them in this country. Three shows have already given a separate class to them—viz: Boston, Edinburgh, and the Crystal Palace, which have always been well filled with good specimens. To enumerate the many fanciers who have given this breed their attention, would be very difficult; I can only name a few of them. Messrs. W. Whitworth, Jr.; J. Boyle, Jr.; W. Massey, Spalding; and Messrs. G. P. & R. Hackett, London, have had perhaps the lion's share.

Patagonians have, I regret to say, been much neglected for their rival, the Belgian Hare. I will not here attempt to discuss the merits of this breed, but simply state that it is deserving of more patronage than it at present receives.

White Patagonians are now to be found in England. Of the other varieties I have little to say.

The Siberian has slowly advanced, but certainly not to the extent it should.

Polish have almost disappeared.

The new introduction, Flemish Giant, has scarcely been noticed, which, considering its immense size, is to be regretted.

The longest eared rabbit yet bred is Mr. J. Cranch's; its ears measure 24 inches; the widest eared, Mr. G. Phelps', measuring 6½ inches. The heaviest rabbit of the season was fed by Mr. W. Canner, of Leicester, and weighed 17 pounds and 6 ounces; this was run very closely by Mr. T. Davis, of Southwell; with his 17 pound 4 ounce lop doe.—A RABBIT FANCIER, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

WE solicit articles for this Department from any of our readers who feel interested.

It is stated that on Sunday last there were not less than one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of scup in Rhode Island waters.

"Have you seen my black-faced antelope?" inquired Mr. Leoscope, who had a collection of animals, of his friend Bottlejack. "No, I haven't. Whom did your black-faced aunt elope with?"

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE—One trio White Cochins or Black Russians, at \$15 per trio, for cash or Guinea Pigs, or Gray Call Ducks, or choice Pigeons, at cash prices. W. H. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE—Three pairs first-class Fancy Pigeons (Helmets, Shields, Archangels), for one pair Blue or Chequered Antwerps, Carriers. Must be good birds. WM. McFEETERS, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—Trio of first-class Partridge Cochins (Williams and Herstine strains) for Brown Leghorns or Bantams. Address W. M. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE—White Leghorn Eggs for Eggs from good American Dominiques. Good stock wanted. Address J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H.

WILL EXCHANGE for Buff Cochins, several varieties of Fowls, Pigeons, Wright's Ill. Book of Poultry, &c. What offers? EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Pure-bred Fowls or English Coach Dog for a light pocket Revolver (seven shooter), with genuine silver mounting. J. A. EARLY, Box 312, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED—One W. Cochins Hen and one D. Brahma Hen for G. S. Hamburgs, G. Dorkings, Black Carriers, or Tumbler Pigeons. H. BOWERS, 123 Philip Street, Albany, N. Y.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG—One trio, won first and special at N. H. Exhibition, will exchange for a good trio of either Brown Red, Ginger Red, Gray, Pile, or Duckwing Games. ANDREW J. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

MICROSCOPE, purchased of McAllister, Philadelphia (cost \$20), in exchange for pair of D. Brahmas or Eggs, or Ducks or Eggs, at half its cost. Pay express charges on both. W. T. COPES, Locustville, Accomac Co., Va.

TO EXCHANGE—Light Brahma Eggs, from fine strains, for White Cochins, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominique, Black Hamburg, and S. S. Hamburg Eggs. Address BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE—One Light Brahma Cockerel, very fine bird, from Philander Williams' very best stock, and eight Light Brahma Pullets, from Emory Carpenter's and A. D. Colegrove's stock, weighing from 7 to 9 pounds, for Dark Brahmas, with or without cockerel. C. G. SANFORD, 458 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers? JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WILL EXCHANGE—For Brown Leghorns or Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, a Bickford Knitting Machine, a Breech-loading Rifle, a good Morton Gold Pen and Holder, with Pencil. Fowls must be first-class. Address GEORGE W. PHILLIPPO, Onarga, Ill.

I WILL EXCHANGE—One trio B. B. Red Game Bantams for White Leghorns. Must be first-class; Bantams are same. W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

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GEORGE C. PEASE, dealer in SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS, Fancy Pigeons, Fowls, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Plain and Fancy Bird Cages, &c., &c. On hand a choice lot of Tumbler and Fantail Pigeons, for sale cheap. Address GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Having set all the Dark Brahma eggs I wish, I can furnish from the Oak Lane Poultry Yards, a few sittings of my choicest selections from first-class stock at the reduced price of \$3 per sitting of 13 eggs. Would EXCHANGE Eggs and two Dark Brahma Roosters, \$5 each, for Merchandise. Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

PIGEONS WANTED.—One Red, or Red and White, or Runt Hen; must be large; colors preferred in order named. One Archangel Cock; one Black Swallow Hen; one Yellow, Dunn, or Black Magpie Cock; one Black Jacobine Cock. Parties having any or all of the above will address A. J. SCHULTZ, cor. Third and William Sts., Dayton, Ohio.

FANCY PIGEONS, in great variety, at reasonable prices. White Fantails a specialty, \$4.00 per pair. Address J. H. KRAFT & CO., New Albany, Ind.

C. G. SANFORD, 458 Friendship Street., Providence, R. I., breeds Light and Dark Brahmas. My fowls are from Philander Williams' and Emory Carpenter's very best stock, and were awarded two premiums at the Show in Providence, R. I., March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1874. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per sitting.

FOR SALE.—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure. C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS,

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Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

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I can spare two trios of above breed, very fine birds, matched for breeding, \$20.00 per trio; I will also sell B. B. R. Game Eggs, from my best fowls only, at \$3.00 per 13. I keep no other breed. Shall have a few chicks to spare next fall. C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS A SPECIALTY.—Eggs from my thoroughbred Partridge and Buff Cochins, for hatching, \$3.00 per dozen. Terms, C. O. D. Address Dr. A. S. JORDAN, Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.—Having retired from the firm of Goodale & Higgins, I shall henceforth breed none but Dark Brahmas. I take with me the entire stock of this variety from the Washtenaw Poultry Yards. I have six pens of high character, among them winners at Buffalo, Hartford, and Boston, 1874. Price List free. J. C. HIGGINS, Delhi Mills, Michigan.

MAY 7, 1874.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.

I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly, C. N. BROWN,

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CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Ongley Strain.....	\$5 00 per doz.
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H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Pa., will sell three Houdan Pullets reasonable. Eggs from Light Brahmas, Williams strain, which took premium, and Houdans, \$3 for 13, each kind.

FOR SALE.—Four Buff Cochins Cockerels, from Warner & Allen's stock, price, \$5 to \$10. Eggs, \$3 for thirteen, packed and delivered to express. Also, one trio, price \$15, will exchange for Houdans or Dorkies, first-class; weight of cockerel, 9 to 11 lbs. Address J. B. HALE, Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.

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EGGS, PER SITTING.—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by
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FANCY PIGEONS, Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,
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BLACK HAMBURG.—A few sittings of Eggs, \$4. Brown Leghorns, \$3. White Leghorns, \$2. Light Brahmas, \$3. B. B. R. Game Bantams, \$3. All the above are from selected stock.

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WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, from John J. Berry's stock, \$4.00 per 13. White Crested White Polish, from F. T. Sperry's stock, Eggs, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Black Leghorns, from Reed Watson's stock, \$4.00 per sitting of 13. Dark Brahmas and White-Faced Black Spanish, very fine, Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Buff Cochins, fine stock, Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen. A very limited number of orders will be booked and filled in rotation. All eggs securely packed and fresh at time of shipment.
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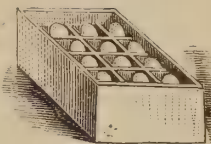
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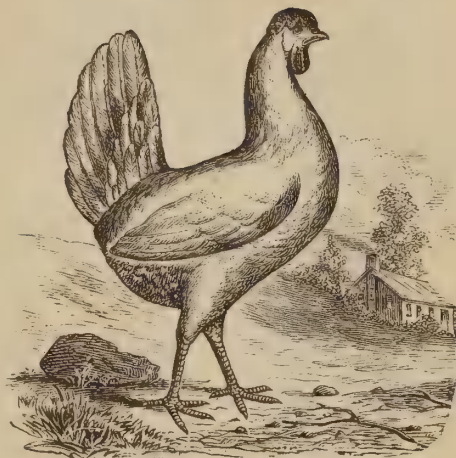
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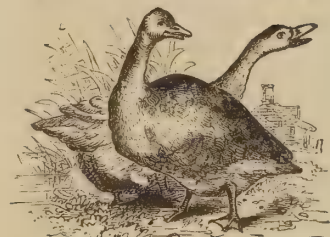
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 28, 1874.

No. 22.



PEKIN DUCKS.

(See POULTRY DEPARTMENT.)

A NATIONAL POULTRY STANDARD.

"And no discernor
Durst wag his tongue in censure."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I have received a number of letters from different parts of the country, desiring me to express my views about the "American Poultry Standard," as adopted at Buffalo last December, as well as the *modus operandi* of its getting up. Having written so much on this standard business, I had supposed the poultry people had become familiar with my views, and for this reason I have purposely remained quiet. I rather preferred to watch the current of opinion, and see how the actions of the American Poultry Association would

be received by the poultry fanciers of the country. And I must confess I have not been disappointed in my expectations. Knowing as well as I do that this Association is composed of some of the most intelligent and respectable fanciers, I am the more surprised at the result of their labors, and can account for the inaccuracies and incompleteness of their standard only by the hastiness of their action, or that some of the committees appointed were inadequate to the performance of the work assigned to them. This is the only way I can look at the matter; and feel bound to condemn in the severest terms the unwarranted assertion that this standard was got up to suit the parties in interest. There surely was no necessity for an organized society to undertake this work,

nor was it the proper or most feasible plan to make a "National Standard." The moment a standard becomes the act of any particular society or association it is local and not general or universal in its character, and is binding only on the organization from which it emanates, and the moment it attempts to stretch its authority over other bodies or individuals it usurps power. In this country the people are the source of power or sovereign. It is the people in general convention assembled, or by their delegates, that legitimate power originates. It is this agency which frames and changes our constitutions. It is the foundation of our fundamental codes. It is this that gives them existence, vitality and nationality.

"This is true liberty, where free-born men
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise:
Who neither can nor will may hold his peace.
What can be juster in a state than this?"

A general convention of the poultry men of this country is the only legitimate body to erect a national standard and whatever emanates from such a body must be recognized as authority throughout the whole country, and binding on all, since it may be called the work of each man individually by his representatives. Therefore I say it is no one's business but their own, if a number of gentlemen choose to assemble and organize themselves into an association and to call it by whatever name they please, no matter how inappropriate the name may be, to designate the character of the association. Now, is it anybody's business but their own if they see fit to make a standard for their own use, and caution people that it is their "exclusive property," and place what price upon it they please. Those that are not members of the association are not obliged to purchase it and they have no right to complain of its price or the manner of its getting up. It is of no use to parties outside of the organizations, since it is no authority for them, nor is it binding upon them. Being the private property of the association it is of no efficiency beyond its own walls. It is local—not national. But when any local institution attempts to foist a standard of its own making upon the poultry fraternity of this country *volentes volentes*, we have not only a right to complain of but to resist such an assumption of power. The appellation of national does not make it so.

The name adds nothing to its authority. It is illegitimate *ab initio*. It has not the sanction of the breeders of the whole country—they have not been regularly represented. If the call at Buffalo had been for a general convention of the poultry men of the country, and had stated clearly the objects of the convention, and the poultry men had been regularly represented by their delegates, we should have had a legitimate and binding power, and whatever standard they may have adopted would have been "The National Standard of America."

It appears by the proceedings of this Association at Buffalo, that its presiding officer, in his opening speech to his brother fanciers, took occasion to extend a cordial invitation to everybody present to join the Association, and that the delegates who were sent there for one of two objects—to meet in general convention to revise, amend and establish a national standard, which I believed was the real purpose of their constituents—did for some cause or other unite themselves to the American Poultry Association, and transferred and set over to said association some of the most precious rights and privileges of their respective societies, and thereby making their respective societies amenable to the rules and

regulations of their "head centre." We also find it stated in the proceedings that the *real* business of the day was the establishing of a standard of excellence, to be used "*exclusively*" by the association in the award of prizes. This is one of the most remarkable transactions that ever came under my observation; a class of delegates representing most of the poultry societies of the country meet at Buffalo, and in a body join another association and delegate to it most of the powers pertaining to their own respective organizations. The standard adopted is *exclusively* the standard of this association, and is not binding on other societies, and cannot be used by them without first obtaining the consent of the American Poultry Association. And so very jealous were they of this right that one of the delegates, before proceeding to business, moved that "the *doings* of the association with respect to the standard should be the *exclusive* property of the association." So that not only the standard but all acts in relation to it was emphatically declared to be their *exclusive* property. Probably this was done to prevent Halsted from getting out a *patent right* to his report on French and Spanish fowls and lop-eared rabbits. I do not see anywhere in the proceedings at Buffalo any disposition or effort to make a national standard. They have a child of their own creation, and they seem to have named it before it was born. They do not seem to have taken it much at heart whether it was a legitimate child or a bastard. It seems to me rather ungracious to abuse another person's child, no matter how ugly its features or grotesque its dress. It is only a baby still in swaddling cloths, and we cannot very well prejudge its intelligence or predict its duration of life.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

BY GEORGE P. BURNHAM.

It was not my intention, originally (and I have not changed my purpose now), to enter into any controversy—and, least of all, into *personalities*—in my strictures upon the new "standard" question. I have no time to devote to replying to the defenders of this work; and with the individual opinions of these gentlemen I have nothing whatever to do. There is a general *principle* involved in this matter, however, to my way of thinking, and upon *general* principles only have I yet (or shall I hereafter), have anything to offer upon this topic.

My opinion is as good as another's—no better. The judgment of Mr. A, Mr. B, or Mr. C, is worth precisely what he may contrive to make it with the public. Fanciers and breeders will accept the expression of such opinions at precisely their true value, come from whom they may. I have not *argued* this question, and I do not propose to. I have stated *plain facts* simply as they appear to my limited vision, and if others can gainsay these assertions and propositions, all right, I am content.

I have spoken of *no* man, individually, as being responsible for, or concerned in, the results of the labors of the late poultry convention which decided this "standard," but thus far have written about the doings of *the public body* and its committees, who so hastily arrived at the incomplete, erroneous, and unacceptable conclusions embodied in the pamphlet put forth by the convention at Buffalo. All this I did, and have the right to do, in a respectful way. If my language is more earnest and pointed than may prove palatable to some of these gentlemen, I have to assure them

that I have no shadow of *personal* feeling in it. I have no motive of private interest therein, and I totally disclaim any design to offend *any* individual anywhere in my strictures.


Either this standard is a good one, such as it ought to be, or it is not. I have given my reasons why I think it is *not* what we need, and what we all looked for, at the hands of the undoubtedly well-meaning gentlemen who framed it. Am I *alone* in this opinion? Am I in the minority even upon this question? Have my objections been answered? Can this work (as it now stands) be defended fairly by anybody? I think not. And so think hundreds of the poultry men and fanciers of America, as I *know*.

So, asking at the hands of the friends of the standard, the same courteous treatment toward me that I would honestly extend toward them in this matter, I crave space in your columns to say that I have no disposition to criticise or contend with the opinions of any individual gentleman upon this complicated question; and I trust that all who have anything to present in favor of this book, may give their judgment strictly *upon the merits of the standard*, without attempting to drag me or any other writer into a war of words through personal attacks, which can never move me to retaliate in kind, since it is not my style to slop over, or go into hysterics in this business.

I have seen nothing, as yet, that answers the objections (and the reasons therefore), published in your columns and elsewhere, latterly, from my pen, to wit: I have said the price of the standard is eight times too high; that the work was hurried out unduly; that it contained paradoxical inconsistencies; that its lists omitted to mention several known varieties bred all over the country; that cross-bred fowls are therein "recognized" as *breeds*; that it is inaccurate in its estimates of "points;" that it requires the two kinds of Brahmas to be feathered *differently* upon their feet; that it is unwieldy and verbose in its phraseology; that it contains very many typographical errors for which there is *no* excuse; that its "Instructions to judges" are gratuitous and dictatorial; that judges could *not* follow these directions implicitly, as they are ordered to do, in consequence of the mistakes and inaccuracies in the book—and that, in my opinion, in its present incomplete and muddled shape, State and county societies in the United States cannot use it to advantage, and therefore they will not adopt it until it is again revised and corrected by a full open meeting of *all* parties interested. Now, what is there in these *general* allegations to offend Mr. D, Mr. E, or Mr. F?

It is an old adage, "that only the wounded bird flutters." I hope that nobody concerned is so absolutely timber-toed as to apply my criticisms to himself *individually*; and I really do not see how my opinions *can* be thus construed. But when these objections of mine are fairly replied to, in the courteous and conscientious spirit which animated me in suggesting them, by any interested or disinterested fancier, no one can be more ready than I shall be to "stand corrected" if I am wrong. But I sincerely believe that not *one* of these propositions can be answered *in favor* of this standard. This is simply my honest opinion.

MELROSE, May 9, 1874.

 A tombstone at Columbia, Tenn., has this inscription: "Escaped the bullets of the enemy to be assassinated by a cowardly pup—a kind husband and an affectionate father."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

OBJECTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

I see by the various criticisms in the poultry papers of the country, that the standard, as adopted at the Buffalo and Boston meetings of the American Poultry Association, does not give *universal* satisfaction, and I also notice that the Secretary of said Association sends out a general invitation to all interested persons to send at once "any omission or error" that they may discover in the "first edition." Well, now, is not this rather strange proceeding? It is simply saying that the standard so many have already purchased at what they consider an exorbitant price (\$1.00) is good for nothing, and a little way farther on the said Secretary says that said errors may be corrected in "the second edition," and so, in a little while, we are to have a chance to pay another dollar or perhaps more for said "second edition."

Now, if there is to be more of the standard printed, as represented, of course there must be a revision of the present at least, and in order that it may be truly *American*, as some say it is not in its present shape and manner of adoption, I would suggest that it be done in the usual American style, that is by electing delegates to a general convention to be held at some proper place at an early day, and I would say that such a convention should be elected by the various state societies, and consist of 5 or 7 delegates from each state having a society, and of a less number from any state which has not a state society, provided that said state contain interested persons enough to call a meeting and elect 1 or 3 delegates to said convention, and then each state could be represented by its best men, and would be under obligation to accept such a standard as said convention should see fit to issue. I can see no reason why such a meeting could not be very easily called and give universal satisfaction, be entirely and strictly confined to the delegates, they and they only voting or taking part in the doings of said meeting; but not with closed doors, nor any of the \$3 admission fee, but each state society to pay its share of the expenses.

Now, I do not propose to set myself up as a critic, but, as others have, I am inclined to say that I think from what I have read that a revision of the new standard is absolutely necessary. Most everybody is dissatisfied with it. I see by the *Poultry Exchange*, No. 18, that the Bucks County Poultry Association has voted it down, and in the same paper, No. 19, many errors are pointed out, besides so many others at other times and places, and then in the *Poultry World* for May we have a very *funny* defence of the standard by *our* friend I. K. Felch, in which he says, in describing the back, the description closes with "color, milk white." He says: "We could not in so few words express the whole, and the committee wish by it to be understood that any color of white found in the different shades of milk to be admitted and none other. We are well aware that some milk is pearl-white, and that the other extreme borders upon a cream-color, and as they are all found in the different shades of milk, and that they are each and all to be accepted."

Well that seems to be a very broad platform, and anybody who cannot fit the standard with feathers on his Light Brahma Cock's back had better give up the chicken business. But a little farther on in same article friend Felch says that said committee admitted underfeathering bluish-white or white. Now, as skimmed milk is about that color

sometimes, I would like to ask if it would not have been policy, yes even a good thing, to have just said the cock may be all over the color of milk, with some little fixing about the neck and tail? Then you would have a style of feathering none could fail to hit, and would have been a great *saving of words*, and would have given us a standard broad as any political platform, which could be narrowed up or lengthened out to meet the requirements of any set of fanciers who might need the assistance of a standard to judge of the merits or demerits of a fowl.

But as this is all the defence I have seen of the so-called new standard, and as it is from one of the various committees, I suppose it is the best they can give. Therefore I think it might be a good plan to try once more, and do it in the usual manner of doing such things in America, adopting some such plan as I have named in the beginning of this article.

T. F. L.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 15, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE American Standard of Excellence excludes B. B. Red Games with yellow legs; hence they will be ruled out by committees in awarding premiums.

Now, is this to be approved of or submitted to by the majority of breeders of Game fowls? I, for one, protest against it, when no satisfactory reason can be given why the yellow legs are not equal to the willow legs, both for *gameness* and *beauty*. Some of the most beautiful Game fowls I have ever seen on exhibition have been the B. B. Reds with yellow legs. Game fowls should be judged by their fighting qualities. Can any one tell me what advantage in the pit a B. B. Red with willow legs will have over a B. B. Red with yellow legs. I can prove that some of the best fowls ever fought in this country have been the B. B. Reds with yellow legs. I believe the new standard to be a one-sided concern, got up for the benefit of the few. I have heard a number of poultry fanciers express their opinion in regard to the standard, and have yet to hear of one who is not dissatisfied with it.

S. L. CUMMINGS.

ROWLEY, ESSEX CO., MASS.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

PEKIN DUCKS.

WE should like to learn more of the facts in relation to the actual merits claimed for, but not yet substantiated, of this new breed of water fowl.

We have heard of them growing well, and promising great weight when a few months old. It is now over a year since they were imported, one trio only of which survived out of the lot. It is claimed that they suffered from the hardships of the voyage, and were consequently dwarfed,

but that they are good layers, and the young resulting from incubation, which lasts only twenty-five days, appear to be one-third larger than Rouens or Aylesburys when they leave the shell, and grow more rapidly through the season.

The last we heard from them, as to size and weight, it is said that the largest pair on exhibition at the Connecticut Poultry Show (where they excited a good deal of interest), exceeded the old ones in size, and weighed fifteen pounds at five months old, and were in good growing order, which is good weight, but scarcely better than that of the Rouens or Aylesburys which they are expected to exceed. Mr. Fowler writes the editor of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, April 2d: "We have an Aylesbury duckling (drake) barely ten weeks (two and a half months) old, which weighs exactly eight pounds," a weight not yet excelled nor approached by the Pekin in this country, and we doubt if in any other, at 2½ month's old. The Pekin ducks are described as having long bodies and necks, heads rather large, wings and legs short, the bills yellow, and the legs of a deep orange or reddish color. Their plumage is white with a creamy tinge under the feathers, which are remarkably abundant, giving them the appearance of extra size. They are said to moult like geese, as indicated by the great quantities of feathers thrown off constantly through the summer in places where they most frequently resort. It is therefore probable that they may, like them, be "plucked" with equal profit if they are as large and fluffy or downy as it is said they are. "They are entirely hardy, bearing well, so far, our variable and extreme climate, minding neither snow, rain, or sun;" excellent foragers, though easily kept in small inclosures, providing they have water constantly before them, and regularly fed. Their general shape is peculiar, though their motions on the water are easy, and their long graceful necks and large bodies make them an attractive and ornamental feature.

The drawing is said to represent them well. The stock is in the hands of a breeder, who is interested in their introduction to the notice of amateurs and fanciers generally, and we hope to learn, soon as practicable, the result of the experience of those who have given them a fair trial.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

G. P. BURNHAM—THE ORIGIN OF THE BRAHMA FOWL.

IN one of the earlier numbers of your *Journal*, G. P. Burnham, in his "*Reminiscences of the Hen Fever*," gives what he claims to be a true account of the origin of the Brahma fowl. This account, I believe, after reading both Burnham and Wright, to be entirely erroneous. Many of your readers take a deep interest in the breeding of Brahmas, and would like to know as much as possible about them. I would refer those who wish to investigate the matter to "Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry," or to his "Brahma Fowls." Mr. W. is very generally acknowledged to be the best living authority on this breed of fowls.

As many of your readers have not access to these works, and in order that they may see how highly Mr. Burnham's opinion is valued on the other side of the water, I request you to publish the following extract from "Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry," pages 243 & 244:

"We have already seen that Mr. Cornish's statement was published long before Mr. Burnham's. It gives a perfectly clear, consistent, and simple account of the origin of certain birds which are proved by independent testimony to have been all obtained from the State of Connecticut; and the obvious question is, by what testimony, save of the clearest,

best supported, and most convincing character, may such an account be disproved? and is Burnham's sufficient to disprove it? We can only reply that no one but Mr. Tegetmeier in England ever attached to any statement of Mr. Burnham's the least importance whatever. Even he calls his great authority "unscrupulous," as well he might after the unblushing account of the motives which solely dictated the 'present to her most Gracious Majesty;' and among Americans themselves his book was never received with anything but a laugh at what was universally understood to be another attempt of the same sort at a trading puff. As an instance of this general appreciation of the man, we had quite recently an announcement from a valued American correspondent that, 'our old friend Burnham had let himself out again,' and were somewhat perplexed by the enigmatical information, until the receipt of a copy of Burnham's New Poultry Book, published in 1871, elucidated the mystery.

"This second book was, in all respects, worthy of the first, being a series of advertising puffs in the most approved 'spread eagle' style from beginning to end; and it especially amused us to note how the author had, with a most laudable regard to reciprocity, in return for Mr. Tegetmeier's unhopèd-for quotation of the former work, repaid the favor by quoting *his* as ample authority on the very same point; each thus referring to the other, and to the other alone, as confirming his own views! It is the simple fact that not one American writer (and but one English) ever regarded Burnham's account as of the slightest value. Whether the latter may have bred amongst others very tolerable imitations of Brahmas, is, as we before observed, not the question. We had seen that there were two qualities of birds known in the early days—one a spurious, which bred mongrel progeny, and could be traced to Burnham; the other pure, which was always traced to Connecticut, or a little later, to Dr. Bennet, who procured his from that State.

"But such, and accounts of such, published after the pure Brahmas were even publicly shown, cannot invalidate a consistent and credible account given from the very first of the genuine strain, and, as Mr. Cornish justly argues, confirmed and inquired into at the time and on the spot while all the witnesses were alive and available for examination. Burnham himself states in his last work that he was a member of that very committee, at Boston, which was appointed in 1850 to settle the name, as mentioned in Mr. Cornish's letter to Colonel Weld. He says that the name was thus given by them 'against his protest,' and the unavoidable conclusion from that simple fact alone must be, that parties who knew both considered Mr. Cornish the most reliable witness of the two.

"To sum up, then: When to the foregoing conclusions are added the facts that all Mr. Burnham's early Light Brahmas (until, as is known, he bought through a friend at Boston in 1852 some of the real strain), were single combed, while the originals were triple; that Burnham's had a distinct straw or buff tint, while the originals were white; and that Burnham's had the same creamy-colored fluff, while real Brahmas had and still have a pearly-gray under the plumage, the whole becomes clear. It is plain that there was a strain of real Brahmas distinct from Cochins, or the fowls then known in America as Chittagongs (we say then known because our Indian friend's remark makes it far from improbable that some previous importation of the Brahma, or real Chittagong, had given to the fowl so-called part if not the whole of its character—that our very fowl, in fact, had been imported before, but from want of interest in poultry so degraded as to be unrecognizable), all which were traced up to the birds brought into Connecticut by Mr. Chamberlain; that Burnham, having, as is clearly proved, vainly tried to purchase some of this stock, bred the best imitations he could, which formed another strain, always at that date clearly distinguishable from the real, and well known to be distinct both by himself and by others; and that, finally, he claimed for his the credit of being the original birds, and unfortunately found in England what he never could in America, a respectable writer who would without question adopt his tale. No other conclusion is hardly possible to any one who has passed in review the whole evidence from which we have extracted a small part in the particulars here given."

I design, in future articles, to notice the very severe and presumptuous criticisms of Mr. Burnham upon the "Buffalo Convention," and the "Standard of Excellence."

F. R. W.

We give place to the above article from our correspondent, "F. R. W.," who makes such copious extracts from "Mr. Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry," because we are inclined to give our readers, who may not have seen that work, the opportunity to read Mr. Wright's comments on this long-mooted and busy question of the *true* origin of the "Light Brahma" fowls. At the same time, in justice to our correspondent, Mr. G. P. Burnham, we are constrained to state that this theory of Mr. Wright, as we understand it, is based upon the statements made originally in 1852 by Mr. Virgil Cornish, of Connecticut; and it is but fair now to quote the *Cornish letter* also, to show exactly what basis Mr. Wright has for his remarks above quoted by "F. R. W.," and our readers can judge whether the Wright theory is sustained simply by this communication, adding, by the way, that its date, "March 2d, 1852," was some three years *subsequent* to the date of Dr. W. C. Kerr's letter to Mr. Burnham from Philadelphia, Pa., September 3d, 1849, when he (Dr. Kerr) sent to Mr. Burnham the first pair of gray fowls which Mr. B. bred in Massachusetts, and which *he* claims were the original birds whence came the Gray Shanghais *he* bred so successfully for years afterwards, which Dr. Bennett acknowledges he bought of Burnham in 1850 or 1851, and to the *progeny* of which, upon exhibition at Boston (at the same show where the Cornish-Hatch-Chamberlin fowls were exhibited), Dr. Bennett first publicly gave the name of "Brahma Pootras," afterwards abbreviated, by common consent, to "Brahma."

Mr. Cornish thus writes (and this letter was *first* published in 1853, some months *after* Mr. Burnham's fine fowls reached the Queen of England, under the name of "Gray Shanghais," be it remembered). *At that time* Dr. Bennett informed Dr. Wm. Custe Gwynne, of England, that *his* fowls and Mr. Burnham's fowls sent to England "were identical, precisely similar, and were bred from the same stock." All this is upon the record. Mr. Cornish says, at Hartford, Conn., March 2d, 1852:

"No doubt you are acquainted with the relative position of the State in India called Chittagong, and the river called Brahma-Pootra. Chittagong is a small State upon the eastern borders, and bounding west upon the Bay of Bengal. The river Brahma-Pootra discharges its waters into that bay forty or fifty miles from the western bank of Chittagong. If the large, light-colored fowls came from that region—the Brahma-Pootra—of which I *think* there is no doubt, . . . still I am unable to say by *which* name they should be called. Chittagong, if I understand it, is mountainous, while the country through which the Brahma-Pootra river runs is a flat country, exceedingly rich. The richer the country the larger the production, is our rule to go by. . . . In regard to the history of these fowls *very little is known*. A mechanic by the name of Chamberlin, in this city, first brought them here. Mr. Chamberlin was acquainted with a sailor, who informed him that there were three pairs of large, imported fowls in New York. Mr. Chamberlin furnished this sailor with money, and told him to go to New York and purchase a pair for him, which he did, at great expense. The sailor reported that he found one pair of light gray ones, which he purchased. The man in New York, whose name I have not got, gave no account of their origin, except that they had been brought there by some sailors in the India ships. The parties through whose hands the fowls came, as far back as I have been able to trace them, are all obscure men. I obtained my stock from the original pair brought here by Mr. Chamberlin. These fowls were named "Chittagongs"

by Mr. Chamberlin, on account of their resemblance to the fowls then in the country called by that name," &c.

This letter forms the basis of Dr. Bennett's theory also, and he certainly *named* the fowls "Brahma." Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Cornish named them "Chittagong," as Mr. Cornish states above. Dr. Kerr sold Mr. Burnham his first gray fowls from Philadelphia, which, in September, 1849 (three years earlier), Dr. K. called "Chittagong." Dr. Bennett, in his "Poultry Book," published in 1851-'52, at Boston, describes the "Chittagong" fowl fully, but does not mention the "Brahma-Pootras" at all; and Dr. B. gives two illustrations in that book, "from life," of Mr. Burnham's Philadelphia gray birds as "Chittagongs," which very strongly resemble the Light Brahmas, as any one may see by consulting that work. We do not see but that *all* these birds are admitted by all the first owners—to wit, Mr. Cornish, Chamberlin, Hatch, Dr. Kerr, Burnham, Bennett, and *all*—to be *Chittagongs* at the start, wherever they came from. And it is also certain that all these gentlemen, except Mr. Burnham, who called them Gray Shanghais (as the official report of the exhibition shows, in 1852, at Boston), then entered all these fowls as "Chittagongs," or "Gray Chittagongs." Mr. Cornish did not, at that time, as his letter above evinces, know "which name they should be called by."

Perhaps Mr. Burnham, upon reading this article, will, in a future number, "rise to explain." We shall cheerfully afford him the opportunity if he desires to do so.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOW ARE YOU "BLACK RUSSIANS?"

MR. EDITOR.

I had a good laugh over "A. N. R.'s" honest description of, and his good-humored expression of ill luck with the "Black Russian" fowl, which, four years ago, I had occasion to write a brief article about, and which I see the new American Standard of Excellence recognizes among its "varieties."

In 1870, I said "This is another new *breed* recently put in market, and the possessors of it claim that it is 'a wonderful layer of large eggs.' Though the fowl is not oversized, its plumage is very showy and brilliant back, and it will very shortly become one of our leading varieties for the fancy, no doubt, through real intrinsic merit," etc.

I remember that my old friend, Dr. Eben Wright, of Dedham, Mass., had informed us as much as thirty years ago, that he had imported from Moscow a brace of these birds—then called Russian or Siberian fowl—with feathered legs, which are quilled, and which latter they will probably *lose* in the next generation, our climate being so much milder than that at Moscow. The Doctor gave his imported Black Russians away, I recollect, a few months after he received them. They would neither lay eggs, or come to any satisfactory size. He had them one season, and became greatly disgusted with them. The party he presented his whole stock to (a gentleman in Albany, New York), tried his hand with them, on account of their novelty at that time, and he announced the same year he got them that notwithstanding he sent them to the country in charge of a faithful person, where they had plenty of room and fresh air, all was to no purpose; they dropped off, one after another died, and thus ended *this* importation of "Russian fowls."

I hardly think "A. N. R." will find a customer for his fowls, after his late description of them in your columns; yet his experience is but that of one amongst many who have been similarly deceived by appearances, not particularly with *this* "new breed," but by scores of similar impositions among the cross-bred mongrels, put forth by novices and hucksters, who, on their part, have *first* been deceived, perhaps, by the more knowing ones. Will this hummery *never* cease?

ANCIENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM A BOY.

DEAR SIR: Please send me the *Fanciers' Journal* for one year, which I like the best of any paper I have seen yet. I advise any one who wants to keep pigeons to subscribe for it. I think it will do me a great deal of good. I have as handsome a lot of pigeons and chickens as I ever saw—but I am a boy yet.

GUINEA PIGS v. RATS.

About guinea pigs killing rats—I do not think they will, for the following reason: I had a splendid pair given to me, for which I made a cat-proof cage, and locked the door securely, and one morning I went into the barn, and not hearing them as usual on my entrance, I looked into the cage and found them killed and half eaten, apparently by rats, as cats could not get into the cage. I had not thought of rats killing them, as I had often heard that they killed the rats. If any of your readers have had a *similar experience* I would like to know of it.

Truly yours,

JAS. R. DEDRICK.

GREEN, CHENANGO CO., N. Y.

Our experience is similar to the above. Some years ago, while in the bird and fowl business, and at a time when the store was well stocked with everything pertaining to a store of this kind, the rats gained access during the night, and although there were all kinds of birds, pigeons, rabbits, &c., within easy reach, the guinea pigs were the only animals killed—an entrance being made into the cage or box for that purpose.—ED.]

IMPORTATION.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, a lot of eggs, as follows: 13 Black Spanish, 13 Crevecoeur, 13 Golden Penciled Hamburg, 13 White Cochin, 13 Houdan, and 12 Aylesbury Duck. They arrived in fine order, and I will report success in due time.

Yours truly,

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., May 13, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

FRIEND WADE: Geo. Furness, of Auburn, New York, received by Steamer "Celtic," on the 6th instant, from Henry Beldon, of Bingley, Yorkshire England, one trio of Black Hamburgs—splendid birds for exhibition and breeding. Geo. Giffuss, of Auburn, New York, received by same steamer, and at same time, one trio of Silver Spangled Polish—most superior birds. Henry Beldon says of them: "They are beautiful birds; the cock is clear-tailed, and in this respect not to be excelled in England."

Yours truly,

E. S. ONGLEY.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 13, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

On page 312 of your issue of the 14th inst., I noticed an article in reference to young chickens being attacked with a disease which causes blindness. Having had some experience with this malady, I send you my remedy, which, I think, will prove effectual:

Take the small branches or shoots of sassafras wood, and split them so as to get the pith; take say a thimbleful of the pith, and put it into about three tablespoonfuls of soft rain-water. In a short time the water will become thick, like the white of an egg; then it is fit for use. Dip the tip of the finger into the water and rub the eyes of the affected chick with it gently, but at the same time rub it into the eye as much as possible. Repeat the operation three times daily (say morning, noon, and night), and a cure will generally be effected in from two to three days. In addition to the above, grease the chick around the eyes with fresh lard or sweet oil, being careful not to get any into the eye.

I am not satisfied as to the cause of this disease, and would be much obliged to Mr. Fry, or any one else whose chicks have been troubled in this way, if they will answer the following questions, either by mail or through the *Journal*: 1. Did you notice any small white parasites in or around the eyes of the affected chicks? 2. Were the chicks that had the disease hatched or brooded by a hen that was affected with scurvy legs?

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, Pa., May, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have in my collection a hen's egg that measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches, which weighs 12 ounces, and was laid by a medium-sized Dorking.

If reports be true, the largest hen's egg in the British Museum weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, but there are several larger specimens in the United States. The *Courier and Freeman*, of May 7, Pottsdam, N. Y., says: "Mr. Brown, of Stockholm, showed us, last Saturday, the biggest egg of the season, laid by a pullet (Brahma and Houdan), which measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ the long way by $7\frac{1}{2}$ the other, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces."

I am frequently in receipt also of small eggs, like those presented to you, and which corroborate your statement in regard to their contents. I have yet to find a yolk in any hen's egg that measures less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in length.

Yours, respectfully, MYRON W. LYMAN.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1874.

A VERY LIBERAL OFFER.

MR. WADE.

Feeling an interest to support the *Journal*, I will make the following offer to any person who will send you two new subscribers for the *Journal*: I will send one dozen White Leghorn Eggs, delivered at express office.

J. H. MORRISON.

MARLOW, N. H., May 18, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have a pen of three Light Brahma pullets mated with a Buzzell cock, and I get from them on an average three double-yolk eggs per week. I do not know whether one or more hens lay them, but if any of your readers can give me a remedy, or inform me of the cause, they would confer a favor by answering through your valuable paper.

Yours,

J. E. L.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Your correspondent (Mr. Fry) it seems has the same trouble among his chickens that I have lately had, and I will give you my experience, which, if you think worth while, you are at liberty to publish.

I had about half of my chickens affected in the same way that Mr. Fry describes, and after losing eight or ten of them, concluded to experiment, and did not lose one after treating them as follows: I commenced by washing their eyes four times a day with diluted rose water, and gave, twice a day, raw egg and brandy, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of brandy to each egg; fed them on nothing but corn meal, seasoned well with red pepper, and gave them a dry, warm place. I have no stronger or better looking chickens on my place to-day than those so treated.

Yours, respectfully,

W. F. BACON.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A NEW SOCIETY.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.,

Editor "Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange."

SIR: At a meeting of the breeders and fanciers of poultry of this and neighboring towns, held in this city, May 19th, an organization was effected under the name of "The Keystone Poultry Association of Western Pennsylvania," and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. W. Coburn, Titusville.

Vice-Presidents—J. M. Gifford, Pleasantville; A. McLaren, Meadville; S. H. McGinnett, Kerrtown; Carl Cosolowsky, Titusville.

Secretary and Treasurer—John D. McFarland, Titusville.

There is a very encouraging increase in the interest of thoroughbred poultry in our vicinity this spring, one of the gratifying results of which is already reached in the organization announced above, and, though composed mainly of amateurs, the association enters the field under the favorable auspices of a large membership of enthusiastic and earnest lovers of poultry, whose aim will be to stimulate and maintain an interest in fine poultry and pet stock of all kinds.

The regular monthly meetings of the association will be held at its rooms, in this city, on the third Tuesday of each month, at which we shall be pleased to welcome visiting members of sister associations, to whom we extend a cordial invitation.

All correspondence pertaining to poultry shows and the interest of breeding generally, addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN D. MCFARLAND,

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 20, 1874.

Secretary.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received per steamer Sarmatien, some white and yellow Pouters, Carriers, Isabella Pouters, red, yellow, and blue-winged Turbits; also ice pigeons.

Respectfully yours,

A. GOEBLE.

MITCHELL, ONT.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: I have received to-day from Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, per steamer Baltic, one pair Houdans, four Colored Dorkings, and one Spanish hen. All are fine birds, and some have won premiums in England.

Yours truly,

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, May 21, 1874.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by JOSEPH M. WADE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

"ASA RUGG," OF PHILADELPHIA.—If Dr. W. C. Kerr, who was formerly known in poultry circles under the *non de plume* of "Asa Rugg," is living, and this should fall under his eye, will he kindly send us his present address? Can any of our friends or correspondents give us this information.—EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

CORRECTIONS.—In Mr. Burnham's last week's article in *Fanciers' Journal*, upon "Suggestions about the Standard," in second paragraph, second line, second column, for "no more theory" read "no mere theory." In second line from bottom of same column, for "layer varieties" read "larger varieties"—which are thus misprinted in No. 21.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

WE are informed that a meeting of amateur fanciers of New York City and vicinity was recently held at the rooms of the Associated Fanciers, 14 Murray Street, New York, with a view of organizing a new Poultry Association, and holding regular annual exhibitions. It was decided to hold another meeting at the same place on the 10th day of June, at 3½ P.M. A cordial invitation is extended to all fanciers. We hope the attendance will be large, and the object accomplished to the satisfaction of the most sanguine, for it would be a benefit to the fancy if exhibitions could be successfully held in New York City. Any suggestions from those who cannot attend will be cheerfully received.

Address JOHN A. EDWARDS, *Secretary*,
14 Murray St., New York City.

WE cannot remind our readers too often to remember the sure preventive of gapes in chickens. The moment they are dry, or able to walk, grease the head of every one, on which you will observe a large, white tick or louse, and sometimes nearly a dozen on each chicken; said louse cannot live a moment after the breathing pores of its body are obstructed. A drop or two of coal oil, to a teaspoonful of lard well mixed, will be enough for a dozen or more. Use with care.

DANVERS WHITES.

IN answer to the inquiry concerning the Danvers White Fowl, we know but little, further than it has been superseded by the White Leghorn. It is supposed to have been produced by crossing Buff Cochins and White Dorkings, and had a white body and yellow bare legs, which color most breeders are very partial to. We should like to learn more about this fowl from those who have had experience with it.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

PIGEONS AND POETS.

Thus does Tom Hood—he who sung the "Song of the Shirt"—connect pigeons with a home:

No dog was at the threshold great or small;
No pigeon on the roof—no household creature—
No cat demurely dozing on the wall—
Not one domestic feature.

And how exquisitely does Tennyson, in "The Gardener's Daughter," bring in the habits of pigeons to illustrate the play of feeling he is describing:

We spoke of other things; we 'coursed about
The subject most at heart, more near and near,
Like doves about a dovecot, wheeling round
The central wish, until we settled there.

Tennyson had evidently watched the dovecot with an observant eye, for the delight the inmates take in basking in the sun—especially the morning sun—had not escaped him. Thus he describes in his "Princess:"

Back again we crossed the court
Lady Tsyche's; as we entered in
There sat along the forms, like morning doves
That sun their milky bosoms on the thatch,
A patient row of pupils.

Whether Pope ever kept fancy pigeons is uncertain; but from his known acquaintance with old John Moore, the first authentic writer upon them, he must have known much about them. A contemporary of Pope—John Gray—certainly had "an eye" for their beauties; for, in his "Epistle to the Earl of Burlington," he writes:

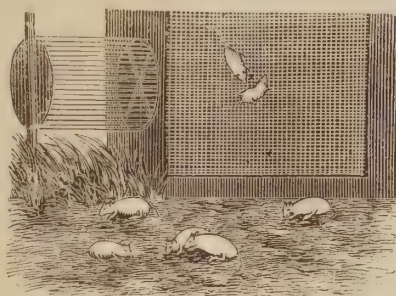
Then Turnham Green, which dainty pigeons fed,
But feeds no more, for Solomon is dead.

To which is added a note, "Solomon was a man famed for keeping pigeons." But further back still, going back in our gossip review beyond our oldest pigeon writer (Moore), midway almost to that gigantic genius with whom we began, we make just two extracts from dear, garrulous, we fear most unprincipled, but certainly most entertaining, Samuel Pepys, who must assuredly have been sent into the world for the express purpose of keeping a diary. In the first, speaking of the effects of the great fire of London, he clearly proves the existence of pigeon fanciers—ay and of "dormers," too—even in those days; for he writes: "Among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their house, but hove about the windows and barbuies till

they burned their wings and fell down." In the second, dated September 11, 1661, he writes the following, which will go to the very heart of all cat-plagued pigeon fanciers: "To Dr. Williams, who did carry me into his garden, where he hath abundance of grapes; and he did show me a dog that he hath to kill all the cats that come hither to kill his pigeons, and do afterward bury them, and do it with so much care that they shall be quite covered, that if the tip of their tail hangs out, he will take up the cat again and dig the hole deeper, which is very strange; and he tells me that he do believe he hath killed a hundred cats." A dog of this breed would fetch a fabulous price nowadays.—*Cassel's*.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.



(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHITE MICE.

THESE beautiful and interesting little creatures—the smallest of four-footed pets—seem to have been totally neglected by writers on the subject of animals kept for amusement; yet, I venture to say, there is hardly a person who has not during some period of his boyhood had a few of them. Boarding-schools are rarely without some of them, kept by the students; indeed, this is such a noticeable fact that Dickens, in his story of *David Copperfield*, mentions the school at which young David spent his early youth as celebrated because of this. Nor is there a pet possessing more elegant proportions, displaying more agility, or wearing a handsomer coat than this same little white mouse. Their gracefully shaped limbs and body, and the beautiful shade of pink coloring in their eyes and ears, are surpassed by no animal kept as a pet. They are intelligent, and recognize the step of their feeder, setting up loud squeaks at his approach. With very little trouble they can be taught innumerable tricks and antics. I heard of one being kept in a cage with a canary, and the two remained on very excellent terms, eating and drinking from the same dishes, at the same time, without ever quarreling. When I was nine or ten years of age, I remember quite distinctly of a white mouse that escaped from its cage, and for a long time would, every night, scamper up and down my mother's bed after she had retired, keeping her awake a good part of the night. Many efforts were made to effect its capture, but all were vain, till one night it was discovered behind a trunk. Crack, crack, crack went its poor little bones, as the trunk was pushed back against the wall, and unfortunate mousey, now a shapeless mass, was thrown into the street to make a dainty meal for some homeless pussy.

Generally the first pets kept by children, they are soon neglected for the more highly prized rabbit and pigeon. Their great deterrent to popularity is their "mousey smell." Of course they smell "mousey." It is their natural odor, which no degree of domestication will ever remove. A recipe to subdue this objection I now give: Take an empty tin baking-soda box, pierce it with holes by means of an awl, and fill it two-thirds full of chloride of lime or carbolic disinfective powder; nail the box to the upper part of the cage, and I will warrant no bad odor will ever be perceived as long as this remains in their cage. This same recipe will effectually neutralize the bad odor emitted by any animal.

White mice are very prolific, producing from four to twenty young at a birth, and having litters monthly.

A good cage for them may be made out of an empty starch box, fitted with a second story, connected with the first by means of stairs. I once saw one made entirely of tin, and a very beautiful cage it was, with its little tin apartments tenanted by mice of all ages, from the hairless babe to the gray-coated grandfather.

The best food on which to feed white mice is wheat flour and cracker dust, given alternately, with oat meal once or twice a week. Occasionally give a crust of stale bread, oats, canary seed, etc. Raw meat fed to them just before littering will satiate their appetite for fresh flesh, and often prevent them from devouring their young. Milk is in every way preferable to water as a drink, and should be given altogether, or as often as possible.

As soon as a female shows unmistakable signs of being with young, she should be immediately removed from the common cage and placed in a small box by herself. Leave her and the young in quiet for three weeks, and then replace them in the common cage. If one exhibits cannibalistic habits and devours the young, give her an ounce of oak wood administered on the back of the head.

A very beautiful variety of mice are produced from the union of the brown and white mouse. The manner in which to effect this is to allow a female her liberty in a place infested by common mice. After running at liberty for a few nights, confine her in a box separated from the rest, and await the issue. This plan generally proves successful at the first trial; indeed I have never known it to fail, though sometimes the progeny, instead of being "pied," are brown, and in every way resemble the common mouse.

Be sure and clean their cage once a day. PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOW TO FATTEN AND KILL A RABBIT.

It is often desirable to fatten a domesticated rabbit in the shortest possible time and with but little expense, especially when they are to be sent to market. The best way to do this is as follows: Separate the rabbit to be fattened from his companions, and confine him by himself in a hutch about five by two (not larger), so that he is allowed no room for exercise. Feed four or five times a day—early in the morning on oats or oat meal; at noon give clover that has been cut the day before and thoroughly dry; about six o'clock in the evening feed on dry timothy (not dried as hay is, but all the moisture expelled). Whenever you pass his hutch and the feed-box is empty, immediately fill it. If dry food is given and drink is necessary, give milk in preference to water.


When he is fat enough to kill, which will be in a week or so if treated as given above, catch it by the ears with the left hand, and with the right plunge a sharp pocket-knife into its jugular artery, as fowls are killed; now hang it up by the hind legs for half an hour, until the blood has thoroughly drained away. Never kill a rabbit by a blow behind the ear, as is often done; this way is greatly inferior to the former in every respect, the flesh not being near so white or tender.


When rabbits are bred for table use, I should advise all the young bucks intended for this purpose to be castrated. The rabbits served thus are greatly superior in size, fatness, and flavor to others allowed to remain in their natural state.


PHILO.

ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 A family of original cremationists—Burn-'ems.


 The "Worst" fancier in this country is at Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio; and what is most strange, he is said to be perfectly reliable in all his dealings—his name is E. J. Worst.


 The following lines are said to have been copied from a stone in Oxford:


To all my friends I bid adieu;
A more sudden death you never knew;
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked, and killed me quicker'n a wink.


 There is an elm 84 years old and about six feet in diameter at Franklin, Vt., and the man near whose house it stands, says that when he was a boy he pulled it up, which made his father so mad that he walloped him with it and then set it out again.


 An alleged lunatic was consigned to an asylum by his wife and friends. A gentleman said to a lady who doubted the victim's insanity: "What do you think madam, of his lying on his back in the barn-yard, and permitting hens to feed off his body?" "Why, nothing more," responded the lady, "than that, like many other married men, he was hen-pecked."


 A lot of rats were found, the other day, in a hog-head that had been left open in a store at Exeter. The store cat, having been notified, climbed to the edge of the hog-head, but, after surveying the situation, jumped down and ran out at the door, reappearing with another cat. The two looked at their foes and retired, soon coming back with a third cat. They now seemed satisfied with their force, and made an attack, jumping into the hog-head. The cats had, however, miscalculated the force of their enemy, and two were killed, the other being taken out in season to save its life.


 A youth of Salisbury, four years old, and his young sister, saw a rat hasten into a hole in the barn floor. Said he, "Sis, the Bible says, 'Watch and pray.' You pray while I watch the hole, and I'll swat him acrost the snoot when he comes out."

 The author of a recent book about Africa, tells of a forest of acacia trees he passed through. These are called by the natives, "soffar," a word signifying a flute. The name is given because the acacia trees are pierced with circular holes by a small insect, and the wind, as it plays upon the openings, produces flute-like sounds. In the winter, when the trees are stripped of their leaves, and boughs white as chalk stretch out like ghosts, the wind, sighing through the insect-made flutes, fills the whole air with soft melancholy tunes.

 A correspondent favors Galignani with the following additional list of the curiosities of the English language: "Fowlers speak of a sege of herons and bitterns; a herd of swans, cranes or curlews; a depping of sheldrakes; a spring of teals; a covert of coots; a gaggle of geese; a badelynge of ducks; a sord or sute of mallards; a muster of peacocks; a nye of pheasants; a bevy of quails; a congregation of plovers; a walk of snipes; a fall of woodcocks; a brood of hens; a building of rooks; a murmuration of starlings; an exaltation of larks; a flight of swallows; a host of sparrows; a watch of nightingales, and a charm of goldfinches."

 CRAFTY REYNARD.—Ireland has had queer notions in her time, and it is not so long since the fox, though dreaded, and hated, was treated with great respect, for fear of his working harm. The old belief still lingers in the Celtic districts, and the good housewives, as in the olden days, lay wool on the bushes as a peace offering to the fox, or make mittens out of lambs' wool for his feet, leaving them at the entrance of his den. They believe that the fox wears mittens on cold nights, when he goes on a foraging tramp, and in gratitude will not carry off the chicks of the donor. In West Mayo, and Donegal, the fox is always called the "red fellow," the "gentleman," or some other polite name; for it is thought that he would spitefully kill every fowl belonging to a person bold enough to utter his name without due respect.

 Wild geese every year, as population increases, grow fewer in number. For many years Long Island was a favorite place to shoot these birds during their spring migration. There also they are not so numerous as formerly. As the birds are very shy, it requires a good deal of skill on the part of the sportsman to come near enough for a shot. The method generally employed to obtain from fifteen to twenty wild geese by "winning" them on their passage north or south—the old-fashioned "stoolers" being regarded as entirely behind the age. These are tamed so that they can be "lined" to stakes, when they are taken to the bars where the wild geese usually stop to feed, and fastened to stakes put down in the sand, out of sight, while the gunner conceals himself in a box sunk in the sand, and partially covered by sea weed or meadow grass. When flocks of wild geese are passing, these partially-tamed ones will call them, and usually they will fly near by or light, when the gunner rises and shoots.

 A friend of ours told us, says "A Rural Reader" in the *Canada Farmer*, the other day, how his wife cures hens of sitting; and, as it is a very novel way, we will repeat it for the benefit of others who are bothered with inveterate old sitters. Picking up some splinters from the chip-yard (some four or five inches long) she bound them firmly to the hen's legs, leaving only the hip joints in working order. Biddie was outwitted; like the old Dutchman's hen she would have to sit standing up.

DUCKS AS EGG PRODUCERS.—The number of eggs laid by a duck, depends very much on the breed to which she belongs. In all poultry the non-sitters lay more than those that are concerned in the rising generation. Thus, the Aylesbury will lay a greater number of eggs than any other duck. The black duck—called the Labrador—the East Indian or Buenos Ayre, is a good layer. The Rouen is an average layer, and the wild duck lays few compared to these. An old duck, is, as a rule, a better layer than a young one, but it is impossible to give the average of any of them. Aylesbury ducks begin to lay in November and December; Rouens three months later. Both the time when they begin laying, and the number of eggs they lay, are influenced by their keeping, and by judicious management.

A good little Bangor boy recently refused to spell cider, because he had signed the pledge.

CHOOSING HATCHING EGGS.—A contemporary says eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size, usually laid by the hen they are from; any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay immensely large eggs, and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is therefore of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs—especially if much pointed at the small end—almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage. Neither should rough-shelled eggs be chosen; they usually show some derangement of the organs, and are often sterile. Smooth-shelled eggs alone are proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of a bird can be determined by the shape of the egg.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

WM. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.—A finely illustrated and descriptive Catalogue, Circular, and Card, having cuts of Dark and Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, Golden Polands, Houdans, Hamburgs, and Fancy Pigeons, with practical hints and descriptions. One of the best catalogues of 1874.

WM. C. HARTE, Clinton, N. Y.—Price List of thirty-one varieties of Fancy Pigeons.

DR. GEO. L. PARMELE, Hartford, Conn.—Circular. Sale of Rabbits, exhibition stock. Illustrated.

HOWARD K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y.—Illustrated Circular. Partridge Cochins.

OBRIG BROS., Williamsburg, L. I.—Circular. Breeders and Dealers in Pigeons, Poultry, Pheasants, Song and Ornamental Birds. Price List.

C. F. HOPKINS, Blackington, Mass.—Card. Illustrated. Buff Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED—A fine Brussels Carpet (30 yards), also good Ingrain Carpet (36 yards), in exchange for Fancy Fowls, Eggs, and Pigeons. Persons having the same to exchange will please send small piece, with lowest price, to J. A., Box 255, Johnstown, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—Fancy Pigeons, Poultry, and Eggs, at very low prices, for Harper's, Peterson's, or any other Magazine, or bound volumes of Poultry Periodicals, or Wright's New Poultry Book, or Dickens', Scott's, or Byron's complete works, or Books by any good author. Address J. A., Box 255, Johnstown, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—A magnificent Blue Pile Game Cock for an equally good Red Pile. Raised from an imported pair, and considered one of the finest breeders in the country. JOHN A. EDWARDS, Box 5454 New York P. O.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—One cock and five hens, choice birds, Beard & Kinny's strain, for Game Bantams, any variety. Must be, like the Leghorns, first-class. G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—One Yellow Ruff, two Red and two Black Helms or Spots, two Black Nuns, all males, for solid Black Turbit and Black Nun Females, or other birds. E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

WANTED—Silver Spangled Hamburg or Brown Leghorn Eggs (must be warranted fresh and from choice specimens, with solid white ear-lobes) for a first-class Partridge Cochin Cock, bred from imported stock. Address at once, DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER AND PLANTS TO EXCHANGE for Song Birds and Cages of all varieties. Address THOMAS MORGAN, Somerset, Somerville, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE—Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, and Black Spanish, first class, for Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, or small Printing Press. SMITH & BRO., Poultry Yards, Stony Brook, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—A pure-bred Earl of Derby Game Hen for a Partridge Cochin or L. B. Hen. J. E. LLOYD, 17 Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—One pair of Guinea Pigs for sitting of Light Brahma Eggs from reliable stock. Address W. D. ZELL, 422 N. Charlotte St., Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WANTED—In exchange for two sittings of Light Brahma Eggs, a Beagle or Tarrier Dog Pup. W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS OR LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Will exchange either of varieties mentioned for choice pair White Pouters. Address FRANK, Cranesville, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Two Brown Red Game Cocks, two years old, for Pouter Pigeons. Address F. ANSTEAD, P. O. Box 34, Oneida, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—Two Red Mottled Jacobin Hens, two Black Priest Hens, one Red Snell Hen, for Fantail Pigeons. Give full description. C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—One trio White Cochins or Black Russians, at \$15 per trio, for Guinea Pigs, or Gray Call Ducks, or choice Pigeons, at cash prices. W. H. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE—Three pairs first-class Fancy Pigeons (Helms, Shields, Archangels), for one pair Blue or Chequered Antwerp Carriers. Must be good birds. WM. McFEETERS, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—Trio of first-class Partridge Cochins (Williams and Herstine strains) for Brown Leghorns or Bantams. Address WM. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE for Buff Cochins, several varieties of Fowls, Pigeons, Wright's Ill. Book of Poultry, &c. What offers? EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—Light Brahma Eggs, from fine strains, for White Cochin, Buff Cochin, White Leghorn, Dominique, Black Hamburg, and S. S. Hamburg Eggs. Address BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE—One Light Brahma Cockerel, very fine bird, from Philander Williams' very best stock, and eight Light Brahma Pullets, from Emory Carpenter's and A. D. Colegrove's stock, weighing from 7 to 9 pounds, for Dark Brahmas, with or without cockerel. C. G. SANFORD, 458 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers? JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

WANTED.—Silver Spangled Hamburg Pullets (must be choice, well-marked birds, with pure white ear-lobes), for a very fine Duckwing Game Cock, with solid black breast, and warranted in every respect, and a first-class Partridge Cochin Cock, bred from imported stock. Address at once, DANIEL T. CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

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E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

PIGEONS.—One pair Dun Carriers, two pairs Black Jacobins, one pair Red Jacobins, one pair Black Magpies (capped), two Black Jacobin Hens, four White Jacobin Hens, all old enough for breeding, except one pair Black Jacobins. I will sell the lot for \$38.

D. S. MCCALLUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

CHOICE FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.—Buff Cochins—One cock and four hens, \$15; Eggs, \$2 per dozen. Dominiques—One cock and three hens, \$10. Dark Brahmas—One cock and four hens, \$15; Eggs, \$2 per dozen. White Leghorns—One cock and four hens, \$15; Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen. Will also spare a few dozen Eggs from our imported Partridge Cochin Cock (from Tomlinson) mated with choice hens, at \$3 per dozen.

B. & V. HASBROUCK, South Orange, N. J.

BUFF COCHINS.—My entire stock for sale. Any party desirous of purchasing breeding stock, second to none, would do well to address the undersigned.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS, 57 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAMBURGS, IMPORTED STOCK. BANTAMS,

EGGS, PER DOZ.		EGGS, PER DOZ.	
Golden Spangled.....	\$4 00	Golden Laced Sebrights.....	\$4 00
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GEORGE F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

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FOR 15 CENTS you can secure the best Descriptive Catalogue on Poultry ever issued. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a number of valuable hints relative to the care of Poultry; also a description of many of the Diseases of Fowls and their remedies. It is worth ten times its cost to every person keeping chickens. Address WM. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa. He also has Eggs for sale from his choice stock of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, White and Golden Polands, Golden and Silver Hamburgs, Houdans, Golden Sebright Bantams, Black African Bantams, and English Bantams. All Eggs warranted. Prices reasonable. A few choice Fowls for sale. All Poultry Periodicals and Books given to purchasers as premiums.

FOR SALE—Three trios first-class Partridge Cochins, No. 1 birds (Herstine and Williams strains). Will be sold low.

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BANTAMS.—Finding it necessary to reduce my stock, I offer my entire breeding stock of Silver Sebright Bantams, all of which are prize-winning birds—One at Boston, 1873; one at Boston, 1874; one at Portland, 1874; one at Salem, 1874.

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FOR SALE.—For want of room, I will sell as follows: six Buff Cochin Hens and one Cock, price, \$30; twelve Dark Brahma Hens and one Cockerel, price, \$75; or will exchange for White or Brown Leghorns, as good as those I send. The above stock is first-class, and I am willing to have them returned to me if they are not.

Address Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—The undersigned, in consequence of ill-health, is reluctantly compelled to offer for sale, his business in Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., consisting of a BIRD, FLOWER, AND SEED STORE, with POULTRY YARD AND PIGEON LOFTS. New Poultry House and Pigeon Lofts have been recently built and stocked at considerable expense. There is an A-1 trade firmly established, and paying handsomely. Only business of the kind in the country. For full particulars address as above.

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And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

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FANCY PIGEONS, in great variety, at reasonable prices. White Fantails a specialty, \$4.00 per pair.

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FANCY PIGEONS, Owls, Turbits, Jacobins, Magpies, Nuns, Tumblers, Plain and Starling Quakers, all fine birds. I want White and Blue Jacobins. Address, with stamp,

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FOR SALE—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure.
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Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

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I can spare two trios of above breed, very fine birds, matched for breeding, \$20.00 per trio; I will also sell B. B. R. Game Eggs, from my best fowls only, at \$3.00 per 13. I keep no other breed. Shall have a few chicks to spare next fall.
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Eggs from my thoroughbred Partridge and Buff Cochins, for hatching, \$3.00 per dozen. Terms, C. O. D. Address
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MAY 7, 1874.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.

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The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,
C. N. BROWN,

Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

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Order early.
T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

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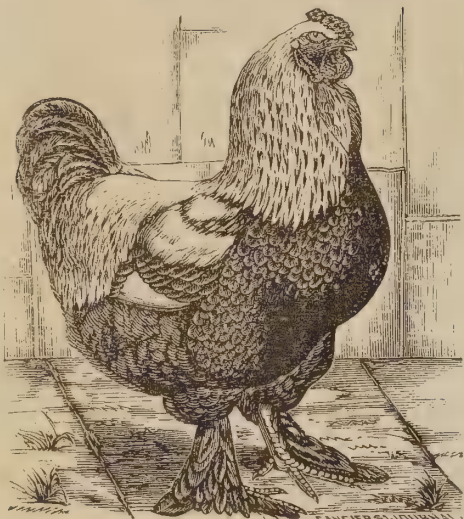
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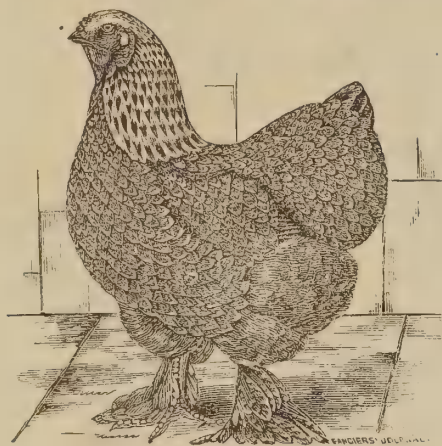
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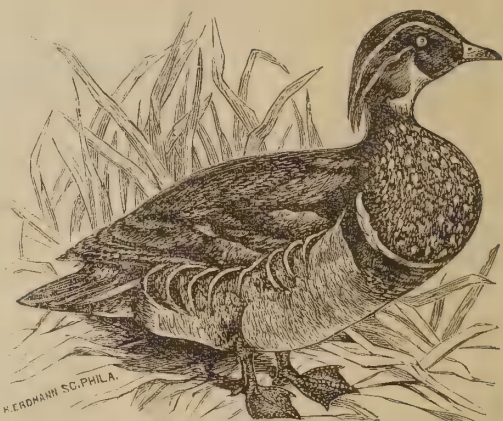
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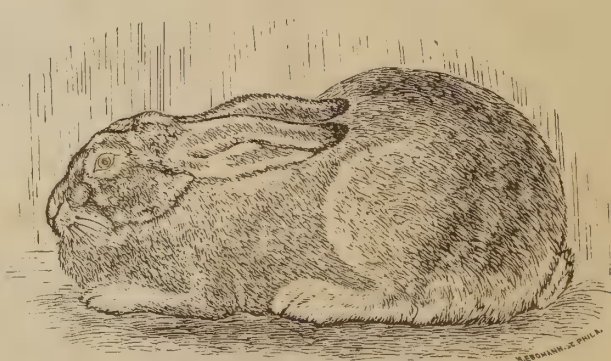
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 4, 1874.

No. 23.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

It is not my purpose in this paper to discuss the question whether a National Poultry Association is or is not a necessity, for I am not as yet fully persuaded that we have advanced sufficiently far in our poultry experience to know with any degree of certainty, what are our needs in this direction, or the best method by which they can be supplied. The poultry interest is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and with its growth will naturally arise questions of greater or less importance, to be met and solved by some competent authority—questions as to the worth or worthlessness of standards; of their application; of classification of breeds; of synonyms; of rules for judging; and many others, which it will become necessary, from time to time, to settle beyond dispute or doubt. The authority to thus settle all these questions has been assumed by the National Poultry Association (so called), and we are asked to accept its decisions and its dictum as the law of the land, in all that pertains to poultry matters. It says in Article 2 of its Constitution:—"The object of this Association shall always be for the perfection of the American Standard of Excellence, and to consider and discuss all matters of a national character, regarding the poultry interest at large." This may be all very well, but let us ask from whom has this Association—which asks so much from us—received its authority to lay down the law in all poultry matters of a national character; or revise or compile a standard which shall be an infallible guide to the amateur, and an inflexible law to the judges; or by what method of reasoning does it assume a national character in its organization? Most assuredly, its organization at Buffalo, in 1873, and its subsequent action in January, 1874, have given a color to the *impression*, which has in more than one instance found *expression*, that it partook much more of the character of a close corporation than of a "National Association." If, in its assumption of a national character, it expects to command that respect and following which should readily be awarded to such an Association, I greatly fear that it is destined to a disappointment of its hopes, and the realization of the fact that for such a mission its present organization is radically defective. A truly National Association should be composed of members duly accredited by the various local societies only, which would give it a national character in the same way in which the Congress of the United States is national, and then all the local societies would have an interest in its organization, and a voice in all its deliberations. Again, in my judgment, a National Association should not attempt to do too much, but should constitute a sort of Court of Appeals for the settlement of all questions which may be submitted to its considerations, and which the local societies do not desire or feel competent to decide, leaving all minor issues to be settled by each local society in its own way. I question very much the propriety, even of a National Association

laying down any fixed rule or law for the government of judges at the local shows, or of holding any national exhibition as has been proposed, for the reason that all such attempts are apt to result in failure, and bring in their train a certain loss of dignity, and consequently of influence. The attempt of the present National Association to revise the standard is an instance of this. The standard is everywhere pronounced to be a failure, and the Association has lost in dignity and influence by an attempt to do what it was unable to accomplish. Its effort reminds one of "the near-sighted hen, who mistook sawdust for Indian meal, partook bountifully, and then laid a nest full of pine knots." But the poultry men of America do not propose to accept the pine knots for eggs.

If, therefore, the National Association will reorganize by accepting duly accredited delegates from local societies only, as members, and confine itself to considerations and discussions "of all matters of a national character, regarding the poultry interest at large," and such other questions as may be submitted to its consideration by the local societies, and will not tread upon the corns of the local societies by any imperative law in regard to local matters, I doubt not we may have a strong and influential society, which will be a great assistant to all local organizations, and command respect and sympathy from all who are interested in poultry.

B. LEGHORN.

C. A. SWEET vs. A. M. HALSTED.

MR. EDITOR:

I desire to state some facts in connection with the expulsion of A. M. Halsted from the American Poultry Association, and what I have to say is not for the purpose of entering into any controversy, but simply to place before the public a fair statement of the circumstances that induced the Association, through its Executive Committee, to expel Mr. Halsted.

The Convention of the American Poultry Association and the exhibition of the Western New York Poultry Society were held simultaneously, and in the same building, in the city of Buffalo. The entrance to the room in which the Convention was held was through the hall in which said exhibition was being held. The Western New York Poultry Society authorized its President to furnish complimentary season tickets for the exhibition to all delegates to the Convention. On the morning of the day that the Convention was to assemble, Mr. Halsted, and a gentleman whom Mr. Halsted introduced to me as Mr. Willis, appeared at the exhibition. Mr. Halsted informed me that Mr. Willis, Mr. Reid, and himself had been appointed delegates to the Convention by the New York State Poultry Society, and that Mr. Reid was unable to be present. I, as President of the Western New York Poultry Society, gave Mr. Halsted a complimentary for himself and one made out in the name of Mr. Willis, which latter Mr. Halsted handed to the man

to whom he introduced me as Mr. Willis. Before the Convention assembled, Mr. Halsted asked me if I could furnish him a table to write upon, at the same time saying that Mr. Estes, editor of *Poultry Bulletin*, was quite old and not quick enough to write up the Convention, and desired him (Halsted) to do so for the *Bulletin*; and I will state just here that later in the proceedings of the Convention, when it became apparent for what purpose Mr. Halsted desired to take the minutes of the Convention, I mentioned to Mr. Estes the compliment paid him by Mr. Halsted on his age and inability to write up the Convention, and his (Estes') desire to have him (Halsted) write up the Convention for the *Bulletin*, in answer to which Mr. Estes said that he had made no such request of Mr. Halsted; that he considered himself competent to attend to his own business, and that he came to the Convention for that purpose. I furnished Mr. Halsted a table, which was placed, at his request, in a remote and out-of-the-way place in the room, and upon the assembling of the Convention both Mr. Halsted and the said Mr. Willis seated themselves at the table, and were busily engaged in writing. One of the first things the Convention did was to adopt, by a unanimous vote, a resolution that the standard which the Convention should agree upon should be the sole and exclusive property of the American Poultry Association, and that no one would be allowed to take the minutes of the Convention except the regular Secretaries.

Notwithstanding the unanimous adoption of the above resolution, Mr. Halsted and the said Willis continued to write. My attention was called to this fact, and upon giving the matter a little attention I became convinced that the said Willis was a stenographer, and so reported to some of the members of the Convention. A very close watch was kept upon those two gentlemen from that time until the close of the session, and many members of the Convention reluctantly came to the conclusion that while Mr. Halsted ostensibly came as a delegate from the New York State Poultry Society to assist in making a new standard, his real purpose was to surreptitiously obtain the minutes of the Convention, procure a copyright of the standard, and issue the same as his personal property. At the opening of the next session of the Convention, the President called the attention of the delegates to the resolution forbidding any one except the Secretaries taking minutes, and said, as presiding officer, he should be obliged to enforce the rules, and if taking minutes by other persons than the Secretaries was persisted in, it would be his duty to expel such persons.

As might have been expected, after the forcible warning of the President, the Convention was not again annoyed by Mr. Halsted, or his stenographer, taking minutes of the proceedings. During the same afternoon Mr. Halsted was suddenly called from the deliberations of the Convention, as he said, by a telegram from home advising him of sickness in his family; and the man whom Mr. Halsted introduced as Mr. Willis no longer found the sessions of the Convention of any interest, and paid them no attention.

Mr. Halsted and his stenographer did not, however, take the same train home, for reasons that will be obvious to any reader.

After the sessions of the Convention had ceased to be interesting to the stenographer, and after Mr. Halsted had left the city, a telegram was delivered to the Convention addressed "Albert C. Cochrane, Stenographer to the Poultry Convention." (I quote the address from memory, and the name may not be strictly correct.) Mr. Cochrane was called

for in the Convention, but no one responded; and the Convention, not having employed a stenographer, it was a mystery who Mr. Cochrane was. It was suggested that Mr. Cochrane was stenographer to Mr. Halsted instead of the Poultry Convention, and that perhaps Mr. Cochrane and the person whom Mr. Halsted introduced as Mr. Willis, a delegate from New York State Poultry Society, were one and the same person; and a gentleman connected with the Convention took the telegram to the Bloomer Hotel, where the so-called Mr. Willis was stopping, and asked the clerk to hand it to the said Willis, which was done in the presence of the gentlemen who asked the clerk to do it. The result was, the man whom Mr. Halsted introduced as Mr. Willis, a delegate from New York State Poultry Society, opened the telegram which was addressed to "Albert E. Cochrane, Stenographer to the Poultry Convention," read it, and did not again visit the Convention, but unceremoniously took the first train for New York or somewhere else. Many persons have been hung upon circumstantial evidence less direct and connecting than this; but the committee, after considering the matter, came to the conclusion that Mr. Halsted had endeavored to perpetrate a fraud upon the Convention, and a committee was appointed to investigate the case more fully, and report at the meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to take place at Boston, in February.

Upon the assembling of the Executive Committee at Boston, the said Committee of Investigation made a report, which, together with other evidence in the possession of the Executive Committee, induced the writer of this article to offer a resolution of expulsion, which was unanimously adopted. A part of the evidence before the Committee was that a member of the Executive Committee, who was present at Buffalo and had taken a great interest in maintaining the integrity of the American Poultry Association, had been to New York a few days prior to the Boston meeting of the Executive Committee, and while in New York inquired for Albert E. Cochrane, a stenographer, and found a party who knew Mr. Cochrane, and had known him for years, and this person did point out to the said member of the Executive Committee as *Albert E. Cochrane the same person whom Mr. Halsted introduced as George B. Willis*, a delegate to the convention from the New York State Poultry Society. Does the candid reader think that the charge that Mr. Halsted was expelled on was a trumped-up charge? Does any fair-minded man who is acquainted with the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, think they would try a member on a trumped-up charge, or expel him without good and sufficient reason?

Mr. Halsted, in his communication in No. 17, *Fanciers' Journal*, objects to the tribunal as incompetent. I may be permitted to say that in my opinion he who objects to such a jury, and would endeavor to shield himself by such frivolous technicalities as are contained in said communication, must have a weak case indeed. The claim made by Mr. Halsted that the recourse of the American Poultry Association was upon the New York State Poultry Society, whose delegate he was, for the evil doings of Mr. Halsted, is too absurd to think of for a moment; and the advancement of such an argument is, and will be, considered as an admission on the part of Mr. Halsted of the truth of the charge and an endeavor to shirk the responsibility. Mr. Halsted's assertion that he was convicted upon the false testimony of Churchman and Sweet will demand from me only sufficient attention to say that such arguments are unbecoming a gen-

tleman or a member of the American Poultry Association; and I have no hesitation in saying that I am willing to submit a question of veracity between Mr. Halsted and myself to the poultry fraternity.

In conclusion, I will say that neither malice nor jealousy prompted me to move the expulsion of Mr. Halsted. I have no reasons for entertaining such feelings toward him. My personal acquaintance with him is very limited, and I have never had any business dealings with him. My sole motive in all that I have said or done in the matter was to maintain the honor and integrity of the Association, and had I done less than I did, I should have been recreant to the trust imposed in me.

Yours, &c.,

C. A. SWEET.

BUFFALO, May 18, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

It has not been my intention to enter upon the discussion of the merits or demerits of the American Standard of Excellence as adopted by Convention assembled at Buffalo, N.Y., last January. I would not desecrate criticism honorably made, but rather invite it, considering it the rectifier of wrongs. Such was expected, but to see the tone of the many offered, based upon the reasons given, would seem to indicate that the standard was not good, *because* it was made from their birds. Laying aside, however, all criticism of the different varieties, to be brought up and thoroughly investigated at a future meeting of the Association, there appears to be one or two errors that seem to be accepted without facts to back them. We find many complaining that it was not expected to amount to anything, because it was gotten up in a hurry, and for this reason it is desired to call a new convention, to be held at a convenient place, to have a full discussion, representations from all quarters, and there and then make a *perfect* standard; in the mean time, let all breeders send in their opinions pertaining to matters of such a standard and let them be considered and due weight given them. But, gentlemen, this was just what was done by our last Convention, and what evidence that a second call will do more than was done, except to lose the confidence of fanciers in all standards. Some complain that only a picked few composed the Convention. Its call was fixed nearly, or quite, a year before its assembly, at a preliminary meeting held at Boston, and there was not a poultry publication in the country but what had some allusion to the importance of all attending such an assembly, and the last three or four months quite a large space was devoted in each issue, urging upon all poultry fanciers to attend personally, if possible, and to send in to the Convention a standard of different breeds, just what is asked for in the new proposed convention. A very good number was present; some at a personal expense of a hundred dollars or more, to my certain knowledge; but the number of suggestions offered by letters was comparatively very few. On the class of Hamburgs, of which I was a member, not one. The sub-committee were appointed with due consideration to their knowledge of the varieties they represented, and with an endeavor to have different sections of country and strains represented; at the completion of the committee's work, the whole matter was open to free discussion by the whole convention. If there was any member present that allowed *anything* to go into that standard, contrary to his opinion, and did not then oppose it, he has no right now to do so through the public press, and shows that he had not confi-

dence enough in his own belief to express it, till he found some one to go shoulder to shoulder with him in fault-finding.


Again it is claimed, it is impossible to make a good standard in the short space of five days. Those who attended that convention know full well that they did not do the work in the *five* days of meetings of that assembly; but the real work, the drafting of the reports, the consideration of all the communications received, the discussion of all the points of standard, in fact nearly all the committee work was done in the night hours, which time is not shown upon the printed reports. There were very many who did not retire a single night, during their week's stay, till after midnight, and some committees, in a few cases, did not till nearly four on the following day.


"B" says, in the *Journal* of May 14, "If this society choose to call a new convention, and will make their invitation broad enough to admit all classes of poultry men who may be permitted to take part in the deliberations, without being obliged to pay \$3 for the chance, . . . everybody will be satisfied with the arrangement, and ought to be so." All this was done at the Convention in Buffalo; *all* were invited, either personally or as delegates; nothing was mentioned of an admittance fee, and it was only done for protection after the Convention assembled; then no one was debarred from taking part in the deliberations, for the chairman, Mr. Churchman, very generously offered to defray the admission fee of any one who did not feel able to bear the expense himself, that it might not be said that three dollars kept any out. Will they be any more satisfied with another convention?

Again he says, "The Executive Committee of the American Association is composed of but twenty men, and a 'baker's dozen' could hardly be got together at once out of this score of gentlemen, scattered as they are from Maine to California; and these dozen men ought not to be asked to revise this standard by themselves, it is the people's work to do, and the masses should meet and complete it rightfully, in concert with this Association." I agree with him, it is the people's work. The constitution nowhere admits the Executive Committee power to change the standard, but points out the manner how it shall be done by the Convention at their regular meetings. For this reason I would object having the Executive Committee do anything but carry out the spirit of the constitution, and for all propositions for a change in the standard let them do nothing farther than put such propositions in a form to be presented to the Convention at the specified time. Before that time let all, every fancier, who can find a man in the Executive Committee to recommend him, hand his name to that Committee for a membership, connect himself with that body, and wherein the standard is faulty, help by personal effort to make it right. This I believe is the wish of all members of the American Poultry Association, as well as of

ANDREW J. TUCK.

NASHUA, N. H., May 16, 1874.

 A down Easter believes there is nothing like advertising. He lost his pocketbook recently, advertised his loss in the local newspaper, and next morning went down into his own cellar and found it on the floor.

 The editor of the *American Sportsman*, published at Meriden, Conn., has bought a five hundred dollar dog, and meets his belligerent visitors with a happy smile of calm content.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF BROWN LEGHORNS.

No breed of fowls has risen more rapidly, and at same time more meritoriously, in the esteem of poultry men than that of Brown Leghorns. As to the time of their first importation and introduction into this country we shall not argue. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that the breed from comparative obscurity, four years ago, has suddenly claimed and secured the attention of the entire poultry-loving public; and, what is of greater importance, has done it through merit alone.



Much has been said in favor of this breed, and, so far as I know, nothing against it. This is probably as high praise as could be given. As layers I have never found anything to surpass them. I find their eggs are of fair size, and almost always fertile. As egg-producers they rank high above the Cochins; this has been my experience at least. After all the main profit in poultry raising to the farmer and market man lies rather in the production of eggs than in the rearing of fowls, and this is the great merit of the Brown Leghorns. It is fair to say that they will produce, bird for bird, an average of at least sixty per cent. more eggs than common dunghill fowls, and fully that much more than the average of fancy breeds.

I have nothing to say against the Asiatics; I am a warm admirer of them, and have bred them with a good degree of success for years, but when they come to table I prefer the flavor and tenderness of the four-pound Leghorn to the

comparative coarseness of his more majestic friend. In fact the better quality of the meat makes up in lack of quantity to my taste.

The extreme hardiness of the Brown Leghorns is one of their strongest recommendations. They will thrive where any other variety will. Their only drawback is their im-



mense combs, which, now and then, are severely frozen, and, of course, their beauty is in a measure destroyed. This, however, is true with almost all single-combed fowls.

I have found them to lay well when confined in a small yard, but they do much better when they are allowed to range, at least a part of the day, and forage for themselves. Not only the number but also the size of the eggs, increases when they are given some range.

Another valuable feature is their propensity to mature early and lay early. This is of double advantage: it secures barbecues and roasts much earlier, and, at the same time, gives greater opportunity to rear large flocks with a certainty of their coming to maturity before the cold weather of winter. Asiatics and other large breeds are not apt to produce matured birds if hatched later than June, but Leghorns can be hatched in August with a good chance of their reaching full development and returning their cost in eggs before some of their larger neighbors have begun to hunt for nests. This, to the poultry man, whether supplying spring chickens or eggs is a matter of some importance.

Of course where one has near neighbors, and desires his fowls to run at large, it will be difficult to get along with Brown Leghorns, or any other light-bodied and large-winged fowls. I had some provoking, and at the same time amusing, experience of this last winter; when getting ready for the exhibition, and after my fowls had been entered, I found two of my best hens with their tails cut off, and this in January when they could not harm anything whatever. The secret of it all was that they had trespassed on a neighbor's garden walk. It was hard to take, but I preserved my equanimity, and won my premium a few days later on two of their mates.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SHIPPING EGGS LONG DISTANCES.

MR. EDITOR:

As the question is often asked, whether eggs will hatch after being transported long distances, for the benefit of all parties interested we will give you the result from some Light and Dark Brahma eggs obtained from Mr. W. H. Todd,

Vermilion, Ohio: We received the eggs (twenty-eight in number), the 30th day of March last, very ingeniously packed in a light, strong box, with cushions extending across the ends, covering about two-thirds of the bottom; the cover securely fastened by screws, with strong hickory handle; directions plain and easily read, with the customary directions to carriers. A perfectly safe package for transporting eggs any distance. Three nests had been prepared for the eggs, and the hens nicely sitting before the eggs arrived. Upon their arrival they were immediately placed under the hens—ten under one, nine under each of the others. From the twenty-eight eggs we obtained twenty-three nice chicks—eleven Dark and twelve Light Brahmas. At the present writing they are all well and thrifty. The distance travelled is more than twenty-seven hundred miles. By rail it is twenty-six hundred and seventy; by stage twenty-eight; horseback six. This result, after a trial of railway, stage, and horseback travelling, completely does away with the notion that "travelled eggs will not hatch." Our success is due, first, to the honesty of the seller in sending fresh eggs; second, to the faithful and scientific manner in which they were packed; third, to our own care of the eggs and hens while sitting.

Nine-tenths of the misfortunes resulting in failures, we believe, occur through mismanagement or neglect on the part of the buyer placing too many eggs under the hens, and not giving them proper attention while sitting. To meet with success, requires care and attention from the time the eggs are placed under the hen until the chicks are removed.

If the purchaser of valuable eggs would always perform his duty as faithfully as he expects the seller to perform his, we would have less charges of dishonesty, and less fault-finding with Express companies, &c., &c.

We send you this result, hoping you will publish it for the benefit of all fanciers and breeders.

Respectfully, BUFFUM & STOCKTON.

HORNITOS, CAL., May 15, 1874.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

How many times in our school days have we followed in our writing books the copy "Many men of many minds?"

Well, it is true, for were we all agreed, this world would lack sadly that variety needed as the spice of life. Thus, our friend Pitkin thinks chickens can be killed with kindness, while we do not. We have chickens of all ages, from forty-eight hours to three months—Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Partridge Cochins. We kept them housed most of the time, until within a fortnight. They occupied warm, dry rooms, with sanded floor and plenty of sun—no fire. Have warmed bricks and planks and laid on the floor for them to stand upon many a time during March and April. Have one hundred and seventy-five, and have fed them upon everything you can think of, but "addled eggs." Eggs boiled hard, the yolks only being used; bread crumbs soaked in milk; meat of all kinds. I prefer during cold weather, beef suet chopped fine. At the present time I feed beef scraps, bought in Boston by the quantity, soaked in boiling water and fed when cool; grease of all kinds in small quantities stirred into their dough; onions, cabbage, and grass; clover heads picked from the hay mow; grass seed gathered from the barn floor under the hay; hemp seed; mud worms cut up and mixed with fresh

earth, which has been warmed and dried in a dripping pan on the stove, and put in piles for them to scratch over and dust themselves in; Indian meal and shorts; oatmeal baked; Indian meal cakes; pounded or cracked corn; ground bone and wheat, not screenings, as we do not consider them profitable. How is that for variety? They have plenty of fresh warmth, and no sickness, and a more lively flock of chickens you would never wish to see; always ready for their rations, which they get with punctuality *five times* a day. I feed them at six, nine, one, three, and six. Onions we do not recommend, as we have seen—as friend Pitkin says—our chickens so paralyzed as to show a desire to stand on their heads rather than their feet, soon after eating them, acting very much like those "little witches" we used to make with bits of lead and piths from the corn stalk, that would pop over so curiously if stood upon the end not leaded.

I forgot the salt. We give them salt in their food every day, they never miss it from their puddings and cakes any more than we do from ours. We never saw a case of gapes that we know of, neither of roup, or any of the diseases so fatal to chickens.

One of our neighbors lost every one of his turkey chicks last spring, in the manner referred to in the last *Fanciers' Journal*. They became blind, refused to eat, and drooped and died. We have had two or three blind chickens this spring, but hope it will not prove a disease. S. B. S.

WEST AMESBURY, MASS., May 19, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A PUZZLE.

A FANCIER sends the following letter to us to decipher, and at the same time he thinks it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. We agree with him, and certainly cannot recommend it as a model order for eggs, which it appears to be intended for:

SUFFIELD May 16th 1874

DEAR SIR I was reading your Advertisement in the paper about your eggs for Hatching they are \$2.00 per doz. if I take a doz and when they are Hatched I will give you one or two if you will do so please send on one doz partridge Cochins eggs if not please write to the Address of

Write soon

(No address being given.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CONNECTICUT POULTRY NOTES.

THE State Society held its regular quarterly meeting in Hartford, May 12th, which was largely attended, and was in session from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The constitution was amended so that the number of Vice-Presidents shall be fifteen, instead of two, as formerly, and the following gentlemen were elected: Charles R. Hart, Hartford, First Vice-President; Charles H. Crosby, Danbury; H. W. Conklin, Hartford; George W. Bradley, Hamden; T. A. Todd, New Haven; S. J. Bestor, Hartford; Charles L. Mitchell, New Haven; W. H. Lockwood, Hartford; S. A. Bassett, New Haven; H. L. Welch, Hartford; J. Boardman Smith, North Haven; Edward S. Brewer, Hartford; A. E. Hart, Hartford; C. C. Plaisted, Hartford; Charles Ruickholdt, New Haven. It was voted to make the entrance fee at the next exhibition one dollar per coop on fowls and fifty cents on pigeons and minor pets. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and important measures inaugurated toward preparing for the next annual exhibition,

which is to be held in Hartford, December 16-19. Committees on special premiums, purchasing exhibition coops for the Society, amending the Constitution, etc., were appointed, and it was voted to hold the next quarterly meeting in New Haven.

A very lively discussion concerning the new standard took place, resulting in the adoption of the following resolution, which was opposed by only one speaker and two or three votes:

HARTFORD, May 12, 1874.

TO THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, held in Hartford, May 12th, it was

Resolved, That this Society recognize the American Poultry Association as composed of high-minded, honorable gentlemen, every way qualified to pass upon and adopt a Standard of Excellence such as shall meet the approbation of breeders generally throughout the country; that we commend their labors at the Convention at Buffalo, and are willing to stand by them and give our support in their endeavors to "perpetually improve" the standard of breeding in this country; that we learn with pleasure that an early meeting of the Society is to be called for the purpose of correcting the errors which are apparent in the first edition of the Standard.

H. H. STODDARD,
C. A. PITKIN,
J. S. GILMAN,

Committee on Resolutions.

The feeling—almost unanimous, I may say—among fanciers and breeders in this vicinity relating to the standard is, that while it is not perfect, it is not faulty through any *intention* on the part of the compilers. There is a strong feeling of confidence in the officers and members of the American Association. They are considered gentlemen who have only the best interest of the poultry breeders and fanciers at heart, and it is believed that every honest criticism and every notice of omissions or errors will receive at their hands only courteous and prompt attention. In this belief and with this feeling the meeting thought it advisable to say what it did in the resolution above given.

And now—if you will allow me space—just one word from your correspondent. I have probably read every article (some twenty-five in number) that has appeared against the standard, and carefully separating the honest criticisms and notes on apparent typographical and other errors from the articles which are clearly prompted from jealousy and chagrin, I find that the American Association can *very easily* make such corrections as will render the standard generally acceptable to the breeders of the country. The Association has drawn out the respect and admiration of all right-thinking and honest breeders by the very dignified and courteous course it has pursued through all the mud and rotten-egg throwing it has had to endure since three or four persons, who care more for a little cheap notoriety than for a clear conscience, commenced their billingsgate and contemptible personalities in writing upon the new standard.

The American Association, I know, is above all that sort of thing, and can not be injured by it; but the temptation was strong to make it hot for the anonymous and other villifiers, and, for one, I am pleased to note that the persons attacked have thought their powder worth more than the game. Evidently every person who has *real cause* for complaint will be heard, and corrections made accordingly; so that those who are attempting to create a disturbance for the sake of bringing themselves into notice will be the only dissatisfied ones in the country. The best thing they can do is to call a convention and see what a figure they will cut before the country. I should like to read over the list of persons who would attend it, and above all, I should like to have Mr. Burnham write it up under the head of the

Standard Fever, and show up its humbuggery, as he once did the questionable transactions of the old-time fanciers. Mr. Burnham would certainly find a fine field at that convention for the flow of his genial humor.

I am glad to see the call from the Secretary of the American Association for corrections, and to learn that those who have found omissions and errors are promptly notifying him of the same, as the officers evidently intend to correct the standard at once.

The prospects for the best exhibition ever held in this State are very flattering for next fall.

Mr. Andrew Sugden, of Hartford, has imported a fine flock of Crevecoeurs.

A FEW WORDS OF EXPLANATION.

It seems to be scarcely appreciated by our *Hartford* correspondent, this week, that the *Fanciers' Journal* is not in the habit of indulging in "throwing mud," etc. We must insist that our friends also must not, in these columns, commit this folly.

We have patiently heard and given in our paper space to both sides, upon this standard question. Our writers have accompanied their strictures with their proper signatures, or *we* know them all. And we have, editorially and otherwise, contended that the American Poultry Association is the *only* proper authority to call a new convention, if one be held, and through its auspices that the standard should be revised—as that Association proposes to do.

The resolution passed by the Connecticut Poultry Society, May 12, 1874, is perfectly proper, but we do not opine that the A. P. A. *needs* any such indorsement. No body, that we remember, has said aught against this national organization (certainly not in our columns), but the comments published, *generally*, have rather pointed in the main to the hurried action of some of the "Committees of the Buffalo Convention," etc. That faults exist in the standard is evident, since the officers of the A. P. A. have already announced that they desire communications from all our fanciers, with a view to *correcting* the errors, omissions, etc., which may be fairly pointed out. This is as it should be, and no one can reasonably object to it.

Our Hartford correspondent's idea that Mr. G. P. Burnham, who twenty years ago wrote such a lively, humorous record of the "hen fever" of that time, might, under the head of the "'standard fever,' to-day, show up its humbuggery, as he formerly did the questionable transactions of the old-time fanciers," is not a bad one. We agree with our Hartford friend, that "Mr. B. would certainly find a fine field at the Convention for the flow of his genial humor."

As to the American Poultry Association, itself, however, we yield to none in our estimation of the high-minded and honorable character of the gentlemen composing it. And, since our Hartford correspondent finds that "the A. P. A. can *very easily* make such corrections as will render the new standard generally acceptable," we trust that what *they propose to do*, in this direction, will end further controversy, as it ought to. But we fail to see where the "billingsgate," the "contemptible personalities," or the "mud and rotten-egg throwing" comes in, as yet. We repeat it, in these columns, while we shall continuously contend for courtesy and civility with *all* our correspondents, we shall not forget the requirements of fair play, in all legitimate discussions, and shall insist in such matters upon the adoption of "the golden rule."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

It appears to me that the old standard is satisfactory to the majority of fanciers; but if there are to be any alterations, I would suggest that they revise with open doors, being previously prepared by candid and thorough discussion through the leading poultry journals, and afterwards subjected to the closest scrutiny and criticism, and then printed in book form as nearly perfect as possible. If the price is to be one dollar, let it be bound in cloth.

The breeding of fancy poultry will soon deteriorate if there is a necessity of a new standard every year. To illustrate, we will take the Houdans into consideration: fanciers that have spent many years and been at great expense to have this breed brought as near to perfection as possible, will now have to discard their favorite breed for not having the fifth toe.

Truly yours,

T. SMITH.

STONY BROOK, N. Y.

MR. J. M. WADE:

I have a splendid pair of Pouters. The hen has been sitting on the nest daily since last January; occasionally the cock sits with her. They seem to be well mated, and I am positive that they are male and female, but the latter does not lay. Can you suggest the probable reason and remedy? Would they do better if flying?

I will relate another case in my flock, in which two hen pigeons, a Pouter and Tumbler, both sit on one nest, in which they have laid two eggs each. They take turns sitting during the day, while both sit at night, and are just as friendly as if they were a hen and cock well mated.

Yours truly,

W. C. HART.

CLINTON, May 17, 1874.

[We should separate the Pouters at once, and if the hen is *valuable* let her fly for awhile. Should there be any danger of her flying away, we would mate her to a strong common pigeon, or another Pouter cock, before letting her out. If she does not breed with him, dispose of her at once.

It is quite common for two hens to mate and lay four eggs. They will sit more or less irregularly during the day, but will always sit together during the night.—ED.]

DEATH OF JOHN THOMSON, JR.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bucks County Poultry Association the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of our fellow member and brother fancier, John Thomson, Jr., is received with feelings of deep regret.

Resolved, That he was an earnest, faithful worker in the cause, ever honorable in all his transactions, and an agreeable, genial companion.

Resolved, That we tender to the surviving members of his family our sympathy and regret in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to communicate the action of the Association for publication in the *Fanciers' Journal*.

THOS. H. WALTON,
Cor. Secretary.

DOYLESTOWN, May 25, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to make your *Journal* of use to your subscribers in every possible way, I will undertake to answer M. B. K.'s question. I hope in so doing I will not rob some poor attorney of his lawful fees.

It is unlawful to shoot, trap, or catch wild pigeons during any time of the year, except the months of October, November, and December.

If a wild pigeon has been so far tamed, that it will go and return to its place of abode, you have no right to shoot it. You have no right to shoot your neighbor's pigeons, of either kind, although they be found trespassing on your lands or premises. If they do you an injury, you have an action against their owner.

Trover lies for animals naturally wild and tamed, although they may have strayed away, unless they have regained their natural liberty. In a wild animal an owner has a *qualified* property—contradistinguished from an *absolute* property—which he has in tame animals; thus, deers in a park; hares or rabbits in an inclosed warren; doves in a dove-house; pigeons, pheasants, or partridges in a mew; hawks that are fed and commanded by an owner; fish in a private pond; or any animal which has been reclaimed from a wild state; but when once they have gained their liberty, the owner has not, nor is able to reduce them to his command or possession, he then will have lost his right or possession to them.

To break into a coop and steal—is larceny.

Yours,

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

GREENVILLE, N. J.


MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: To any one sending you a club of 6 (with \$12), for the *Journal*, before July, I will send a sitting of eggs from my Buff or Partridge Cochins, every egg warranted to be from an imported prize bird. Imported by myself this year.

Very respectfully yours,

POULTRYVILLE, N. Y.

W. C. MONROE, M.D.

 A MERCIFUL FRIEND.—An elephant belonging to an English garrison in the Indies, was one day amusing himself with his chain in an open part of the town, when a man who had committed a theft, and was pursued by a great number of people, despairing of all other means of safety, ran under the elephant. Apparently delighted with the poor man's confidence, the creature instantly faced about and met the crowd, erected his trunk, and threw his chain in the air, as is the manner of these animals when engaged with the enemy, and became so furious in defence of the criminal, that, notwithstanding all the gentle arts made use of by the surrounding multitude, neither they, or even his mahout or driver—to whom he was fondly attached—and who was sent for to manage him, could prevail with him to give up the malefactor. The animal's wonderful kindness met with reward. After three hour's contest the governor heard of this strange rebellion to the laws of the land, and came to the scene of struggle. He was so much pleased with the generous perseverance of the honest quadruped, that he yielded to the elephant's interposition, and pardoned the criminal. The poor man, in an ecstasy of gratitude, testified his acknowledgement by kissing and embracing the proboscis of his kind benefactor, who was apparently so sensible of what had happened, that, laying aside all his former violence, he became perfectly tame and gentle in an instant, and suffered his keeper to conduct him away without the least resistance.

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Per Annum to England,.....	3 54

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20,	displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80,	"	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60,	"	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

DOUBLE-YOLKED EGGS.

It is often said that double-yolked eggs will not hatch. However, two of my poultry friends attempted the experiment with the following results, and with fair success in the first instance, on account of assistance being rendered soon after the shell was found to be broken at each end by the chicks. On being released they were entirely separated and distinctly formed, but unfortunately lived only about ten days.

In the other case, the egg was sat upon the usual time, twenty-one days, when it was noticed to be breaking at one end, and supposing that the chicks would be able to help themselves, the precautions mentioned in the first instance were omitted, and it was left to hatch naturally; but unfortunately they could not free themselves from the shell, and were afterward found dead, though, like the others mentioned, perfectly developed and disconnected, as proven (out of curiosity) by picking the shell off. So it appears, that though they may be perfectly formed, which is not always the case (and therefore not advisable to make a practice of sitting them), it is necessary to remove a considerable portion of the shell as soon as indications of hatching are noticed, since they cannot turn in the shell and work to advantage as a single chick is able to do.

WE would call the particular attention of fanciers to the article on our first page entitled

A NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

It seems to us that "Brown Leghorn" points the way to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties in our American Poultry Association. To give entire satisfaction, the Association must be composed of delegates duly elected by the State Societies. We doubt very much whether any standard would be perfectly acceptable revised by the organization as it now stands.

As we go to press we receive notice of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. See advertisement on page 364.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

DEAR JOURNAL:

Feeling the need of a little recreation we resolved upon taking another short trip among the fanciers. Accordingly, on a bright May morning, we started off to make a long promised visit to our friend and brother fancier, A. P. Groves. A ride of eight miles on the North Pennsylvania Railroad brought us to the city of brotherly love; proceeding to the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, we took our seat in the train bound for Chestnut Hill. Leaving the cars at Willow Grove Station, a couple of minutes' walk brought us to the residence of our friend, whom we found awaiting our arrival. After a pleasant greeting and cordial welcome, we were invited to inspect his stock. Our attention was first called to the Buff Cochins, which were of excellent size and color. At present Mr. Groves is breeding from the buff cockerel which he purchased at the Buffalo Show, and we think that the judges who gave him first premium at Buffalo, and special for best Buff Cochin cockerel at Philadelphia, will agree with us when we say that he is a magnificent bird. Mr. Groves is working him on some fine large hens and expects something fine in the way of Buffs. His Buffs have unlimited range in an apple orchard, with plenty of shade and grass—two things so essential in rearing Buff Cochins. Next we were shown his Partridge Cochins; these were also excellent in size and color, some of the hens showing good pencilling and the cocks were equally good. One young cock, in particular, which he purchased of P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., is a remarkably large, heavy-built bird, with a splendid hackle and saddle. Mr. Groves is making a specialty of Buff and Partridge Cochins, and expects to produce some excellent birds of each variety, this season, in time for competition at our various exhibitions the coming winter, and we think he will not be disappointed. The young chicks, of which he has some sixty or seventy, have unlimited range on the lawn and in a large meadow. At the time of our visit they were hardly grown sufficient to enable us to judge what they would eventually be. In an inclosure, back of the stable, we were shown a beautiful pair of Black Red Game Bantams; the hen was a perfect little gem, and judging from the dignified manner in which the little cock strutted about he considered himself equal to the gigantic Cochin cocks in the meadow.

Our attention was next directed to the Pigeon loft, which contained quite a collection of choice birds, consisting of Fantails; Blue, Black, and White Archangels; Trumpeters; Black and White Magpies; Jacobins, Barbs; Black and Red Tumblers of various colors. We expressed a wish to see one tumble, whereupon our host took an old Black Mottled cock off his nest, carried him out a short distance from the loft, and tossed him up into the air, when he immediately began a series of revolutions, which proved to our satisfaction that he was a tumbler, both in name and deed. After chatting for an hour or two longer with our friend upon poultry matters in general, he accompanied us to the station; and with a promise to renew our visit we bade him adieu, stepped aboard the train, and were soon on our way back by the route which we had come in the morning.

W. E. FLOWER.

☞ A sure way to break hens from eating their eggs—break their necks.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 327.)

In every nest you must put a straw basket, or earthen pan, both which are made and adapted to this very purpose; for besides that by this means the eggs are prevented from rolling out of the nest, you need never handle your young pigeons, if you have a mind to look on them, which often puts them into a scouring. Some like the basket best, as judging it warmest, and not so liable to crack the egg when first laid; others are for the pan, as not so apt to harbor vermin, and say that the foregoing inconveniences are easily remedied by giving them a sufficient quantity of clean straw or frail. The frail is most valued because it lies hollow, and will last a great while, for, when your young ones have left their nest, 'tis but taking hold of the ends of the frail and the dung will shake off it, and the frail be as fit for use as before.

As for your trap or aviary, it is always built on a platform or floor of deals, on the outside of your house, that your pigeons may have free passage into it. It is formed of laths nailed so close together that the smallest pigeon can't make its escape through it. Some build these very small, with three doors, one on each side, which all draw up together by pulling a single string, intending chiefly to catch stray pigeons, whom they decoy into it, by strewing hempseed, or rape, and canary, which all pigeons are very fond of. Others build them very wide and lofty, so that four or five persons may conveniently stand in them together, with a shelf or two on every side, designing them to give room and air to pigeons of the homing sort, which they are obliged to keep confined; this practice is of very great use, by keeping such prisoners in a good state of health.

In order to complete your loft, you must furnish it with proper meat boxes, and bottles and stands for water.

Your meat box ought to be formed in the shape of a hopper, as a reservoir for their food. It must be covered over on the top, to prevent them from dunging among the grain; from hence the meat descends into a square shallow box, fenced in with rails or holes on each side, to keep them from flirting the grain over on the floor amongst their own dung.

Your water-bottle should be a large glass bottle, with a long neck, holding three or four gallons, and its belly made in the form of an egg to keep them from dunging on it. This bottle should be set upon a stand or three-footed stool, made hollow at top to receive the belly, and let the mouth into a small pan; your water will by this means gradually descend out of the mouth of the bottle, as your pigeons drink it, and be sweet and clean, and always stop when the surface of the water meets with the mouth of the bottle.

The reason of which is this: the belly of the bottle being entirely close at top, keeps off all the external pressure of

the atmosphere, which, pressing hard upon the surface of the water in the pan which is contiguous to that in the bottle, is too potent for the small quantity of air which is conveyed into the belly of the bottle with the water, and which consequently, as being the lighter matter, rises to the top of the bottle as it stands in its proper situation; but the water being sucked away by your pigeons, that it no longer touches the mouth of the bottle, the confined air exerts its power, and causes the water to descend till they become contiguous as before.

THE METHOD OF MATCHING OR PAIRING YOUR PIGEONS.

Your loft being thus finished and equipped, my next instructions shall be, how to match or pair your pigeons together; and here we must observe, that though they are very constant when mated to each other, seldom or never suing a divorce, except when either of them grow sick or very old, yet it is sometimes very difficult to make them couple to your liking.

The best way therefore to effect what you desire on this head, is to erect two coops, usually called by the fanciers matching places, close together; let the partition between be made of lath, that they may see each other, and you may easily contrive it so that they may both eat and drink out of the same vessels; feed them often with hempseed, which will make them salacious, and when you observe the hen to sweep her tail and show to the cock, as he plays in the other pen, you may then put her in to him, and they will soon be matched.

But if, for want of this convenience, you are obliged at first to put them both into one coop, always put the cock in first, for three or four days or a week, and let him get master of the place, especially if the hen be a virago, or else they will fight so much as perhaps may settle in them an absolute aversion forever after; but if the cock be first master of the house he will beat the hen, if obstinate, into compliance.

Your pigeons being thus matched, turn them loose into your loft, and let them choose what nest they best like; or, if you have a mind to fix them to any particular nest, you may effect it in this manner: make a lath machine, the length of your breeding places, closed in at top and bottom with boards, and projecting out as far as your loft will conveniently allow; one of your top boards must lift up with hinges, in order to put in meat and water; this you may hang before any hole, and put your pigeons in it, and when they have been five or six days used to the nest, take it away—in the night is the best time—and they will keep to that nest.

The same method may be used, and is very good, to prevent your strain being adulterated by a false tread, which an over salacious hen will often submit to. Therefore keep them up by this method till the hen has laid both her eggs, then take it away and give them their liberty, till the hen has fed off her soft meat, then the hen will begin to be salacious again, therefore at that time confine them as before, and you are sure to keep your strain pure and entire. This method is somewhat troublesome, and therefore not worth using but for your best pigeons; as for those who breed for the dish, 'tis no matter whether they are bastardized or not.

TO KNOW A COCK FROM A HEN.

Having thus informed you how to mate or pair your pigeons, I shall next give you some instructions how to form

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO REAR YOUNG BIRDS TAKEN FROM THE NEST.

THERE are many birds inhabiting our woods, which are excellent songsters, and make interesting pets when confined in cages; but, unless they are procured when quite young, they will gradually pine away, and some morning be found dead upon their perch.

When you have discovered a nest containing the kind of birds which you desire to rear, if they are nearly feathered, remove them, nest and all, to a large cage; if not, visit the nest daily until the young birds' eyes are opened, then remove them. They had better be placed upon the bottom of the cage, for fear, if they were placed higher, they might in their restlessness fall out of the nest. Feed them upon insects, seeds, etc.; or, if they are of a large species, on ripe fruit and berries. A better plan is to secrete yourself a few days before you remove the young birds near the nest, so that you can watch unobserved the food the mother brings them, and imitate this diet as nearly as possible. A good artificial food, suitable for all species of birds, can be made as follows: Take of canary seed three parts, and oats one part; grind them in a coffee mill, and pulverize the crushed grains in a mortar; now sift this through a linen cloth, to obtain the finest particles; mix this with fresh blood—the blood from a chicken will answer—to the consistency of new putty; roll this dough into balls about the size of peas, or, if for a little kind of birds, into a smaller size. Give them these balls as often as possible—at least feed them every two hours during the day. Water can be given by dipping a straw in water and allowing the drop that clings to it to fall into their opened mouths. Give but a drop or two at a time. At night cover them with cotton or wool, and feed them as early in the morning as possible. Keep the following italicized sentence firmly impressed on your mind: *Without a great deal of attention, your birds will surely die.*

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BARN SWALLOWS.

THERE are but few people who try to protect barn swallows as they deserve to be protected; yet, I believe, as the following incident will show, they devour more insects than any other bird that flies.

One April day the swallows were flying around my barn, one after another, in a steady stream. Desiring to examine them more closely, I procured a bamboo fishing pole, and after a few attempts succeeded in hitting one. No sooner had it struck the ground than it vomited a surprising number of insects. Now, if one swallow will catch so many, what a number a flock will devour in twelve hours.

D. L. T.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A SQUASH BIRD BOX.

MR. EDITOR:

I have noticed in former departments quite a variety of devices for making cheap bird boxes, but have seen none

that could approach either in cheapness or reliability the following: Take a dry, hard-shelled squash, in the centre cut a hole, about the diameter of a two-cent piece; remove the seed all through this aperture, and fasten it by means of a string to a tree or out-house. This is for wrens. Of course, if intended for blue-birds, the hole will have to be enlarged.

A few weeks ago, at evening, I fastened such a box to a tree near my residence, and early the next morning a wren had commenced building in it. Who can beat this?

PEMBERTON, N. J.

T. E. SHRIVE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE FERRET.

FERRETS (commonly called English ferrets) are of the specie of the weasel. They are natives of Africa, and found in abundance there in their wild state; but for a great many years have been brought into England and the United States and domesticated. They are used for driving rats from cellars, granaries, &c., and are also used, with great success, in hunting the small gray rabbit, so abundant in our Northern and Western States. The ferret, being muzzled, goes into the hole and drives the rabbit from his burrow, when he becomes an easy prey for the hunter, either prepared with net or gun. The object in muzzling the ferret is, that if not muzzled they will attack the rabbit in his burrow, and, after killing him, suck his blood until they become so gorged as to lie down beside their prey and sleep two or three days at a time, causing the hunter much trouble and perplexity, as he is often compelled to leave them for the time or dig them out.

The process of muzzling is done in different ways; one by running a needle and stout thread through the upper lip, thence down under the lower jaw, with a knot which prevents their getting their mouth open; but a much better way consists in the following manner: Take a very coarse waxed end or thread, pass it through the mouth between the jaws, thence down under the lower jaw. Here make a strong knot, then pass the two ends up over the upper or nose jaw with another strong knot. Now, run the cord up the forehead, between and directly back of the ears, and make another knot. Now, pass the two ends down under the throat, and tie securely but not tight enough to choke. Cut the ends off closely, and all is perfectly secure.

I like this method of muzzling much better than the other, as it causes no pain; and experience has taught me that any unjust cruelty, loss of patience, &c., in the rearing and training of any animal is entirely uncalled for and out of place. Use them carefully, learning them to love rather than to fear your presence, and the way is easy.

Ferrets vary in color, some being white, others a yellowish-brown on the back and dark brown under the body. I have made crosses between the white and brown ferret, which would produce what is commonly called fitch ferrets, being yellowish-brown, with dark stripes running around the body, resembling the fitch martin used for ladies' furs; but the pure white ferrets, with red eyes, are much more preferable on account of being more handsome, hence more salable. I have also seen a few specimens of ferrets brought from Brazil, which were of a bluish or maltese cast on the back and nearly black under the body; quite large; very pugnacious and hard to tame, and, I think, of little use on that account.


I once made a cross between a Brazilian and a white


female African. The progeny grew to be large and strong, but would never allow themselves to be handled only by myself, and even I had to be ever on the lookout for their treachery; and one singular characteristic with them was, that they ever wished to be playing in the water, like a mink, whenever the opportunity offered itself. Although any variety are quite fond of bathing at times. I think it beneficial, as cleanliness is a prevailing necessity with the ferret, both for promotion of their health and appearance, as filthy cages or rooms are oftentimes the occasion of disease and death from lice, fleas, foot rot, distemper, &c.; and they should never be kept in a room with or near dogs that have distemper, as they are sure to take the disease, which causes death in nine cases out of ten.

They generally bring two litters of young each year, having from five to nine, and sometimes even more, at a time, the period of gestation being nine weeks. The young, being entirely devoid of hair when born, must be kept in a warm room until three or four weeks old, when they are more able to stand the cold; and being able to get around, now need plenty of room, and will soon learn to drink milk, which they should have a plentiful supply of, as it is quite necessary to increase their growth, and thus relieve the mother as soon as possible. In all cases the male must be removed from the female before she gives birth to the young, or he will destroy them.

The principal food of the ferret is milk, bread and milk, and a small piece of fresh meat two or three times a week, with a good clean nest aside from the feeding-room. They vary considerable in size, length, and weight, the desirable point to attain being greatest length of body, with smallest circumference of skull and shoulders, and brightness of eye. They generally weigh two or three pounds at maturity, although I once had a pair the female measuring twenty-eight and a half inches from tip of the nose to end of the tail when straightened, and weighing four and a half pounds, the male measuring about the same in length, and weighing five pounds. Large ones as this, though, are very scarce, and really are not so useful for hunting rats, as there are some places the large ones could not get, but are more strong and useful for rabbits. Two old males should never be turned in a cage together, as they are very apt to attack each other, when it is almost certain death to one or the other, or both of them. Great care should be taken with newly imported ferrets until they become acclimated; for instance, kept warm, and in feeding avoid sour milk, as it is likely to make them purge, which sometimes causes death. In handling strange or young ferrets, put on a pair of thick gloves, and handle carefully and very often, and you will soon get them adapted to it, so they will mind it no more than a kitten, and are a general favorite with you.


Hoping I have not intruded too long upon your time and space, I am, very respectfully,
Burr Hollis.
HORNELLVILLE, N. Y.


 **CLIPPING WINGS.**—Do not cut the quills square off, but clip each side of them with the scissors, leaving about one inch at the end, which disfigures the fowl less and also prevents flying.


 A gentleman of Louisville has a dog, a pointer. The dog ran up the steps of a house and refused to come down. His master followed and found A. Partridge on the door plate. This illustrates the force of instinct.


ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 A little boy hearing of several heads of cattle being burned, asked his "parent" if their tails were not burned also.

 Seth Green is experimenting with the grayling, and hopes to make this fish a substitute for trout in some of our depleted trout streams. In the grayling the spots are black where in a trout they are red; but the marking and rows are very similar, except that they appear only about half way down the body. In color an emerald green shows from the top of the back, which changes to a light silvery color upon the lower part of his sides and belly. They grow from twelve to fourteen inches long. Their spawn is about one-third the size of that of the brook trout. The fact that they spawn in the spring, instead of the fall like trout, is greatly in favor of the hardness of the grayling, which is of great importance in their value for transplantation.

 **DUST BATHS FOR POULTRY.**—Cleanliness is important in fowl-houses, for experience shows that poultry are unfavorably affected by the emanations from filthy quarters, and, besides, working in places where roosts and floors are covered with the droppings, is decidedly unpleasant. Dry earth, in the form of powder, scattered everywhere, will absorb the bad odors, giving a wholesome atmosphere to the hen-house, and at the same time preserve the manure in the least offensive condition. Besides these purposes, a box of dry earth should be in a convenient corner of every fowl house, for the fowls to roll in. Dust from the highway is the most convenient. Replace the same by an equal quantity of good gravel, and the public will be the gainer.

 I have known a great many cats, and have never had occasion to change the opinion I first formed of them many years ago. They are very grateful creatures, seldom forgetting a kindness. If you take in a starved cat out of the street, and gradually restore it to health and comfort, it will never forget the obligation it is under to you. I have repeatedly done this, and have always gained a firm friend in the animal so rescued from poverty.

Cats have very good manners; they like to say "good-morning" to you after their fashion, when they first see you in the morning. Some people say cats have no real attachment to the human race; this I know to be a great mistake. They love people, and are very jealous in their fondness. Your cat will be very friendly out of doors with your neighbor's cat, but will by no means allow her to come into your house, or be caressed by you, showing great anxiety if you notice the stranger.

The purring noise that cats make to express pleasure, is a very pleasant sound, and never loud enough to disturb any one. Indeed, one great charm in these animals is the noiselessness with which they move about. A French writer says that a cat is the only animal which is allowed entire liberty. We chain our dogs, we put birds into cages; but our cats go and come as they please. Cats are accused of two faults—of stealing and of being treacherous. The best remedy for the first is to feed them well. The charge of treachery cannot be borne out. If you hurt a cat, she thinks she has a right to punish you for it; but it is not necessary to hurt them.

LEHIGH VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Academy of Natural Sciences, on the 29th of May, when Mr. J. H. Heckman was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to report a Constitution and By-Laws, made a report which was adopted with some amendments. The name by which the society is to be known, is the "Lehigh Valley Poultry Association." The Committee on Permanent Organizations reported the following officers, viz.:

President—E. J. Moore.

Vice Presidents—David O. Saylor, Allentown; C. Bast, Kutztown; Mr. Wanner, Bethlehem; Peter Gross, Schnecks-ville; Daniel Bastian, South Whitehall; A. S. Keck, Han- over; Geo. Roth, Siegersville; Jas. F. Kline, Orefield; Dr. Wm. Herbst, Trexlertown; H. J. Schantz, Schantz's Mill; Reuben A. Boyer, Catasauqua; Chas. Osenbach, Rit- tersville; T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg; Reuben Glick, Cedar Creek; R. Helfrich, Helfrich's Spring; James F. Shaffer, Millerstown; Stephen Knauss, Emaus;—Brunner, Hosen- sack;—Gehman, Upper Millford; Frank Mickley, North Whitehall; Simon Moyer, Moyer's Tavern;—Mosser, Siegersville;—Hauser, Weaversville; M. Frankenfield, Shoenersville; Jerry Klotz, Guthsville; David Kline, Cop- lay; David McCanna, Slatington; David Shuler, Lower Milford; John Lichtenwalner, Fogelsville; Thomas B. Weidner, Friedensville.

Secretary—John H. Heckman.

Corresponding Secretary—R. E. Wright, Jr.

Treasurer—Joseph E. Balliet.

Executive Committee—B. K. Sweitzer, W. C. Shank- weiler, H. M. Leh, Benjamin Kuhns, G. M. Tucker, Wal- ter Miller, William H. Knauss, Charles Trexler, Charles H. Ruhe, Henry Biting, Henry Leh, Dr. Reichard, Rev. A. J. Dubbs, Jeremiah Roth, Charles Kline.

A committee was appointed to prepare a certificate of membership and report at the next meeting.

Persons entitled to membership in this Association shall pay the sum of \$3 as initiation fee at the time of their admission, and thereafter the sum of \$2 per year.

Adjourned to meet on Friday the 12th of June.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., Decem- ber 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doyle- town, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., De- cember 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communica- tions, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every mem- ber is particularly requested to be present.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY- EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED.—DUCK EGGS of any pure bred variety, in exchange for A 1 White Leghorn Eggs. Also, Bronze Turkey Eggs in exchange for Dark Brahma Eggs. WILL GIVE TWO FOR ONE.

Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs from first-class Silver-Gray Dork- ings, White Leghorns, or Buff Cochins (Williams') Hens, and imported Cock, for Game, or Rose Comb Black Bantams.

GEORGE F. FARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

BLACK HAMBURG.—A trio of handsome April Chicks, from imported stock, to exchange for a fine St. Bernard Mastiff, or Setter Dog Pup, not less than three months old.

DAVISON & BROWN, West Brighton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—We will exchange a fine White Frizzle Cock for Fancy Pigeons (any variety), or will exchange him for \$2 in greenbacks.

Address G. E. PEER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—An Adams Printing Press, cost \$35.00, for either Fancy Pigeons.

Address G. E. PEER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Lop-Eared Rabbits, old or young, for Irish Grey, Brown Red, Red Pyle, or Game Bantams.

Address GEO. W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Rose Comb Bantams for Lop-Eared Rabbits. Address GEO. W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—One cock and five hens, choice birds, Beard & Kinny's strain, for Game Bantams, any variety. Must be, like the Leghorns, first-class.

G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—One Yellow Ruff, two Red and two Black Hel- mets or Spots, two Black Nuns, all males, for solid Black Turbit and Black Nun Females, or other birds.

E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for two sittings of Light Brahma Eggs, a Beagle or Terrier Dog Pup.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio White Cochins or Black Russians, at \$15 per trio, for Guinea Pigs, or Gray Call Ducks, or choice Pigeons, at cash prices.

W. H. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Trios of first-class Partridge Cochins (Wil- liams and Herstine strains) for Brown Leghorns or Bantams.

Address WM. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE for Buff Cochins, several varieties of Fowls, Pigeons, Wright's Ill. Book of Poultry, &c. What offers?

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Light Brahma Eggs, from fine strains, for White Cochins, Buff Cochins, White Leghorn, Dominique, Black Ham- burg, and S. S. Hamburg Eggs.

Address BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Conn.

LAWN MOWER, in good order, to exchange for other property. What offers?

JOS. M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

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AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 11, 1874.

No. 24.



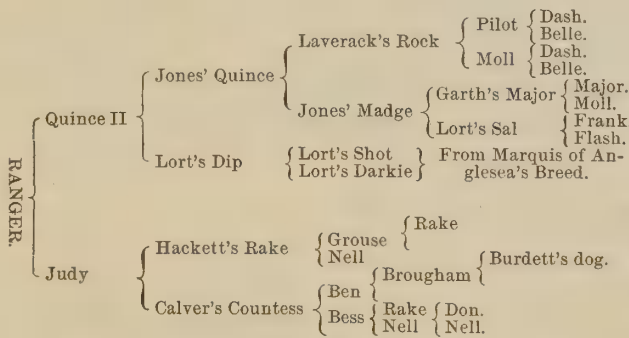
"RANGER."

MR. MACDONA'S SETTER, "RANGER."

THE field trials at Shrewsbury just past will give interest to the above portrait of Ranger, one of the most extraordinary Setters that has yet been brought out at field trials, and whose pedigree goes far to show that a good "show-bench" pedigree and good field performances are by no means so incompatible as some would-be authorities would have us believe. He was bred by Rev. C. Macdona, by his Quince II, from his Judy, and was whelped in July, 1872; he and his own sister, Vagnol, also the property of Mr. Macdona, being the only two that survived out of a very promising litter.

Ranger was first brought out as a puppy at the Spring Trials at Shrewsbury, 1873, when he and Mr. Statter's Rob Roy were put down together, when unfortunately being put out by Rob Roy's starting a hare, both gave chase, Ranger showing most extraordinary speed, but coming into call immediately, whilst Rob Roy did not turn up until the shades of evening closed in. This unfortunate commencement of a field trial of course threw them both out of the stake; but lookers-on at the trial saw in the then puppy a dog of great promise, and one that would be sure to make his mark, a result he realized when, in the following month of August, he astonished every one by his grand style of going, and his

accurate scent at the great Grouse Field Trials at Bala, when he won the first prize, beating all the Setters that ran against him, including all the cracks of the year—Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's, Mr. Lloyd Price's, and Mr. Statter's best dogs. He won also the first stakes in the braces, along with his kennel companion, Squire, and a picture of this part of the proceedings was engraved in the *Graphic* the week following, representing Ranger backed by Squire. This wonderful performance on grouse was, if possible, excelled by his work at the field trial held in the following month on the property of Colonel Tomlin, M.P., near Ipswich, upon partridge, where he lowered the flag of other cracks, including Mr. Barclay Field's representatives. His performances as a field trial dog were so far above what is generally witnessed at field trials, that his spirited owner, along with Mr. Lloyd Price, the owner of Bella, felt justified in challenging the Americans to an international match, inasmuch as they owned the two champion field dogs of England—Ranger amongst the Setters, and Bella amongst the Pointers. This challenge has been accepted in an equally spirited manner by the American nation, and Sir Watkin W. Wynn, of Wynnstay, has most liberally placed his vast shootings in Wales at the disposal of the committee of the Kennel Club, of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is patron, for the international match. Messrs. Guion & Co., the owners of the transatlantic line of steamers, called, after their name, the Guion Line, have also been carried away with their patriotic enthusiasm in the matter, and offered, through Mr. Macdona, a first-class passage to Europe and back to the representatives of the American nation and their dogs, and also to the representatives of the English nation (to be selected by the Kennel Club), for the return match on American ground next year. Nothing can be pleasanter than the genial cordiality with which this international match is taken up on both sides of the Atlantic. The American people are a thoroughly sporting community, and the warmth with which they have entered into this international contest is only equalled by the enthusiasm that was manifested by them when they so pluckily sent over their Harvard crew.



Ranger, it will thus be seen, comes of prize stock on both sides. His owner's Setter, Quince II, won the champion prize at Birmingham in 1872; Rake, 1st Birmingham, 1864; Countess, 2d Birmingham, 1863; Grouse, 2d Birmingham, 1863; Nell, champion Birmingham, 1864-65; Bess, 1st Birmingham, 1864; Rake divided the championship with Byron at Birmingham, 1865; Countess won 2d Birmingham, 1863; 2d Birmingham, 1864, 2d Leeds, 1865, 1st Birmingham, 1865; Bess won 1st Birmingham, 1865.

Ranger and Bella are generally supposed to be the brace that the Kennel Club will select to contend for the honor of England. Ranger is a white and black dog, with slight tan,

inherited from his granddam, Countess, who was a black and tan bitch. He was originally broken by Dicker, breaker to Mr. Assheton Smith, Vagnol, and afterwards handled by Hallam and Pugsley; but like all dogs of good blood and pedigree, he needed little breaking. From the above pedigree it will be seen he combines all the best strains of prize blood on both sides; his grandsire, Rake, and granddam, Countess, being both prize winners at the great National Dog Show, held annually at Birmingham. We believe he is at the service of the public for this year at the kennels, Hilbre House, West Kirby, for stud purposes—kennels that have sent forth to the public the following field trial winners: Plunket, sold to Mr. Purcell Llewellyn for £150; Dick, sold to Mr. Assheton Smith for £80; Squire, Music, and Doll, all well-known winners.

Mr. Macdona has had the honor of presenting several Setters of the same strain to the Prince of Wales.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A WORD TO G. P. BURNHAM, ESQ.

SIR: Following your example, I would like to say a few words to you; and if in anything I say what I cannot make good, I will only be too happy to acknowledge it. I have read, with much interest, your adverse criticisms on the new standard, and the doings of the N. P. A., and while agreeing with you in some points, I am heartily tired of the lengthened war you are now carrying on. An old adage says, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones;" and certainly of all men in the fancy, you ought to be the last to show up the failings of others. You did your utmost to stamp out the chicken fancy, twenty years ago, in the most practical way, by sending to intending purchasers portraits of fowls you never possessed, as pictures of your "imported stock;" you kept ten varieties of fowls, all pure bred, your circular stated, but which you afterwards confessed (or gave it as your conviction), were all produced from white hens and a black cock, of the "Shanghai" tribe. All this you admit in that noted compound, "The History of the Hen Fever."

Now, forsooth, you come forward as the friend of the poultry interest, to proclaim the shortcomings of the Buffalo Convention. One glaring mistake they certainly made, in not sending a guard of honor to Melrose for you; paying your expenses to Buffalo, making you President of the Convention, and then issuing the standard, with your portrait inclosed, as "the great pioneer" and friend of the poultry interest. Then it would have been all right, and your smooth tongue and ready wit would have devised a way to keep the disaffected quiet: the one dollar would then never be grudged for the pamphlet.

When you published your "New Poultry Book," in 1871, I supposed you gave it to the fancy at a little over expenses, just to "help the cause along." There is nothing in it, but a rehash of those who had written before you, the same old crudities and descriptions repeated, with no practical information in regard to selection and matching for definite points, and yet that work was offered at \$2.00. Why do you not ask some poultry journal office to keep it on sale for you?

Oh, no! You "have no axe to grind." You, as you say, "feathered your nest long ago," and do not want to make anything. You do not want to sell any more of your "Imported Cochins," that will breed all colors, by turns. The fact is, you know your course would be short, and if poultry jour-

nals had existed twenty years ago, as they do now, your boasting would have been small.

You owe the fancy a great deal. Suppose you spend your remaining days in trying to make amends. As you have such a *cacoëthes scribendi*, I would suggest one way in which you may do this. Let us have some of your secrets and experience in regard to breeding fowls. Take them up in turn, avoid the beaten track, give us something really new; and when the next convention is called, we will have our lesson by heart, and go to work understandingly. A great future lies before us; we may yet attain "cocks with spurs on their heads," thou being our leader, Oh, Burnham! In regard to the members of the A. P. A., I would state that I have every confidence in them, and have no doubt they will make all necessary corrections in the standard, and ably acquit themselves of their thankless task.

Yours,

NEW YORK.

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

THE NEW STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Western New York Poultry Society, May 22d, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The American Poultry Association was called into existence in consequence of an urgent demand on the part of breeders and fanciers, from all parts of the country, for a "new Standard of Excellence," to take the place of the old one; and

Whereas, In obedience to the said demand for a "new standard," the American Poultry Association did publish and spread broadcast an invitation to all who felt an interest in the work to come forward and unite with them in their efforts to make a Standard of Excellence that should be worthy to supersede the old one; and the said invitation especially urged upon all interested not to stay away from the Convention, and after it had finished its labors to find fault with those who had spent their time, money, and honest toil upon said work; and

Whereas, In pursuance to the said call of the American Poultry Association, there did assemble, in the city of Buffalo, January 16th, 1874, the largest number of representative breeders and fanciers ever assembled together in this country; and

Whereas, The said Convention of the American Poultry Association did, as we believe, labor both faithfully and honestly for the best interest of the whole poultry fraternity in their endeavors to perfect a Standard of Excellence that would, as nearly as possible, meet the diversified views and prejudices of the large number of persons composing the poultry breeders and fanciers of America; and

Whereas, We have examined the said new American standard published by the American Poultry Association, the result of which examination and comparison with the old standard convinces this Society of the superiority of the new standard as compared with the old. The same examination leads this Society to believe that the new standard was hurried to press without that care that should attend the publication of a work of so much importance.

Resolved, That we recognize the American Poultry Association as being the only Society in this country composed of well known representative breeders and fanciers from all parts of the United States and Canadas, in whom the fraternity at large have confidence, and by virtue of being so composed, is eminently qualified and competent to compile,

adopt, and publish a Standard of Excellence which should be accepted by breeders and fanciers generally.

Resolved, That we do adopt the said new American standard, as published by the American Poultry Association, as being in every way better than the old one, and more in consonance with the advanced views of poultry breeders and fanciers of this age.

Resolved, That as long as the American Poultry Association is composed of gentlemen who are competent, and evince the same willing disposition to do justice to all and to outrage none, as characterized their labors at the Buffalo Convention, we shall look to said Association for a Standard of Excellence which shall be our guide in judging and awarding premiums, and in all of their undertakings to improve the said standard they will have our hearty support.

Resolved, That we recommend the said American Poultry Association to inaugurate immediate measures to have all errors in the present (first) edition of said standard corrected with the least possible delay, in order that the corrected edition may be ready for use at the coming fall and winter exhibitions.

Poultry papers please copy.

BUFFALO, May 23, 1874.

GEO. W. WHITE,

Secretary.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

"And no discerner

Durst wag his tongue in censure."

I shall now call your attention to the Constitution of the American Poultry Association. By examining its fundamental laws we shall better be able to understand the purposes of its organization and the extent of its powers, since its authority over all organizations of a like character must be commensurate with the powers granted or delegated by the representatives of these organizations respectively. What now is the extent of the reserved powers of these societies? Examine and see how they have actually curtailed their freedom and independence, or, in other words, how much of their rights and privileges as separate and independent societies they have endowed the Head Centre. You will find it an interesting study—a matter of no trifling moment.

In Article 2, of the Constitution of this Association, we shall find specified the objects of its founders. It declares the perfection of the American standard to be one of its purposes; and so much value do they place upon this, that they have incorporated in its organic law their right of property in this standard and exclusive control over it, so that no use can be made of said standard without the express sanction of the American Poultry Association. The fanciers of the country are no better off than they were prior to the meeting at Buffalo; and as for the societies that were there represented they are infinitely worse off, having been shorn of much of the power they formerly possessed, and become mere dependencies of their great Central Head.

The American standard is an offshoot of the old English standard, used for years in this country; and the miserable additions were made by a member of the now defunct New York State Poultry Society, in order to procure a copyright and turn an *honest* penny by its sale. But the poultrymen, having become disgusted with this kind of Siamese twin standard, called a general Convention to be held in the City of New York, to revise, correct, and make up a standard suitable for their purposes, and this is the true origin of the American Poultry standard. It was published

in good type and in very neat shape by W. H. Lockwood, of Hartford, Conn., and was adopted by the Connecticut State Poultry Society. This was really a National standard, and was looked upon with few exceptions as authority by all the breeders of the country. It was not quite perfect and not quite up to the times, but much better in many respects than the one issued at Buffalo.

Another object of this society is to discuss all matters of a national character regarding poultry interests. This can be done and is done in our local societies. For this purpose one of the best and most enterprising methods has been inaugurated by the Connecticut State Poultry Society.

They also propose to advise and assist all the poultry societies of the country in the selection of their judges "when requested," or when they are reduced to that condition in which they shall be unable or unfit for such a duty.

But what they principally aim at is contained in the latter part of this same article. Here is the pith and marrow of all their aims—to secure the "entire co-operation of the various poultry societies of the country for fixing the time of the various local exhibitions, and all rules pertaining thereto, the appointment of judges, and methods of judging." Not a very inconsiderable stretch of power. And how do they propose to accomplish this vast scheme? Through those delegates from such local societies as shall conform to Section 2 of Article III.

Now, I will venture to say, that if the various societies that have sent delegates to Buffalo, had calmly considered the matter in all its bearings, they never would have committed such an egregious error as to place themselves so completely in the power and control of any other organization. In expressing my views so plainly I hope I shall not be considered personal, or that I desire to impugn the motives of any member of the American Poultry Association. For each and all its members I entertain the highest regard. I am discussing the effects of their Constitution over the other societies who have placed themselves under its shadow, and whether the standard they have promulgated has any of the qualities of a national character. I do not charge upon the association any abuse of the tremendous power it wields, but am merely pointing out the dangers if it should feel disposed to assert its authority in an arbitrary manner.

If the President in his opening address had spoken more fully of the positive advantages of such a central organization, and had refrained from all allusion to its negative qualities, we should not possibly have heard the mutterings of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." It seems to me whoever the party or parties may be that could deliberately accuse the members of this association of forming "a clique or ring," or that they had any design to promote their own personal ends to the injury of others could have had but a very slight acquaintance with their fairness of character and standing for integrity. However, I think that the emphatic language of the President, that "*never was there such a preposterous idea entertained by any human mind that God Almighty gifted with the power of thought and reason,*" should have forever quieted their fears. But what surprised me more than anything else was the statement of the President that the United States Congress had recognized the American Poultry Association as a national institution, and that this august body should have shown such slight discernment, and traveled so far out of its own sphere of politics to enter into the domain of *Chickendom*. If the inflation bill had been before them at that time, I should have thought that they were in quest of the goose that laid the golden egg.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE "BRAHMA" FOWL—WRIGHT AGAINST BURNHAM.

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

I rarely trouble myself with noticing anonymous writers on poultry. Your correspondent, "F. R. W.," pays his respects to me, however, by quoting a long extract from Wright's Illustrated Book; the author having in that work launched this singularly baseless assault at *me* (for his own reasons), and I thus feel called on to reply to Mr. Wright, whom I have believed to be a gentleman, as I know he is very clever with his pen, ordinarily, and who is not afraid to affix his proper name to what he writes.

Thanking *you*, Mr. Editor, for your timely remarks in the last number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, I proceed at once to the matter in hand. If this rejoinder to that article (now penned in entire good nature) does not satisfy both "F. R. W.," and Mr. Lewis Wright, that Mr. G. P. Burnham understands this "Brahma" question (so far as *he* is concerned), I can only say those two gentlemen are very hard to please.

"F. R. W." takes exception to one of my "Reminiscences," published in your columns, on *naming* the "Brahma" fowl, and quotes Wright's Book of Poultry, pp. 243 and 244, without giving Mr. Cornish's letter, upon which Mr. Wright's remarks there are based, but which *you* furnish in your late comments, in which letter of Cornish's *not one word* is said about Mr. Burnham or his fowls—first or last. Mr. Cornish does not mention my name in said letter, and *never* did, that I know of. Mr. Wright and "F. R. W." both ought to have known this. *Why*, then, in connection with the Cornish letter, pick up Mr. Burnham? Why not Mr. Wade, or Deacon Grant, or Timothy Tinker as appropriately?

Neither "F. R. W." in his exceptions, or Mr. Wright in his book, touch the *main question* at issue in this controversy, strange to say—and that is, as to the time when, and the mode in which, this name "Brahma-Pootra," or "Brahma" came about, and my *aversion* to it, and I will therefore explain.

Imprimis—you will observe that *I* (Mr. Burnham) never laid any claim to this "Brahma-Pootra" misnomer. *I* did not make this name. I then called my fowls "Gray Shanghais,"—never by any other name, and simply for the good reason that Dr. Kerr, who sent me my *first* pair from Philadelphia, September 3d, 1849, in his letter said: "Though they are called 'Chittagongs' (precisely as Mr. Cornish called his at first), they came into Pennsylvania

from Shanghai, China." My second lot of Light Grays were procured in 1850, through Wm. T. Porter, Esq., editor of the *New York Spirit of the Times*, from on board a ship at New York, direct from Shanghai, China. I then had other Chinese fowls of different colors, but these last were light gray. What else could I properly call them, but what I did, viz.: "Gray Shanghais."

And here let me quote what Dr. Gwynne, of England, says: "I obtained of Dr. Bennett, of the United States, five pairs of these birds. Three of these ten fowls only had compressed pea-combs; in none of the others was this found, nor could I recognize in them *anything* but what could be found in the Shanghai birds. I had several communications from Dr. Bennett, and in reply to all my inquiries, directed to learn the cause of naming as 'a new breed,' birds, *most* of which were essentially Shanghais, in shape and character, I could gather no information but that the difference of color between these and other Shanghais precluded their being thus classed; but I cannot accept *this* as adequate proof of 'Brahma-Pootras' being a 'new breed,' and therefore prefer the conclusion that they are *identical* with the Shanghais, and only a new variety of that fowl. Another circumstance which confirms me in this view, as to the identity of these birds with the Shanghai breed, is the fact that the fowls recently presented to her Majesty, by Mr. Geo. P. Burnham, under the name of Gray Shanghais, are admitted by Dr. Bennett to be *precisely similar to his own*, and Mr. Burnham assures me that the original stock from which the 'Gray Shanghais,' presented to her Majesty were bred, was imported by himself, through Dr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, direct from Shanghai." Did Mr. Lewis Wright find it convenient or useful to place this square, clear evidence about me and my fowls, (written by Dr. Gwynne in 1852) in his poultry book? Not much!

Thus I continued to designate *my* fowls, long years after Dr. Bennett fixed "Brahma-Pootra" first, and then "Brahma" for his birds, though at that very time (1852) Dr. Bennett voluntarily wrote Dr. Gwynne, as above, which was the *true* statement, but which I do not find in Mr. Wright's account.

Observe, I did not say this. Mr. Tegetmeier did not say so; but this was Dr. J. C. Bennett's own account, published from him direct, in Tegetmeier's early editions of his "Illustrated Poultry Book;" see page 177, indorsed by Dr. Gwynne, himself; yet, notwithstanding this patent *fact*, Mr. Lewis Wright goes out of his way in the extract "F. R. W." furnishes, to assert that "Dr. Bennett got his stock from Connecticut"—meaning from Cornish, I presume. I do not know but he did. What I believe, is that it was all originally bred from my stock, though thus variously named; and Mr. Cornish himself (see his letter) called his fowls "Chittagongs" (not Brahmas) at first, because they so nearly resembled the large gray fowls (mine) then bred in this country—so he says—and under which very name Dr. Kerr sent me my *first* ones from Philadelphia.

Now, who knew best, at that time, where Bennett's fowls came from? Dr. Bennett, or Mr. Wright? The former being the man who sent the fowls to England; who raised this question about a *name* for them; who says in 1852, mine and his were *the* same; the latter in London, simply uttering an *ipse dixit*, based on the Cornish letter, which does not mention Dr. Bennett either. Now, herein lies the utter inconsistency of Mr. Wright's theory, to wit: He took for granted that what Mr. Cornish *meant* (not what

he *said*) was that his fowls were "Brahmas;" but this was not true. Neither Mr. Cornish, Mr. Chamberlin, nor "the sailor who reported he had found some light gray fowls" (see the Cornish letter) then said anything about these being "Brahmas." This name, at that time, had not been decided upon by anybody, and Mr. Wright cannot find it so used at all anywhere (in 1852) at the time when he undertakes to prove his position by quoting Cornish's letter. This is very unfair, to say the least of it; but, whichever way it was, surely I had nothing whatever to do with all this. I neither suggested, made, approved, used, or adopted this name of "Brahma-Pootra" or Brahma for my fowls—never; yet Mr. Wright distinctly asserts that "Mr. Cornish's statement was published long before Mr. Burnham's," and that "Burnham might have bred some very good *imitation* Brahmas," etc.; when it is so well known, and *always* has been, and I am surprised Mr. Wright did not see this, that I had never claimed, or asserted at any time, anywhere—in those years—that I ever imported, bought, bred, owned, or sold *any* fowls known as "Brahma-Pootra." Never, Mr. Wright! and you can not find it in the published records anywhere, prior to the late war—unless *you* have so written it yourself.

Now let us see. *My* fowls—which led the world of poultry then—were steadily and uniformly called by me, *what they were*—"Gray Shanghais;" please notice. But, because they were the finest and best; because they were the *original* American birds of this general character, color, and class; because all England and America were ordering my "birds like those sent to the Queen," which Dr. Kerr called "Chittagong," and I called "Gray Shanghai," (*never* "Brahma") Mr. Cornish first called *his* fowls Chittagong, as he himself states in his letter; and Dr. Bennett (who called his fowls "Brahma-Pootras" then) finding *my* stock so popular, at once declares to Dr. Gwynne that his fowls and Mr. Burnham's of the United States (*not* Cornish's) are precisely similar; a fact occurring at about the time when Mr. Cornish's letter appears, which I think explains itself.

Will Mr. Wright inform us if Cornish's stock was the original true bird; why Bennett did not go back and call his fowls "Chittagongs," as Cornish and Chamberlin named their fowls? (See Cornish's letter again.) Keep the fact in mind, that I never had anything to do with naming any fowls for Cornish, for Chamberlin, for Bennett, or for any body on earth—except *my own*. I named that stock after the Chinese port whence they came, *only*, to wit—*Shanghai*; and *Gray*, because I then bred the Buff, Partridge, Black, Red, &c.; and this was their true name, simply to distinguish them from the others. Had I the right so to name my own property, or not?

Now I consider Mr. Wright a good writer, and no doubt he is an honorable man. I never have, and never shall "fling mud" at him. I never wrote a word against him or his theory before; but, *now* I propose to make a clean thing of it, in my poor way—though I cannot conceive *why* he thus devotes so many pages in his poultry book to abuse me, who never uttered one word in my life, up to the date of his book, which he thus wrongfully imputes to me about "Brahma" fowls.

Here is where the trouble is. The *premises* of Mr. Wright were utterly without foundation, inasmuch as I never then claimed that I originated "Brahmas." I never had ought to do with praising the "Brahma" fowl. I always opposed this bald nonsense, and would never permit

Dr. Bennett, Mr. Cornish, or Mr. Anybody to thus misname my fowls. Everybody in England and America knew this; though my name was, by *others*, sometimes mentioned in this connection; but, if Mr. Cornish, Dr. Bennett, or Mr. Wright; Dr. Gwynne, or Mr. Bailey; Mr. Tegetmeier, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, chose (as some did, I believe, after a while) to call my Gray Shanghais "Brahmas," could I help it? I never called any of their fowls "Gray Shanghais," surely. I am not charged with *this* mistake at any rate, for Mr. Wright himself says (in "F. R. W.'s" quotation from him) that "Burnham could not get that stock."

How a sensible man who writes so cleverly as Wright does, usually, could have wrought himself up to penning such a tirade as he has, first and last against me on this always-hated "Brahma" question, is more than I can comprehend—since it is notorious that I never had anything whatever to do with favoring it. I had then strenuously opposed it in committees; in my writings; in conventions; in public and private; first, last, and always; upon the ever-constant principle that *my* fowls were "Gray Shanghais" from the start, and *not* "Brahma-Pootras."

I have often smiled at this talk and zeal on Mr. Wright's part to cry me and my fowls down, and frequently I have been urged to reply to him. I invariably used to do so, and have said a hundred times to friends: "Why, bless you, Mr. Wright is all at sea in this matter! He is talking and writing about what does not concern *me* at all. He writes about the 'Brahma fowl,' and of 'Brahma-Pootras.' What have I to do with 'Brahma-Pootraism'? I have no 'Brahma-Pootras;' I never had; I never claimed to have had. My fowls are the 'Gray Shanghais'—light and dark, my dear sir."

"True, But why dont you call your fowls 'Brahmas,' as others do, Mr. Burnham?" "Because I don't choose to—I never did, and I'm too old to go back on myself. They are not Brahmas—that is, I mean my stock. I never said it was, and I never will."

These had steadily been my assertions; still, Mr. Wright keeps calling me hard names, declaring that I "never had any genuine Brahmas" (who says I did?), and that "Burnham might have bred some tolerable imitation Brahmas" (which I did not). I had never even said I had *any* "Brahmas" whatever, genuine or imitation; that I ever *tried* to breed "Brahmas," or pretended I did. I had never even called my fowls "Brahmas," and never would; and I surely made no statement, oral or written, in which Mr. Cornish's fowls were involved, where I was a witness "more" or "less reliable," as Mr. Wright states, because his "Chittagongs" or "Brahma-Pootras," or whatever he named them, never interfered with my "Gray Shanghaes" any more than did Dr. Bennett's "Wild East India Fawn-colored Dorkings," at this same period notable.

Mr. Wright adds that Burnham failed to purchase this Cornish stock, because he could not get it. Why not? I never tried to buy it. What did I want of it? I had the older stock, which I always deemed the *best*, to wit: the Gray Shanghais. Mr. Wright lays great stress on the fact that "Burnham vainly tried to purchase this stock, but did not succeed." Admitted, again, that I did not. Thus, of course, Mr. Wright is a good witness that the fowls I had (presupposing that I ever had any) were not of this Cornish-Chamberlin, "Chittagong" or "Brahma-Pootra" strain. This settles one point clearly.

But, I had *better* ones, and this it was that bothered my

competitors, as thousands testified in favor of *my* birds, all over the world, in those years. I raised over 1600 of the "Gray Shanghais" in one year (1852 to 1853) in Melrose, and sent them all over Great Britain and the United States, to my generous patrons entire satisfaction, but never once calling them by the detested name of Brahmapootras, about which Mr. Wright has so unkindly (toward me) raised such a silly fuss.

All this, be it remembered, I *now* state as applying in point of *time* to the period when Mr. Wright got out his books. Of course, in the *last* few years (since this "Brahma" name has been so universally in use), I have as often spoken of *them* as of my Gray Shanghais, because everybody latterly thus designates this kind of poultry, for convenience. And in my "New Poultry Book," issued in 1871, I advertised and wrote about them as "Brahmas," because we had all accepted this latest popularly established name—both in England and America—but not previously, when Wright published his works.

I am now sixty years of age. I solemnly declare that I never was concerned in making or in sustaining this name of "Brahma" for fowls. I never claimed it for *my* stock; I had no occasion to do so. I never (in those years) sold any fowls thus, for I knew *when* and *where* this name was made—by another party, for his own purposes—and I knew that my stock were *not* "Brahmas," but true "Gray Shanghais." Under this latter name, *only*, I always sent them to England. If other people choose to call them "Black Spanish," I could not and cannot help it.

And to sum up, briefly, I will now say to Mr. Wright, you have entirely misapprehended this whole "Brahma" origin matter, so far as *I* am concerned. You have assailed me and my fowls for no good reason under God's heavens. I never had anything whatever to do with your "Brahma" fowls, about which you make such an ado! I never wished to; I never bred, bought, borrowed, kept, or *had* any "Brahmas," during the first twenty years of the poultry mania, from 1848, forward. Mr. Cornish does not say a word about me; and that gentleman and myself have never had any variance whatever, either written or verbal. In his letter he does not talk of Mr. Burnham, or about "Brahmas." He calls his fowls "Chittagongs," then as Dr. Kerr and Mr. Chamberlin did. Afterwards, they called them "Brahma-Pootras," I believe, as they had the right to do, just as I had *always* called mine "Gray Shanghais," by the same right; as they (and Mr. Wright ought to) very well know.

Dr. Bennett created this name of "Brahma." Surely, Mr. Lewis Wright, "thou can'st not say I did it," and speak the truth! And, once for all, I now inform you that I had no share in this "Brahma-Pootra" or "Brahma" bubble, either as to fowls or by this name (except justly to ridicule it), from the beginning to the end; but constantly and always fought it "tooth and nail," as Cornish, Bennett, and everybody else knows; and simply claimed that I had and (bred, kept, and sold) presented to the Queen, and exhibited, only my choice "*Gray Shanghais*," the finest fowls in the world, which I imported from Shanghai, through Philadelphia (Dr. Kerr) and New York (W. T. Porter), in 1849 and 1850. Will you correct these errors of yours, by publishing this article in your new *London Fanciers' Gazette*? I ask this at your hands as my just, legal, and moral right. You have the facts before you. Will you, Mr. Lewis Wright, now accord me this simple justice?

And now, Mr. "F. R. W.," since you have thus gratuitously dragged me and Mr. Wright in antagonism before the public, through my friend Wade's columns, remove your mask, and tell me who you are. I do not know you by your initials, but I shall be glad to learn that you are a gentleman. You know *me*, because my name and address accompany my articles. I am not ashamed of it, as an American citizen or as a poultry fancier. Mr. Wright is publicly known, too, and is man enough I hope to admit the strange error he has, I think, unwittingly committed towards me, and will correct it.

As to Mr. Wright's insinuations and allusions towards Mr. Tegetmeier, I look upon such language as being written in exceedingly bad taste. But Mr. T. has treated me and my fowls in his superb "poultry book" but justly, and I feel well assured that that talented gentleman (so long the accomplished editor of the *London Field*) is quite qualified to take care of himself, without *my* aid.

But, for you, Mr. "F. R. W.," observe that I will not fight you in the dark. And, as you threaten, I see, to "notice, in future articles, some other of Mr. Burnham's late severe criticisms" in this paper, I repeat it, do this under your own proper signature, like a man, and I will strive courteously to prove myself "a foeman worthy of your steel." Or, in default of this, though I am counted where I am known as the best-natured man alive, most assuredly I shall "notice" you, or your covert communications, *no* farther.

MELROSE, MASS., May 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PACKING AND SHIPPING EGGS.

DEAR JOURNAL:

A little incident came to my notice recently which, I think, might serve a good purpose if published in your valuable columns. A friend of mine came to me and stated his desire to procure some Dominique eggs. As I do not breed that variety, I gave him the name and address of a well-known exhibitor of them. He accordingly wrote to the party, requesting him to say whether he had eggs for sale, and at what price? Three days after he received a reply from the breeder, saying that he had eggs for sale and giving price, saying that he could supply them the following week. Thereupon my friend again wrote to him, inclosing the required amount, and desiring him to send the eggs as soon as convenient. After a reasonable time had elapsed he visited both the express and post-office, but received no tidings of his eggs. This he repeated every day for a week, but no eggs or letter came. He then began to think that the letter which he had sent, with the money inclosed, could not have been received by the person to whom it was written. Accordingly, he again wrote to him, inclosing a stamp, requesting him to say whether he had received the money or not. Another week rolled around, and not receiving either eggs or a reply to his last letter, he gave it up as a bad job, and, as he lived some distance from the express office, did not go to inquire for some time. A neighbor of his, going to the express office several days after, discovered that a box was there for him, which had been there several days. It proved to be the box containing his eggs; but I doubt if any fancier would have ever dreamed that that box contained eggs for hatching, it being but $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 4 deep, and was without a handle, cushion, or spring, with a small piece of writing

paper pasted on the top, on which was written the name and address of the person to whom it was directed. Not a word to indicate that it contained eggs, or that there was any need of handling it carefully. In fact, the most conspicuous thing about it was that it was marked on the side with a stencil plate, "72 1-ounce packs Scotch snuff." Now, this box was opened in the presence of five persons, myself among the number—and such a mess! Several of the eggs were broken, and their contents had oozed out and was smeared over some of the others—so much so as to make it necessary to wash them. I, for one, would not have taken the box and its contents and paid the express charges.

Now, I have avoided giving any person's name in connection with this article, but I think that every person who sells eggs should use a box sufficiently large enough to hold the eggs, and that the box should have a handle of leather, or some other material, with which to carry it; also, that it should have a cushion, rubber springs, or something to break the jar if set down too quickly; and last, but not least, a good card, on which should be printed in large letters, "Eggs for hatching; handle with care." Then, again, when a sitting of eggs is shipped, a letter should be dispatched, giving the person to whom they are sent notice of the fact that they have been sent.

It is much to be regretted that occurrences of this kind should happen, as it tends to create a feeling of distrust towards the whole fraternity of fanciers and breeders in general. Now, the purchaser in this case, although a poor man, would have made an ardent fancier, as he is one of those men who will keep good stock or none at all; as the case stands now, he is simply disgusted with the whole thing.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., May, 1874.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

GEORGE E. PEER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Price list of nearly all the leading varieties of fancy pigeons.

GEORGE F. PARLOW, East Freetown, Mass.—Card. Trout ponds. Fish and eggs.

GEO. J. PETERSON, Marshfield, Mass.—White Leghorn, Partridge Cochins, and Light Brahma fowls.

C. G. SANFORD, Providence, R. I.—Illustrated card. Light and Dark Brahmas.

AMOS G. DAY, Ithaca, N. Y.—Illustrated circular. Imported poultry. Improved stock of all kinds, including fancy birds, pet animals, water fowl, and fifty varieties of fancy and Toy pigeons.

DR. S. T. DAVIS, Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa.—Illustrated circular of the Manor Bee-hive and Trap, including descriptions and price list.

V. C. GILMAN, Nashua, N. H.—Card. Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs.

S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca County, N. Y.—Card. Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins; Plymouth Rock, Houdan, Dominique, Golden Spangled Hamburg, and Sebright Bantam fowls; Aylesbury, Black Cayuga, and Colored Muscovy ducks.

FREDERICK W. BABCOCK, New Haven, Conn.—Descriptive and illustrated circular and price list of fowls and eggs including cuts of White Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Houdans, and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

L. H. HOLBROOK, Salem, Mass.—Card and price list of fancy pigeons, including Carriers, Calcutta Fantails, Magpies, Nuns, Barbs, and Yellow Tumblers.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y.—Price list. Seventeen varieties fowls and ducks.

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From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20, displayed.....	\$1 80
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WRIGHT OR BURNHAM.

Two weeks ago we published "F. R. W.'s" communication, with its lengthy extract from L. Wright's "Illustrated Book of Poultry," which presented some not over-flattering remarks toward Mr. G. P. Burnham, so well known in America as one of our oldest breeders and writers upon poultry, and in our present issue we give place to Mr. Burnham's rejoinder. This subject of the origin of the name "Brahma-Pootra," or the later style of Brahma, has long been a vexing one. Mr. Wright, in his new work, has gone into the merits of the case pretty extensively. But Mr. Burnham takes the ground (see his article on our fourth page this week) that Mr. Wright has wronged him in his theory, since Mr. B. persistently declares that "he never had anything to do with this Brahma-Pootraism, except to ridicule it," and that his fine stock was called by him steadily for many years simply "Gray Shanghais," because he imported it originally from Shanghai, through Dr. J. J. Kerr (Asa Rugg), of Philadelphia. Now, if Mr. B. is correct, and he certainly points us away back to Dr. Kerr's letters, in 1849, in support of his assertions, it seems that Pennsylvania, and not either Massachusetts or Connecticut, is entitled to the honor of the origin of the "Gray Shanghais," "Chittagongs," or, as they are now called, "Brahmas;" for there can no longer be any doubt, from all the evidence before the public, that these light gray fowls had a common origin in this country, and have been from time to time, since 1850, '51, and '52, variously named by the parties interested to suit their own tastes. We shall watch further developments with interest, and will only add that, as far back as 1855-'56, we ourselves bred these fowls in Massachusetts. They were then known as Gray Shanghais and Chittagongs, and as we recollect them, they were certainly identical with the Light Brahmas of to-day. If not, what has become of them; for it is barely possible that two such breeds of fowls, if they ever existed, could be lost in so short a time?

DURING the present excessive hot weather is a good time to try Hunsberger's Poultry Powder. It can be had at nearly any fanciers' store, or of A. C. Hunsberger, Portland, Pa.

THE DRIVE.

CLICK, click, along the road we jog,
The track is smooth, the day is bright,
And our horse as full of play
As a swallow is of flight.

Click, click, along the road we trot,
With steady pull on tighten'd reins,
Our gallant steed, with pride,
His leadership maintains.

Click, click, along the road we speed,
Take care, old man, our wheels are near;
Ha! ha! we've shook him off,
And now the way is clear.

Click, click, along the road we bound,
With spreading nostrils, flashing eyes,
And crest that towers high,
Our roadster fairly flies.

Click, click, click, steady now, old boy,
The heat is won, the race is o'er,
We'll settle to a walk,
Contented with the score.

WILBUR P. MORGAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIEND WADE:

I am not given to flattery, but will say that you are improving each number of the *Journal*, and that the first number was a success. Yours truly, CHARLES F. MILLS.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 28, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

Will you or some of your subscribers be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your valuable *Journal*, whether pigeons can be kept and allowed to fly on a tin roof without injuring the roof. By answering or publishing the above, you will greatly oblige a

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

BROOKLYN, June 2, 1874.

DEAR EDITOR:

Mr. S. L. Cummings, in No. 22, says "The American Standard of Excellence excludes B. B. Red Games with yellow legs." I suppose he means Black Breasted Red Games. The standard says of them: "Legs, either willow, olive, yellow, white, or blue." Where does Mr. C. get his authority?

J. Y. B.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., May 29, 1874.

IMPORTATIONS.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Have just received, per steamer "France," 12 birds, ten of them Baldheads, and one pair of Yellow Beards. The colors are Red, Blues, and Silvers. All the birds are in good condition, notwithstanding their long passage. I am informed by good authority that Yellow Balts are very scarce in England, but I expect shortly at least two lots of Yellows and Reds. Yours truly, H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Mr. Mears, of London, England, by the ship "Niagara," one pair of Black Breasted Red and one trio Brown Red Games. All fine birds, well stationed, and hard plumage.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. WARREN.

VERONA, N. Y., May 30, 1874.

LEHIGH VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you clipping from our local paper, with full list of officers, &c., &c. I take great pleasure in assuring you that our Association, under the able management of the very efficient officers, bids fair to prosper, and accomplish its mission. It will supply fully a want long felt in this locality. Any further information you may desire for your valuable *Journal* will be cheerfully forwarded.

Hoping to see our enterprise encouraged through your columns, I remain respectfully yours,

C. G. TREXLER.

ALLENTOWN, June 2, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I have lost three or four fine Canaries lately, and desire to ask through the *Journal*, if any one can tell me what ailed them, and suggest a remedy.

The birds were apparently well in the morning, but towards noon (or some time during the day), they commenced moping. The feathers were roughed up as in a case of cold. I treated them for cold, giving bread and milk (boiled), in which I put a little pepper pod and a little rhubarb. I also gave a little maw seed. They did not get any better and I examined them closely. The eyes were dull and heavy; the body was very poor and thin; the breast bone nearly protruding through the skin; the rump gland was slightly inflamed, but not much. I then gave some hard-boiled egg and hemp seed, but they continued to droop, and died the next day. I had been feeding them on the best canary and summer rape seed, and I cannot think that they suffered from want of attention. Has any one had a like experience? L. H.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 361.)

a tolerable judgment whether a pigeon be cock or hen, for in this point the best and oldest fanciers have been sometimes deceived; for this purpose, therefore, take the following rules:

The hen has generally a shorter breastbone than the cock.

Her vent, and the os sacrum, or bone near the vent, is more open than in the cock.

Her head and cheeks are thinner, and she does not look so bold as the cock.

Her coo is shorter, and nothing near so loud and masculine as the cock's; besides, the cock frequently makes a half-round in his playing, which the hen does not, though a merry rank hen will sometimes show and play almost like a cock, and, if very salacious, will sometimes tread another pigeon.

And lastly, in young pigeons, that which squeaks longest in the nest is generally reputed a hen.

THE GENERATION OF PIGEONS.

We now come to treat of the generation of this bird, that is, the method it makes use of for propagation of its species; and here I must acknowledge myself obliged to Dr. Harvey in his excellent treatise of the generation of animals.

All animals therefore are distinguished into three sorts: oviparous, or such as are formed from an egg; viviparous, or such as are produced from the uterus alive and in perfection; and vermiparous, or such as are formed from a worm. Though in fact the fœtus of all kinds of animals is produced from an egg; the only reason therefore of this distinction is, that in some animals this egg (if I may be allowed the phrase), is hatched, or brought to perfection in the uterus; whereas all of the feathered kind emit or lay this egg, and produce their young from it by incubation.

The pigeon, therefore, is an oviparous bird. I call it a bird because all that belong to this genus feed their young ones for some considerable time after they are hatched; whereas the young ones of the fowl kind will search for their own food, and eat it themselves almost as soon as they are discharged from the shell of that egg in which they were produced.

It will not here be amiss to give some account of the production of the egg. Nature produces in the ovary, or upper matrix of the hen or female bird, a great cluster of small yolks, sticking together like a bunch of grapes, which from this similitude Dr. Harvey calls a vitellary, and adds that in pigeons he has observed this cluster of eggs to be all of a like magnitude, excepting only two which were larger than the rest, and were now ready to descend into the lower uterus or womb.

The cock in the act of coition impregnates these eggs, and by a wonderful operation of nature renders them prolific. We shall not take upon us here to determine the method by which this is performed, but shall content ourselves with observing that there is a spot at each end of the egg, called by the learned, chalazæ, from the resemblance of a small hailstone, and, vulgarly, the cock's treadles; these, by a mistake, have been accounted to proceed from the emission of the male, and to contain the plastic virtue of the fœtus, but experience has abundantly proved that these treadles are to be found in all eggs, whether they are prolific and fruitful or subventaneous and addle.

It is the opinion of most, and that not without great probability, that all the eggs a hen will ever lay are contained in this vitellary or cluster, and that as soon as this number is exhausted she will become effete or barren. Some people therefore to abuse mankind, and vend a useless bird, will oil the vent of a barren hen and force an egg into it, to make you believe she is not effete; if you happen to be thus imposed on, that you may not lose your seasons of breeding, by keeping such a hen matched to a good cock, we shall give a method to prove whether she be effete or not. When the cock drives her hard to nest, give her a pair of eggs, and let her hatch them and bring up; pursue this method for two or three pair, if you value her, and if she be not barren this, and cross-matching her, that is, pairing her to another cock, will effectually bring her to laying.

Before we leave this head, we cannot omit mentioning the dalliances made use of by this bird before coition, which are in a manner endearing and peculiar only to them. And here the cock when salacious will, by a voice at that time peculiarly harmonious, and by several pretty, and as we may

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Delaware County, Pa.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SQUIRRELS.

OF all the four-footed inhabitants of our woods, from the fleet-footed deer down to the winter-sleeping wood-mouse, perhaps no one of them is so much admired on account of the gracefulness of its shape, or the beauty and softness of its fur, as the Squirrel. Every variety of this species comes in for a share of this dangerous popularity; fatal alike to their liberty and happiness. One of the principal reasons why Squirrels are so universally sought for as pets is because they are so easily tamed, and of so little trouble after being domesticated.

Each hickory-nut, chestnut, and oak grove is generally inhabited by some variety of these semi-wild rodents; while nearly every stone wall throughout the State of Pennsylvania is tenanted by Ground Hackies and Chick-er-ees. So abundant in some sections of the State are the last two varieties that they are a nuisance to the farmer, and are shot and trapped without compunction.

Sometimes Squirrels are captured when young by persons possessing large yards, kept until tame, and then liberated. They seldom return to their native haunts, but remain about the house of their master, building their nests in the trees of the yard, and soon becoming so accustomed to the sight of man as to descend from the trees and take nuts from his hand.

Squirrels belong to the Rodentia, or gnawing animals; so called because of the habit of gnawing or cutting into fine particles the substances upon which they feed. They live in spring on buds and young shoots, and the nuts left of last Autumn's gathering; during the summer on numerous forest fruits and the cones of the pine; but autumn is their feeding and harvesting time; then the little harvesters, as soon as the first frosts open the burrs and hulls, congregate in immense numbers to gather these nuts for winter use, when the trees shall refuse them sustenance. They now become quite fat, and hundreds of them fall beneath the gun of the sportsman to grace the table of the epicure. Their flesh is pronounced exquisite in quality and delicious in flavor, especially that of the gray Squirrel.

During the winter they generally live in hollow trees, so as to be protected from the cold storms; but as soon as the fickle smile of spring becomes fixed they venture forth, and construct a nest in the branches of trees. The place generally selected for this purpose is a stout branch where it joins the stump; or oftentimes the fork of two branches. The nest is constructed of twigs and leaves, and the inner part is lined with fine grass or moss. It is shaped like an orange, more or less flat at the top and bottom, and at the top or side is a small aperture, barely large enough to admit the body of the little animal. This opening is often, though not always, shaped like a cone, and so arranged as to effectually exclude the most violent summer rains. Besides this nest the Squirrel has a store-house for nuts and acorns, generally in the same tree in which the nest is built. These hoarded provisions are used only when all other food fails.

About the first of May, in a nest as described above, the female brings forth her young, from four to five in number.

These are carefully nursed and cared for by her until they are able to provide for themselves. Squirrels have but one litter yearly, and they seldom breed in confinement.

Their paws are furnished with sharp nails, adapted for rapid climbing. The tail is long and bushy, and is, indeed, the largest part of them. It answers the purpose of an umbrella to keep the sun and rain off; and, it is also said, that when desiring to cross a stream they will get on a chip, elevate their tail, and let the wind waft them to the opposite shore. The following anecdote from Goldsmith's *Animated Nature* will illustrate this more clearly:

"In Lapland the Squirrels change their habitations, and remove in vast numbers from one country to another. The Squirrels, upon approaching the banks of a river, and perceiving the breadth of the water, return, as if by common consent, into the neighboring forest, each in quest of a piece of bark, which answers all the purposes of boats for wafting them over. When the whole company are fitted in this manner they boldly commit their little boats to the waves, every Squirrel sitting on its own piece of bark, and fanning the air with its tail to drive the vessel to the desired port. In this orderly manner they boldly set forward. But it too often happens that the poor mariners are not aware of the dangers of their navigation, for although the edge of the water is generally calm, in the midst it is always more turbulent. There the slightest additional gust of wind oversets the little sailor and his vessel together. The whole navy, that but a few minutes before rode proudly and securely along, is now overturned, and a shipwreck of two or three thousand sails ensues. This, which is so unfortunate for the little animal, is generally the most lucky accident in the world for the Laplander on the shore, who gathers up the dead bodies as they are thrown in by the waves, eats the flesh, and sells the skins for about a shilling the dozen."

GRAY SQUIRREL.

The different varieties of Squirrels are numerous. Among the most common is the Gray Squirrel, which, in the days of our grandfathers, were so plentiful that they committed great devastation on the corn, often destroying whole crops. But now they are quite scarce, though they are yet to be occasionally found in the woods. This is the kind generally kept for a pet, and for game is more esteemed than any other on account of the delicate flavor of its flesh. In the fall of the year, when chestnuts are ripe, they become very fat, and it is then they are shot for the table and the market. They are about the size of a half-grown wild rabbit. Their fur is long, soft, and of a grayish color; it is sometimes used for making ladies' furs. The tail is covered with long gray hairs, often variegated near the extremity. A similar variety is found in the north of Europe. It is easily tamed, and makes a most playful and mischievous pet.

FOX SQUIRREL.

The Fox Squirrel is found in the pine forests of the Southern States. The color is black and gray, or oftentimes mottled, and some have white noses. It often reaches a length (including tail) of thirty-five inches, and is the largest variety in the United States, with the exception of a kind of Gray Squirrel found in Virginia. It is not often confined as a pet.

CAT SQUIRREL.

A variety of Squirrel, called the Cat Squirrel, is found in the thick forests of the north. The fur of this Squirrel is

very fine in texture. In color it is cinereous, with white underneath the belly. It is quite large, often reaching the length of twenty-five inches.

CHICK-ER-EE, OR RED SQUIRREL.

The Chick-er-ee or Red Squirrel is very common throughout the entire United States. It inhabits the nut and oak woods, living in hollow trees. Their color is red on the back, and whitish-red beneath. This should not be confounded with the Ground-Hackey, the most common variety of the family. These latter burrow in the ground, generally under a rock or rotten stump. They are so common that a description would be superfluous. They are easily tamed, and will eat as soon as put in a cage.

FLYING SQUIRREL.

The Flying Squirrel is, in my opinion, one of the most beautiful of the whole species. They are quite common in our woods, and often take up their abode in an old garret, keeping up a terrible racket during the night. On their side is a fold of skin, which, on stretching out their limbs, becomes stiff and spread. By means of this they make long leaps, descending from a higher to a lower tree, or from the top of one to the base of another. The color of their skin is a beautiful gray, and their fur is exceedingly soft, although not so long as that of the larger kinds. Underneath they are white, and the skin, by means of which they take such enormous leaps, is edged with yellow. The face is not so pointed as are the rest of the Squirrel family, and their ears are destitute of fur. Their eyes are large and expressive.

Squirrels are best taken from the nest when one-half or two-thirds grown. If a bag be placed over a hole in a tree containing young Squirrels, and the tree thumped, they will generally run into it. The drawing-strings with which it should be provided are pulled, and the inmates made prisoners.

Gray Squirrels are taken from the nest younger than other varieties, because if allowed to become very large they can only with great difficulty be captured. Ground Squirrels are generally drowned or dug out. After being captured, the young Squirrel should immediately be placed in a large box with a wire front. A small box filled with cotton, or what is still better, dry corn silk, and a hole cut in the top for entrance will make a good artificial nest. After becoming accustomed to confinement, you can place them in a regular cage.

Feed Squirrels on nuts of all kinds, ripe fruit, bread, and pine cones; occasionally allow them new milk; give fresh water daily.

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

I have a pair of common American field rabbits, which were plowed up in a field when quite young. They are not yet full grown, and seem perfectly contented in confinement. Can any of your readers inform me whether they can be thoroughly domesticated, how many broods they have yearly, and whether they will breed in confinement?

Yours respectfully, FRANK G. COLBARN.

CONCORD, PA.


ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.


[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]


"Guinea Pig," South Acworth, N. H.—Female Guinea Pigs go with young about five weeks. They will breed at the age of six weeks. They have but two teats, so your doe has the right number. Will be pleased to receive the promised article.


ITEMS.


IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 The New Bedford, Mass., editors are collecting big eggs, by means of artful little paragraphs, praising the persons who send in the eggs.

 "Boy is that a licensed dog?" asked a policeman. "No," said the youngster, "he's a rat terrier dog, and I'm taking him down to have his teeth filed."

 "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" is now rendered—"The culinary adornments which suffice for the female of the race Anser, may be relished also with the masculine adult of the same species."

 ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE PARK.—On Wednesday morning, June 3d, an elk was born in the Zoological Garden at Fairmount Park in this city. It is a female, and beautifully spotted. The Society has also received a very handsome pair of leopards and an eland.

 Buffalo are moving in immense numbers west of Fort Dodge, and hundreds of hunters are gathering for the slaughter. Now is the time, if soldiers are any use on the frontier, to enforce the law against the wanton destruction of these valuable herds. None should be killed unless the meat as well as the skin is taken away for consumption.

MARYLAND STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maryland State Poultry Association was held recently at Schwinn's Hall, Nos 21 & 23 West Pratt Street, Baltimore. The meeting was well attended, and was called to order at an early hour by the President, Mr. J. B. Town, who made a few remarks upon the present prosperous condition of the Association, and showed conclusively that its future gave promise of still greater results than have been achieved in the past.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. B. Town.

Vice-Presidents—Charles Becker, Frederick A. Rommel, and P. E. Lloyd, of Baltimore County.

Treasurer—George Schwinn.

Recording Secretary—S. H. Slifer.

Corresponding Secretary—Richard Grist.

On motion, it was then decided to hold the next annual exhibition on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of January, 1875.

The success which crowned the last exhibition so gratified the managers that they have this year decided to hold their annual exhibition in the main hall of Maryland Institute, or one of the other leading halls of the city, and no pains will be spared by the committee to make it the finest exhibition of the kind ever held in Maryland. The premiums will be all cash, and many of them unusually large. The premium list when completed will embrace every leading variety of pigeons, chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks. The committee have resolved to increase their premiums for the coming exhibition at least one hundred per cent. The list will be printed in a few days. As the newly elected officers are all enthusiastic fanciers and energetic business men, they will certainly make the Maryland State Poultry Association one of the leading societies of Maryland. The Association has established a reading-room for the benefit of its members, and the Society has ordered the Secretary to subscribe for all the leading poultry papers and magazines in Europe and this country.

On motion, it was decided, by a unanimous vote, not to receive the new Standard of Excellence, but to retain the old standard as the guide for judging.

S. H. SLIFER,
Rec. Sec'y.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One trio of White Leghorns for B. B. Red Game, or Sebright Bantams. Must be good birds, as the Leghorns are from the best strains in the country.

T. H. CONNOR, Blackinton, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A trio of White Faced Black Spanish (cost \$9), Fancy Pigeons, or Guinea Fowl, for White Leghorns or Golden Sebrights. First-class stock. Address P.O. Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One yard of my breeding stock White Leghorns, ten Hens and one cock, for Fancy Pigeons. Pedigree furnished if required.

ELIJAH LOY, East Meridan, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—I have two Golden Sebright Bantam Hens, that took 1st premium at our State Fair last fall, and one pair extra Aylesbury Ducks, which I will exchange for any variety of Cochins or for Dark Brahma Hens; will exchange Eggs from several varieties of fowls, for Hens or Fancy Pigeons. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro', N. H.

TO EXCHANGE.—One Yellow Ruff, two Red and two Black Helms or Spots, two Black Nuns, all males, for solid Black Turbit and Black Nun Females, or other birds.

E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for two sittings of Light Brahma Eggs, a Beagle or Terrier Dog Pup.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio White Cochins or Black Russians, at \$15 per trio, for Guinea Pigs, or Gray Call Ducks, or choice Pigeons, at cash prices.

W. H. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Trio of first-class Partridge Cochins (Williams and Herstine strains) for Brown Leghorns or Bantams.

Address WM. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE for Buff Cochins, several varieties of Fowls, Pigeons, Wright's Ill. Book of Poultry, &c. What offers?

EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Light Brahma Eggs, from fine strains, for White Cochins, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominique, Black Hamburg, and S. S. Hamburg Eggs.

Address BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Conn.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

BOOKS FOR THE FANCIER.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 00
Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	

HOUDANS.—Will sell three hens and cockerel, of Warner's strain, or exchange for Light Brahma Hens.

Address, with stamp, W. GILBERTHOP, York, Pa.

WORTH READING.—Having to dispose of my stock of S. S. H. fowls for want of room, I will also sell two sittings of Silver Spangled Hamburg and three sittings of Black Hamburg Eggs which are coming to me from Beldon, the noted English fancier, about the 12th inst., in care of a passenger. Eggs, \$5.00 per dozen. GEO. C. ATHOLE, 152d St., N. Y.

RUNTS AND DUCHESSE.—Fine White Dutchesse, \$4.00 per pair. Extra large Runts, Black Pied and Pure White, from \$5 to \$10 per pair. Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS ARE MAKING from \$50 to \$100 per week selling "PLUCK," and other Chromos.

DANGER in both front and rear.



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RESULT: The rabbit died of injuries received.

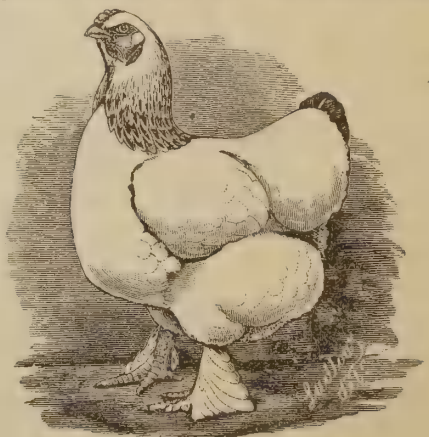


PLUCK No. 2.

Samples sent to any address for 25 cents. If you want to make money now is your chance.

Address the cheapest Chromo and Frame Dealer in the United States, WM. W. KELLY, 701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Light Brahmas exclusively.



W. E. FLOWER, BREEDER OF
CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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ANDREW J. TUCK,

Eggs and Fowls in their season.

Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

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OR

CARRIER PIGEON.

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By W. B. TEGETMEIER.

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J. Y. BICKNELL, WESTMORELAND, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.—For the rest of the season I shall sell Cochins Eggs, all varieties, Dark Brahma, Plymouth Rock, and Duck Eggs at \$3 per dozen. Games, White Leghorn, Houdan, Crevecoeur, LaFleche, and Dominique, at \$2 per doz. Hamburg and Dorking, at \$1.50 per doz. Eggs from my recently imported Houdans, and Colored Dorkings, \$5 per doz.

FOR SALE.—An Excelsior Press, 11 Fonts of Type, Type Cases, Quads and Spaces, Rules, Dashes, &c.
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A RARE CHANCE to buy a first-class Light Brahma Cock; would weigh, if fat, 11½ lbs. Price, \$6.00. Also, a few standard books for sale.
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EGGS, PER SITTING.—Ginger Red Game, Cryer strain, \$4; White-faced Spanish, Cryer strain, \$3; Penciled Silver Hamburg, Cryer strain, \$2. Trios, pairs, or single birds of the above for sale, at Grange Yards, Duffields, West Virginia, by **V. M. FIOR.**

BLACK HAMBURGS.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. **W. E. Shedd**, Waltham, Mass.

BURNHAM'S HEN FEVER.—Wanted, a copy of the Fifth Edition of the above work. Give price and condition. Address **K. R. G.**, Care of **JOS. M. WADE**, 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Three trios first-class Partridge Cochins, No. 1 birds (Herstine and Williams strains). Will be sold low.
Address **WM. P. ATKINSON**, Erie, Pa.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS

From my best breeding pen; my third premium Cockerel at Philadelphia, 1874, mated with my first premium Pullets at same place, December, 1872, and two Hens hatched from eggs imported from Wragg last year; price, \$3 per dozen. Also, Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 per dozen; Black Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen, securely packed, and guaranteed fresh.
JOHN CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Pa.

FANCIERS MAKE MONEY by acting as agents for the Continental Poultry Powder. WRITE for terms. Samples by mail, 35 cents. For sale by the leading bird dealers.

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Portland, Pa.

"BURNHAM'S HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER."—A copy of fifth edition (containing in the preface the author's "Review of Rt. Rev. Bishop Huntington's Fast-Day Sermon," at Roxbury, Mass., criticising said work), is wanted.
Address, with price, **P. O. Box 131**, Melrose, Mass.

GEO. C. PEASE, dealer in Song and Ornamental Birds, Fancy Pigeons, Fowl, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Plain and Fancy Bird Cages, &c. On hand, 100 pair Tumbler Pigeons, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Address **GEO. C. PEASE**, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.—(Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Game Birds). The organ of the fancy in Great Britain. Reduced to 2d weekly. Enlarged to 16 pages. The Review is illustrated by Harrison Weir, W. Ludlow, and C. E. Brittan, in a superior style, with portraits of the most celebrated specimens of all varieties. It is printed upon fine toned paper, suitable for binding, and the new volume (June 18) commences with a new get-up and enlarged size. Post free to America one year, \$3.30; six months, \$1.70. Office, 12 Crane Court, Fleet St., London. Subscriptions received at this office until further notice.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Fowls of most of the leading varieties, including Ducks and Turkeys. Eggs in season, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Send for Price List.

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14 Murray Street, New York.

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EGGS, PER DOZ.		EGGS, PER DOZ.	
Golden Spangled.....	\$4 00	Golden Laced Sebrights.....	\$4 00
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BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All Imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st.
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FOR 15 CENTS you can secure the best Descriptive Catalogue on Poultry ever issued. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a number of valuable hints relative to the care of Poultry; also a description of many of the Diseases of Fowls and their remedies. It is worth ten times its cost to every person keeping chickens. Address **WM. P. ATKINSON**, Erie, Pa. He also has Eggs for sale from his choice stock of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, White and Golden Polands, Golden and Silver Hamburgs, Houdans, Golden Sebright Bantams, Black African Bantams, and English Bantams. All Eggs warranted. Prices reasonable. A few choice Fowls for sale. All Poultry Periodicals and Books given to purchasers as premiums.

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JOS. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—For want of room, I will sell as follows: six Buff Cochins Hens and one Cock, price, \$30; twelve Dark Brahma Hens and one Cockerel, price, \$75; or will exchange for White or Brown Leghorns, as good as those I send. The above stock is first-class, and I am willing to have them returned to me if they are not.
Address **Lock Box 30**, Providence, R. I.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—The undersigned, in consequence of ill-health, is reluctantly compelled to offer for sale, his business in Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., consisting of a **BIRD, FLOWER, AND SEED STORE, with POULTRY YARD AND PIGEON LOFTS.** New Poultry House and Pigeon Lofts have been recently built and stocked at considerable expense. There is an A-1 trade firmly established, and paying handsomely. Only business of the kind in the country. For full particulars address as above.
EBEN P. DAY.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....	\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others).....	3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell).....	3 00

Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address **C. P. CARPENTER**, Minneapolis, Minn.

TUMBLER PIGEONS.—100 pairs Tumbler Pigeons at \$2 per pair. 50 pairs Inside Tumblers, \$4 to \$10 per pair. Also, Fantails, Turbids, Owls, Barbs, Nuns, and other varieties.

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Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

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DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.—Having retired from the firm of Goodale & Higgins, I shall henceforth breed none but Dark Brahmas. I take with me the entire stock of this variety from the Washtenaw Poultry Yards. I have six pens of high character, among them winners at Buffalo, Hartford, and Boston, 1874. Price List free.
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MAY 7, 1874.

UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., March 31, 1874.
I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,
C. N. BROWN,
Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to Order early.
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LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. R. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c.
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Selinsgrove, Pa.

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Specialties for 1874,

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Crevecoeurs,
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Send green stamp
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COCHINS—BUFF, PARTRIDGE, WHITE.—Eggs from cup and prize birds, imported this year from the most celebrated and fashionable strains in England. My Cochins have won four silver cups and seventeen other prizes at the principal shows in Great Britain. Every egg warranted from a cup or prize bird. Send for Circular.
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WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from my breeding stock only, packed in the most approved manner, \$5 per dozen. Cash, or Post-Office Order on New Haven, to accompany orders. Over 40 premiums the last year. Send for Circular.
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PIGEONS WANTED.—One Red, or Red and White, or Runt Hen; must be large; colors preferred in order named. One Archangel Cock; one Black Swallow Hen; one Yellow, Dunn, or Black Magpie Cock; one Black Jacobine Cock. Parties having any or all of the above will address A. J. SCHULTZ, cor. Third and William Sts., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—One White Cochins Cockerel (Williams'), \$4.00. One Buff Cochins Cockerel, \$2.50. One Light Brahma Cockerel, \$2.50. For particulars, address HOWARD K. PAYN, Albany, N. Y.



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AT THE
CONVENTION,
Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.
Price, \$1.00.

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SEND TEN CENTS FOR PHOTOGRAPH
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Eggs \$6 per dozen.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From P. Cochins, Buffs, and Dark Brahmas. A 1 stock. Pedigree given. Orders filled immediately. \$3 to \$4 per sitting. Carefully packed for any distance.
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STONE DRINKING FOUNTAINS,

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WILL KEEP THE WATER PURE AND PREVENT THE BIRDS
FROM FOULING IT.

PRICES:

2 gallons, each.....\$1 40	1 1/2 gallon, each.....\$0 70
1 " " 1 00	1/4 " " 35

Sent safely by Express.

TRY THEM, IF THEY ARE NOT ALL I CLAIM FOR THEM
I WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

FOUNTAINS PACK WELL WITH BROKEN BONE.

BROKEN BONE FOR FOWLS.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:

Twenty-five pounds, and bag.....\$1 25
Fifty " " 2 25
One hundred " 4 25

Per Barrel of about 200 lbs., 4 cts. per lb., including drayage.

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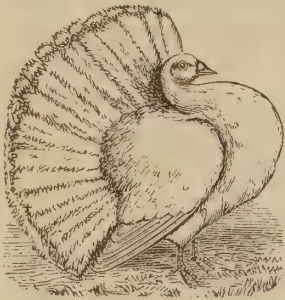
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18, 1874.

No. 25.

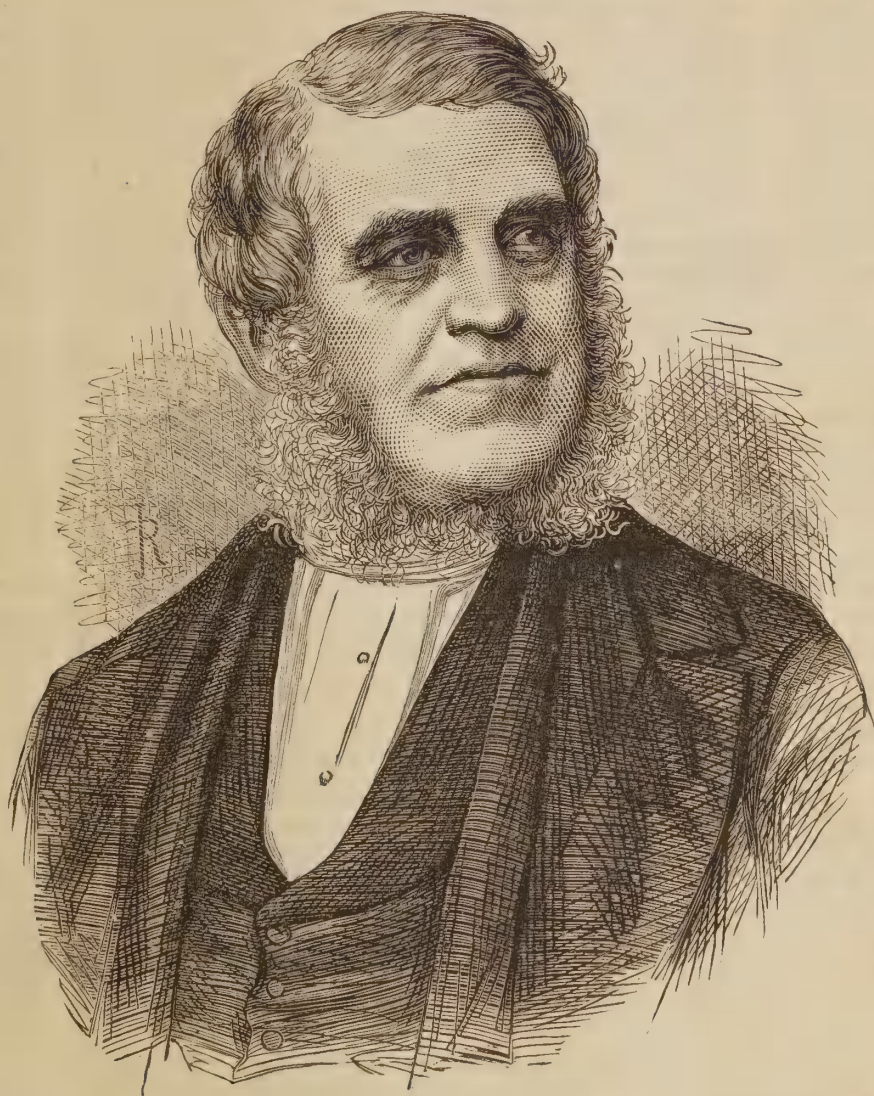
MR. EDWARD HEWITT.

WHEREVER prize poultry are bred or valued, the name of Mr. Hewitt is known and honored, since it is well understood how much of the advance in quality that has undoubtedly been made, has been owing to his consistent and judicious awards during many years, which have quietly but effectually directed the efforts of breeders into the proper direction. He has had more to do with the settlement of *what shape various breeds were to take* than probably all others put together; and the curious anomalies in American judging, of which almost every mail brings us some complaint, and the curious spasmodic efforts our friends make from time to time to "fix a standard" by which their fowls shall be judged are perhaps stronger proofs even than the high quality of our best show-birds, of what English breeders owe to him, and of the need our trans-Atlantic brethren have of someone who shall similarly take up the subject for them, and impart to American breeding and judging somewhat of the same stability and consistence. These and many other reasons are quite sufficient for presenting a portrait of Mr. Hewitt to our readers, with such particulars of his career as his kindness enables us to record without violating the confidence of private intercourse.

Mr. Hewitt was born on February 28th, 1811, and at the

early age of *seven years* began his career as a poultry fancier, by the acquirement of about a score of the now nearly extinct red-speckled booted bantams; which breed, by the way, we wish some one would endeavor to recover, as they would be a decided novelty in these days, the leg-feathers in good specimens averaging seven to nine inches long. It was not, however, until leaving school, in 1825, that his marked partiality for poultry and other "pet stock" fully developed itself, owing to the presentation from a dear friend, who had himself obtained them from the fountain-head, of three or four beautiful specimens of the Sebright Bantam, which, down even to the present day, have always remained his especial favorites. These birds Mr. Hewitt bred with much care and such success that when he exhibited some of their descendants at the first Birmingham poultry show, he won first prize. That "finished him," of course; and for many years, with the same stock, the same success attended him when exhibiting Sebrights either at Birmingham or elsewhere.

At this first Birmingham show (held in Worcester Street, on what is now the site of the London and Northwestern Railway station), Mr. Hewitt also exhibited pied and common Pheasants, and the beautiful Chinese Golden and Silver Pheasants, the latter of which were at that time—common as they are now—very little known, and added much to the interest and popularity



of the exhibition, eliciting frequent inquiries as to "What are these beautiful birds?" At this show, too, it is worthy of record that every specimen, both on reception and dispatch, *passed through Mr. Hewitt's own hands*, he having voluntarily undertaken this arduous duty, and, as is believed, without injury or mistake of any kind. In after times his interest in the old "mother" show continued unabated, and he voluntarily undertook for a number of successive years the sole supervision of the poultry shown, and of the feeding department. The self-denial and real interest involved by this may be imagined when we state that his residence was no less than three miles from Bingley Hall, and that he had to be "on duty" from before 6 A.M. till after the closing time (then far too late) of 10 P.M.; whilst the whole of the last night was spent in repacking the poultry—a plan now greatly improved, and the work much expedited by a division of the labor.

For many years during this period Mr. Hewitt was a tolerably constant and generally pretty successful exhibitor of Rouen ducks, white-crested Black Polish White Cochins, and some other breeds less constantly; besides numerous "oddities" and rarer pets occasionally sent by him merely for public view. We may also mention specially a variety of ducks now never seen, but at that date well recognized among the few amateurs of the district as "Warwick Blues," as bred and successfully exhibited by him at this time. They were, Mr. Hewitt has informed us, exactly of the color of Andalusians throughout the whole plumage, without ever sporting a white feather; were extraordinarily weighty birds, and quite equal to the Rouen in flavor; hence it is matter for regret they were lost, and if any can yet be found, it would be well to cultivate them again. They appear to have become superseded, through no special prizes being given them, though they often won in general competition; at that time, also, when less interest was taken in poultry generally, it was much easier to lose a variety than it would be now.

It was on November 19, 1852, at Hitchin, that Mr. Hewitt first officiated as a poultry judge, in conjunction with Mr. John Baily, who also is still alive. (We have often had occasion to remark how many fanciers *become old men*: mark this, you who sneer at us.) His official engagements soon began to become both popular and general; when, acting under the advice of the same friend to whom he had been years before indebted for the Sebright Bantams, he set an example which has had much to do with the implicit confidence reposed in him, by selling or otherwise disposing of all his poultry, except a few Sebrights, kept merely as pets; from which time he has entirely *refrained from exhibiting*, either directly or indirectly, or from buying or selling exhibition poultry of any description. By this means he has avoided the suspicion of corrupt motives; and has been equally careful to avoid every appearance of party feeling, several instances having occurred in which he has judged for rival committees in the same town with satisfaction to both parties, but always urging upon each that "combination would ensure a good show, while division meant failure"—advice not entirely unneeded even now. With the same anxiety to avoid even the "appearance" of evil, it is worth remark that when first generally requested to judge at Birmingham, he resigned his position on the council of that show, in order to avoid either possibility or suspicion of any private knowledge as to the birds before commencing his task; and when, without his knowledge, the "Poultry Club," as it was called, published his name at the head of their list

of judges, he at once published a letter in *The Journal of Horticulture*, intimating his readiness to judge for all exhibitions alike, but entirely declining any such appointment, on the ground that it might bear the aspect of partisanship.

That Mr. Hewitt has judged without fee or reward is well known to most of our readers. It was not, however, thought that such long and valued services should go entirely unacknowledged, even if unrewarded; and in August, 1867, it was proposed that a testimonial should be raised by subscription as some testimony to the estimation in which his efforts were held. There was no canvassing, publicity through the usual channels being the only means employed; but in a very few months the sum of £400, to which was afterwards added more than £100 of later subscriptions, was raised, which was publicly presented to him at Hull, on May 12th, 1868, with an appropriate illuminated address and valuable gold chronometer, Mr. James Fletcher speaking in behalf of the committee.

As many of our readers are aware, Mr. Hewitt has for many months past been in a great degree disabled from judging by the after effects of an accident on his way to the Crystal Palace Poultry Show of 1872. On that occasion he caught his foot in a stair and injured it most seriously, though the effects might probably have passed off had he retired at once to rest. Unwilling, however, to disappoint the committee, he judged his share of that show, though in severe pain; and the result was an extent of injury and shock to the system, which, followed as it was by severe domestic trial—into which we have no right to enter—has never been really recovered from. Now and again he has made his appearance, but has been as often obliged again to retire; and how difficult it is to supply his place we need not say. It is, however, hoped that the ensuing season may see him at his old work again, with somewhat better prospects than before; and we are assured that the consciousness of the thorough sympathy and earnest good wishes of those he has so long served are a great source of comfort and satisfaction to him during his forced retirement.

The portrait which accompanies these brief notes is taken from a photograph, for which he sat so recently as his last birthday, by Mr. Hewitt's kind permission.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE PROPOSED NEW CONVENTION.

BEFORE commencing the articles which I design to write on the Buffalo Convention and the "new standard," I would say that, like G. P. Burnham, "I have no axe to grind." I do not write in favor of the new standard because of any influence that I may have had in making it what it is, for I had very little to do with it, nor do I have personal or business relations with the prominent men of the Convention, or of the National Association, which influence me to speak in their favor. I write only in the interest of truth and justice, and would not willingly do the least injustice to any one who has written, or who may yet write, upon this subject.

G. P. Burnham and others, in recent numbers of the *Journal*, propose calling a *new Convention* to further revise the standard.

This proposition is so unwise and ill-timed that I do not believe it will meet the approval of any number of fair-minded thinking men who are interested in poultry breeding.

The Buffalo Convention was called by the National Asso-

ciation, and due notice of it was given in the poultry journals. A call appeared in the January number of the *Poultry World* signed by nearly two hundred names, many of them among the most prominent poultry breeders in the land, urging a full attendance at the Buffalo Convention, and requesting State and Local Associations to send delegates.

This Convention was arranged for the same time as the Buffalo Poultry Exhibition, the large and attractive premium lists of which were certain to draw exhibitors and visitors from all parts of the country. With all these advantages for securing a good representation, it was confidently expected that a large number of earnest, intelligent, and reliable men would be assembled, representing fairly and faithfully the different sections of the country, and the different branches of the poultry interest. Nor was this expectation disappointed. The *most prominent and best known breeders* of many classes of fowls were there; and if the public trusts these men to raise its fowls, as it certainly does to a large extent, why not trust them to describe them? If this new Convention shall be called by these dissatisfied parties, it would be small indeed, at least in the number of prominent and intelligent breeders; and those who complain that the other one was run by a ring, would, without doubt, aspire to be the ring-masters of the new one, and would rule or ruin it. Is there any guarantee, from the past record of these men, that they would be more honest and impartial than those who composed the other Convention? Do they stand fairer before the business world, as *capable and reliable men*, than Estes, Wade, Williams, Todd, Warren, Churchman, Felch, Atwood, and many others, who were at Buffalo? If such men as those I have mentioned were influenced by self-interest, though I by no means acknowledge that they were, what can you expect from men who, out of petty jealousy, are moved to call a new Convention?

Mr. B. charges the Buffalo Convention with undue haste in the revision of the standard. Does he suppose that he can get active business and professional men, such as most of our poultry breeders are, to attend a convention, and remain ten days, or perhaps two or three weeks, engaged in this work? If he has had any experience in conventions, ecclesiastical, political, or any other kind, he well knows how hard it is to keep a considerable body of men together for three or four days for the transaction of the most important business. Quite a number of the delegates to Buffalo were obliged to leave before the Convention closed its labors. But was the action at Buffalo hasty?

An eminent minister was once asked how long it took him to prepare a famous sermon. He replied: "Twenty years!" It embodied experiences and ideas which he was many years in acquiring. One may often write in an hour what it has required years to learn. If those men had come to Buffalo with little experience, and without any definite ideas as to what changes ought to be made, it might have required months to do work which was efficiently done in a few days. Very many of those men had, in the past, learned from observation and experience wherein the old standard was defective, and they had definite ideas as to what changes ought to be made, and the time which they spent at Buffalo was amply sufficient to make them.

I have said that Mr. Burnham could not hold his convention together (even if he could once assemble it) longer than the one that was in session at Buffalo; and he could not appoint committees to report at a future time, as a body

composed of all the men, women, and children, who wished to talk about fowls, as he proposes, could never be assembled a second time after having been once disbanded. Much time would be required for the "*new departure*" proposed by your correspondent "W.," and this convention would feel called upon to make some very radical changes in order to justify them before the public in the amount of fault-finding which they have done with the old order of things; indeed, so radical would the changes probably be, that their work would be rejected by all except the few who had a hand in it, and their personal friends.

It is objected to the new standard that it was adopted by a "select few, with closed doors, charging three dollars for admission fee, which, if unpaid, excluded those who would otherwise have joined in the debates."—(G. P. B.'s article in No. 16.)

In an article by A. M. Halsted there is much also to the same effect, and several other correspondents are calling loudly for a *free convention*. Whether the National Association was right in this matter I do not stop to discuss at present, as I shall have something to say of this again, but when this is urged as an objection to the new standard, it is a mere *subterfuge*, as I have not heard it alleged that any "*man, woman, or child*," whose opinion would, in any human probability, have been worth a farthing to the Convention, was excluded by this resolution. These fault-finders merely think it a good opportunity to appeal to the public prejudice, and excite a distrust of the men who were engaged in the revision of the standard.

The great hue and cry which has been raised shows plainly the strength and importance of the National Association better than anything which its friends can say about it.

Men of business shrewdness do not fight shadows. The Association is large and strong enough to take care of itself, and if any set of men endeavor to use it merely for their own personal advantage, they will be at once set aside, and the management will be committed to other hands. As yet, however, I maintain nothing has been done which will in any way accrue to the special and personal advantage of those engaged in the work of revision, or their friends. I do not believe the officers of the National Association will pay much heed to this clamor, and I feel sure they will not so far yield to it as to call the convention demanded. I think they will go quietly forward, and at their next meeting make such changes as they deem important, and that they will do this from year to year until the standard is satisfactory to *themselves*. They cannot hope that they will ever get it to suit everybody.

What fairness or consistency is there in this *whine and snarl* from men who did not accept the invitation and call of the Association last winter? Why did not these men, who know so much of poultry *now*, make known their views through the public journals or otherwise last winter, so that the Convention might have profited by their wisdom? I do not assert that this present standard is perfect. I wrote a friendly criticism on the standard on Light Brahmas for the *World*, which has, however, *not yet* been published. But I do object to the severe and wholesale denunciation of the standard and the Convention by men who took no interest in it when invited to do so. Let the reading public remember that it is an easy thing to cry "Ring," but let it also be remembered that those who utter the cry have little ground for their suspicions, but only suspect better and more honorable men than themselves of

doing what they would have done if placed in the same circumstances.

In my next article I shall notice the *work* of the Convention; but, as absence from home will prevent me from writing anything further for several weeks, or even reading what others may write, I will add a word or two with regard to Mr. Burnham's criticism of the standard for Brahmas.

Mr. B. endeavors to ridicule the idea of making a different standard for the two classes of fowls, and yet in another article he objects to a mere "*theoretical standard*." Now, the Convention believed that there is just this difference between the two varieties found in the flocks of the *best breeders*. Mr. B. has his theory that they *ought* to be alike. Perhaps they were in the old days of the "*Hen Fever*," when certain parties practiced on the credulity of the public, and brought the business into disrepute, but they are not the same to-day, as Mr. B. will find if he will visit a few of the leading poultry shows where first-class birds are exhibited. With Mr. B.'s experience it is not necessary to inform him that fashion and type of fowls change, and very great changes are possible, and instead of making an arbitrary standard to suit their own views, they conformed the standard to the actual facts of the case, as shown in the decisions of the best judges, and as seen in the fowls of the most prominent breeders.

F. R. W.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I am tired of seeing so much of the valuable space taken up in your paper in the discussion of the old and new Standard of Excellence. I think they can discuss this question all summer, and then be just as far off as when they commenced. There might be one made every week, and you would find some one that is competent to pick out flaws in it; it is so in everything. I have been in the military service the most of the time since I was fifteen years old (am now over forty), and we have had tactics from Scott, Hardee, Cameron, Casey, Upton's first, and now Upton's second, and military men could always find faults in them; and it will be just the same if you get up another standard now. I do not propose to enter into this discussion, but I want to say something in regard to the Brahmas. Mr. Burnham thinks the standard ought to be the same for the Light and Dark. I think the new standard is nearer right, and I will tell you why: I have tried the Light and Dark Brahmas—Dark five years and Light about ten years. I think there is a difference between them besides the color. If Mr. Burnham breeds them now, he may have two strains that are alike as to shape, form, &c.—mine are not. I think the two differ very nearly as much as the Cochins and Brahmas do. Because they are both called Brahmas that is no reason, as I look at it, that they shall be the same form, shape, &c., any more than they should be the same color. Their combs, of course, are supposed to be pea, or the same. Now, Mr. Editor, I think the gentlemen who made up the new standard for the Brahma fowls knew what they were about.

One word about leg feathering. I have had about one hundred Dark Brahma chicks hatched out this year, and nearly every one of them have been feathered down the leg to the tips of outer toe, and on the outside of middle toe (when hatched). Now, this is natural. [Yes, to the young ones; they do not always mature so.—ED.]

I have had hatched out about fifty Light Brahmas this year, and nearly every one has been feathered down the leg to the tips of the outer toes, but no feathers on the middle toes. This, I think, is natural also; and this difference, I think, is the reason why the new standard is made as it is in regard to the leg.

If any one will look at the old standard and then at the new one on the Brahmas, they will see at once how much better the new one defines the Brahmas than the old one does. Take the head, for instance. The old one does not tell you anything about the make of it, while the new is so plain that any boy can understand it, and I think it is the making of the bird, and ought to count more than any other part.

I think we had better let well enough alone for a while. If you get up another standard, you will have a division and two standards, and then we shall be worse off than we are now.

Respectfully yours,

W. M. W.

PEABODY, MASS., May 25, 1874.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER.

A HUMOROUS RECORD.

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

PRINCE HENRY.—What! Fought you with them *all*?

FALSTAFF.—All? I know not what ye call *all*. But if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of radish.

P. HEN.—Pray heaven, you have not murdered some of them!

FALS.—Nay, that's past praying for. I have peppered two of them; two, I am *sure*, I have paid. Two chaps in buckram suits.

[KING HENRY IV, Act 2d.]

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR: So many inquiries have latterly been made for copies of the above volume, written by me in 1855 (which, as its title-page above quoted plainly indicated, was purely a burlesque of a humorous character), and which in the light of to-day I admit might as well never have been written at all—that once for all, I now ask room for a brief paper on this book (long ago out of print), especially on account of the spunky article in your last number addressed to me, by a Mr. Athole, of New York.

Poultry fanciers of the present time, Mr. Editor, are not *all* so thin-skinned as Mr. Athole appears to be. In the days when my above-named amusing "*History of the Hen Fever*" was published, however, there were a good many just such "*fanciers*" about; and to show up them, their follies, and their humbuggery, this work was then printed. It was penned in a playful spirit of homely bandinage, only; and, as is stated in its preface, "*written in perfect good nature, with the design to gratify its readers, to offend no man living,*

and hoping that none would feel aggrieved by its tone or its text."

My "History of the Hen Fever," in 1855, was written to "expose the tricks of the trade" then current; to inform the uninitiated in those early days as to "how the thing was being done" by certain hucksters and ambitious small knaves in the business; and as a warning to those who had for years then imposed upon the uninformed, through their deceit and trickery in the chicken traffic. And this class of nominal fanciers alone were ever its enemies. It broke them down, and that was its purpose.

No man in America had then (or has since) been the victim of these abuses, so severely as I had been! I had expended hundreds of good dollars, aye, thousands—first and last—in my experience with these deceivers, for which I had received no real *quid pro quo*. And when these sharpers had completely run the thing into the ground, and I knew how they had fooled and swindled both me and the public, from Maine to Louisiana—and were then continuing to deceive and defraud us all with their humbuggery, their falsehoods, nonsense, and their chicanery in fowl matters—I wrote that book. I now repeat it, that it would have been as well had I left this sarcasm (laughable as it was) to other hands. But "what is written is written," and what that volume contains is *truth*. Thus, let it pass.

Mr. Athole says, last week, he "has read with much interest my adverse criticisms on the standard, and the doings of the A. P. A.;" and, "while agreeing with me, in some points," he "is tired of the war" I carry on. I am glad he agrees with me on *any* "points;" others, it so appears, agree with me on different points from those *he* likes. I trust (as I believe) my advice on the standard matter will do them all good. We shall have a proper, acceptable standard now, undoubtedly, by means of this discussion, or "war" as he terms it.

I never "lived in a glass house," and I never "throw stones" at any body. An older adage than Mr. Athole quotes is this, "Common fame is oftenest a common liar." Neither he nor I can help what people say about us. And I might add an older saying still, uttered by a wiser and better one than this, in reply to Mr. Athole's suggestion, as I find it recorded in sacred history: "If there be *one* among you without sin let *him* cast the first stone." And these last two proverbs I now submit for Mr. A.'s especial edification, to wit: "It is the *wounded* bird that flutters;" and, "He that shows his passion, tells his adversary where to hit him." I am afraid Mr. Athole has been "wounded" by somebody—he exhibits ill temper. I am sorry for him; but I never did him any harm, to my knowledge, and therefore I prefer he would throw no stones at me.

"You did your utmost to stamp out the chicken fancy twenty years ago," says Mr. A. So I did, Mr. Athole, as it was then conducted. You are correct. And I succeeded in laying bare a good many tricks of the chicken trade, which such men as you now profess to be, ought to thank me for doing. "And you confessed (or gave it as your conviction), Mr. Burnham," that "though you kept ten varieties of fowl, pure bred, *all* were produced from white hens and a colored cock of your imported Shanghai tribe. All this you admit in your noted compound, 'The History of the Hen Fever.'" Right again, Mr. Athole. I did so "give it as my conviction." I said I had no doubt of this. I have not now. Those white, light-colored, and black imported Shanghais of mine produced all sorts of colors, in my hands—in breeding.

Could I help that? I imported the birds at heavy cost, and did the best I could with them. In those years we had not got this thing down so fine as you and I have in these later days of improvement in poultry-raising. Where exists the harm, or the deceit, in this confession, pray? I sent my customers what they wanted to buy; and bred all colors very frequently from the very same birds, in those days, as everybody else did. And we did not know any better! Bless you, Mr. Athole, this was but the commonest result, everywhere. It did not change the purity of the *blood*, but simply the *color*.

Mr. Athole says (though I do not believe he is serious in this—he *must* be aiming at a joke here) that "one glaring mistake the Convention people made, was, in not sending a guard of honor to Melrose for me, and paying my expenses to Buffalo, to make me President of the Convention," &c. *He* says this, and adds, "then it would have been all right; and your smooth tongue and ready wit would have devised a way to keep the disaffected quiet," &c. No doubt of it. Why did you not suggest this to the Buffalo people, Mr. A.? It would have been a good thing. And had I been there, you can bet your bottom shilling we should have had no such abortion as your new one dollar standard is. I will be at the next Convention, if I can; and I trust we shall meet there, when I will give you "a new wrinkle," or two, that you are evidently not up to now.

Mr. Athole asks, I suppose for information (?), "why don't I get some poultry journal office to keep my 'New Poultry Book,' published in 1871, on sale for me?" Well, for two reasons, Mr. Athole; though I do not know that this is any of your business. 1st. I sold my copyright and all interest in that work, more than two years ago, soon after it was issued, for \$1200, after disposing of three large editions, clean. 2d. The present publishers, Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, do not send *any* of their valuable works anywhere, "on sale." For further particulars, I refer you to them. I am glad to add that a very good demand for this work is now current; and I am sure *you* have never read it, or you would not so spitefully and so ignorantly criticise it. If you cannot afford to buy this pleasant volume, at \$2, I will mail you a copy, *gratis*, postpaid, if you will give me your address. There is nothing "mean" about me, I assure you.

You are right, once more, Mr. A., when you say, "I do not want to sell any more Cochins." I am pretty much out of the business, now. I am older than I was at 25, now 35 years ago, and feeble, as you may see by this article. But I do the best I can. I cannot write so sharply as you do, Mr. Athole, for I am probably a good many years your senior. But I am *rich*, Mr. A., because I am content. He is a rich man who is content with his lot. You are a young person, I know—from the impetuous, silly, extravagant style of your letter. But I do not believe *you* are a "knave," a "deceiver," or a "cheat." If I did, I am too polite to put such offensive words upon paper, regarding you or any other man. I have *heard* it said (mind, I do not say it, myself), that "none but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt." I do not know how true this is, since I am never knowingly caught associating with that kind of people.

Mr. Athole then makes the "feeble remark," that if poultry journals existed twenty years ago, as they do now, "something might have happened"—which I will not repeat. But he evidently is not "posted" in this regard, either, and I refer him respectfully to the agricultural and

fanciers' papers of those years, for hundreds of the contributions of G. P. Burnham—say in the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*; *Turf, Field and Farm*; *Ohio Farmer*; *Ohio Union*; *New England Cultivator*, Boston; *Massachusetts Ploughman*; *New England Farmer*; *Albany Cultivator*; the *Country Gentleman*; *Baltimore Farmer*, and host of others that I have forgotten—where my fine stock was illustrated and admired, and fully described, by the subscriber, for years.

And still Mr. Athole is not happy! he wants me to "give us something really new." Well, in my articles shortly to appear in the *Fanciers' Journal*, upon the subject of the "Brahma-Pootras and Lewis Wright," I promise to offer something entirely new; which no doubt will be vastly edifying to such gentlemen as Mr. Athole seems to be. Read those articles, Mr. A., and tell me if you do not find something new there.

The assertion about "cocks with spurs on their heads," is very old. Does not Mr. Athole know that that suggestion came from? I will then inform him, that at the first poultry convention, held at the Massachusetts State House, in Boston, in 1849, where His Excellency, Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, headed the roll of members to the first poultry society organized in America; the gentleman chosen as its first President (then an old and experienced cattle and poultry breeder), stated to that enthusiastic body of "honorable and dignifieds," in the course of an otherwise very good speech, that "it was perfectly easy to breed fowls 'to a feather,' and that it was quite as easy, when you learned *how* to do it, to breed the spurs of the cock upon his head, between his eyes, as any where else." I never tried this experiment myself, though perhaps Mr. Athole has, and has failed in his attempts. But I cannot see why he should grumble at *me*, about this. I did not originate this silly idea, as he sneeringly attempts in his letter to make out I did.

Finally, Mr. A. concludes his letter with this tub thrown to the whale: "I have every confidence in the A. P. A., and have no doubt they will make all necessary corrections in the standard," etc., etc. And nobody has said that Mr. Athole has not such "confidence," etc. I agree with him in this, too. They are good men and, in my judgment, meant well. I have constantly said this. But some of the sub-committees hurried their work too much, and the result was they spoiled much of the good that the really hard workers did. But there is a prospect that it will now be made all right, by the right authority (after our late healthy criticisms), in a new convention. I trust, Mr. Athole, that "we shall meet at Phillippi," and that you will now be satisfied, after reading this hurried paper, to leave me and the history of the old hen fever alone, for the future; while you keep in mind this ancient proverb, that "Many who go out for *wool*, are apt to return *shorn*."

Yours, good naturedly,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, MASS., June, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A FEW WORDS TO BEGINNERS.

AFTER the selection of a desirable breed of fowls for stock, it becomes requisite to provide for them a close-built, well-roofed, and commodious house, such being necessary to health and profitableness.

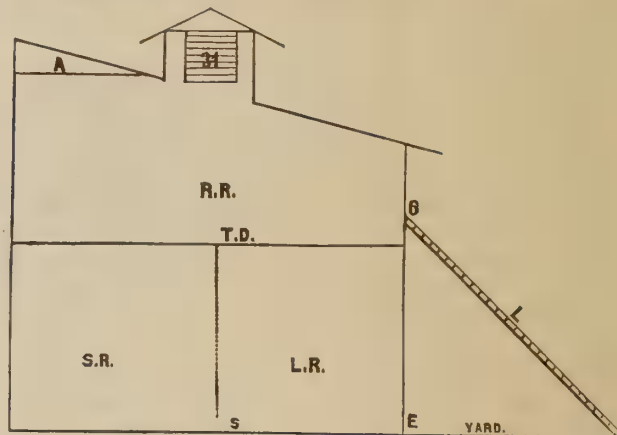
Most of the diseases that poultry are subject to are occasioned either by dampness, exposure to sudden change in temperature, or want of cleanliness. In the construction of

a poultry-house it therefore becomes needful to obviate such injurious causes, and so plan and build that the structure shall be all that is advantageous, in as small a space and with as little expense as possible.

Fowls properly housed do not require as much food as when in this respect uncared for; but when they are obliged to roost outside, and thus become exposed to searching winds, cold and stormy weather, they need more and a better quality of food to keep up animal heat and enable them to withstand such exposure, while the food partaken by such as are suitably sheltered is not required for such a purpose, and the advantages resulting are seen in the general improvement and profit of the fowls.

A henry built after the following plan, if in accordance with dimensions given, will afford comfortable quarters for from seventy to one hundred birds, but size may be regulated according to the desires of the builder.

In the construction of a building it does not require any more roofing material to cover two or more stories than is requisite to cover one, while the benefits following, I will attempt to show, are numerous, and in view of which I will make the plan given to include a two-story house.



The dimensions of this building to be 24 x 13 feet; height, 14 feet one side and 10 feet the other, a difference of 4 feet, which is sufficient slant to permit rain-water to readily pass off the roof. In making a division into stories, let the first be 6½ feet high, and divided lengthwise into two apartments—the one (*L. R.*) will then be 6 feet and the other 7 feet wide—so in passing in at entrance (*E.*) we are in (*L. R.*) laying-room; opposite entrance (*E.*) let doorway be made, as means of access to (*S. R.*) sitting-room; then, if boxes for nests be placed on partition side of *L. R.*, and the division boards only allowed to come as low as the top of such boxes, on the selection of a box on the part of a hen as a sitting-nest, she can be set and the box gently pushed into the sitting-room, where the inmate will be free from the annoyance of her former associates not so inclined as herself. This plan will do away with changing the sitting-box, or of carrying the one selected into the sitting-room, either of which frequently interferes with the fixed purpose of the hen, making her dissatisfied with her apartment, knowing, as she then does, that the nest is not as it was chosen. *T. D.* is trap-door leading through *L. R.* into upper story (*R. R.*), roosting-room, size of which is 24 x 13 feet. The entrance for fowls to this room is by ladder (*L.*) through opening at *O.*

The advantages in having fowls, as in this plan, to roost on second floor are that they are then beyond the reach of

cats, dogs, etc., that might by chance get in the yard below; also, rats, skunks, weasles, and other like enemies to the feathered tribe will be unable to injure them. Again, on removal of ladder it would puzzle all pilfering-disposed persons to find out the roosting quarters, and if they should discover the location of such, would not understand how to get within reaching distance of them; and finally, in diminishing the extent of ground occupied by the building, we are enabled to provide so much the larger run.

Ventilation is of so much importance in poultry houses that it should by no means be overlooked. The openings for admitting fresh air should be so arranged as to be regulated at the discretion of the owner. The dormitory or roosting apartment should be well ventilated, and by making lattice work (*B*) in centre of roof it can be sufficiently done, and the same will improve the external appearance of the building.

The front or larger side of the house should have a southern exposure, as it will add to the comfort of the fowls in cold weather.

Admission of light to roosting quarters is also important, and for which purpose a long glazed window should be made, and such would admit the light and heat of the sun the greater portion of the day. In the laying and sitting-room much light should not enter, as darkness contributes to quietness and satisfaction of the hen during laying and incubating season.

By making a third floor, represented by line *A* in triangular corner of building, say 18 inches from top, there will be sufficient space inclosed to shelter about fifty pigeons, and if it should be desirable to keep such birds, the means of accommodating them can then be made without disadvantage to room *R. R.*

If it should be deemed necessary on the part of the owner of such a planned building to provide heat during the colder months, by means of a small stove placed at *S*, the whole building can be agreeably heated, which will stimulate the fowls to early laying and sitting, and add greatly to comfort and healthfulness.

In making a floor for sitting and laying-rooms, I would recommend that such be made of what is known as a cement floor, for the following reasons: the surface will always be perfectly smooth; afford opportunity to use water and brush when necessary to clean it; it will be the means of keeping the house cool and dry; the droppings can be easily removed and saved; the hard floor will not, like an earthy floor, become tainted by such excrement, nor be as a harbor for vermin; and furthermore, the cement floor, if rightly made, will be the means of keeping out of the building rats, moles, &c., which generally gain entrance by underground passages.

A hennery, built similar in size to the foregoing plan, would not be very expensive, when we consider the necessity for the same, and that it fully answers the purpose for which it is intended; it will last a lifetime, and, by an occasional coat of paint or whitewash, be an improvement on any country place.

DELANCO.

TWO EGGS IN ONE DAY.

I NOTICED in No. 6 of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, a correspondent asserts that he has a hen which lays two eggs in one day. This will seem incredulous to some, but my own experience verifies his statement. When living in the extreme South, I had a considerable flock of poultry. One hen en-

deared herself to the "little ones" by her extreme gentleness, was given the name Crese. When the laying season commenced she selected the foot of the crib to deposit her eggs, and always chose the time when the infant was sleeping in it. Mrs. B. called my attention to the fact that Crese always laid two eggs at a time. They were examined and found to be identical in shade and shape, but still it was thought that there might be two hens of the same color on the place. This was proved not to be the case. We next determined to watch, and found that she invariably deposited two eggs before leaving the nest, but only laid on alternate days.

JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

WILL GREASED EGGS HATCH?

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I receive your *Journal* regularly, and it is highly appreciated; I see by this week's number, the inquiry: "Will eggs hatch after they have been greased?" I say no—not for me; nor will they if daubed with the yolk of others, because the pores are closed. Eggs hatch well that are laid in the weeds or bushes; the dampness of the ground keeps the shell moist and the pores open.

When sitting on dry litter, in warm weather, I wash them twice a week in warm water; by so doing nearly all are hatched. The life principle of an egg, if from a healthy hen and a vigorous cock, is, however, hard to destroy. I have had eggs two weeks old, which I put into a solution of one quart of salt and two of water, for thirty minutes, which was so cold that I could not bear my hand in it over three minutes; and out of the twelve eggs served in this way I hatched eleven chicks, fresh and hearty; but will add, that before sitting them I washed off the brine. The most delicate time with an egg is between the first twenty-four hours and three days of incubation; as the chick is now forming and the small veins are easily broken, which is often done by the hen being disturbed by others, or in coming off carelessly to feed, if one slips from under her foot and strikes another, nine times out of ten both are lost.

THE TREAD OF AN EGG.

Concerning Mr. Bicknell's opinion of the thick white substance floating in the egg, or attached to the yolk, I would remark that this is not necessarily the life principle or tread. He says it can be seen in the egg laid by a hen that never was with a cock. I will agree with him half-way, that is, when it can be seen attached to the yolk and next to the small end, the egg is all right so far as the hen is concerned, but if not seen at the big end the impregnation is not there, therefore it will not hatch, but if it can be seen at both ends, or if a hen lays eggs of this kind, they will hatch.

The tread of the male bird is the first formation of the chick. This you can see with the naked eye by looking in the tread, at the big end of the yolk. If the cock has a black beak, it will show in the tread; if otherwise than black, it will require the aid of a glass. With the point of your penknife you can separate the upper from the lower half, and can see the turn at the point very plainly. This is the first to harden, next the eyes, and between them the skull bone and the spine, &c. The yolk is of little or no consequence until the day it hatches. It is then drawn up into the belly by a fine network of blood veins, which supports the chick for the next twenty-four hours, as it will not eat before.

Yours, &c.,

WM. J. PYLE.

MAY 23, 1874.

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IN England, within a few years back, certain societies and clubs have tried the experiment of *hiring* their exhibition judges, and the plan has been found to operate so satisfactorily that it is growing largely in favor there, and from the present outlook in *that country* all the leading shows will soon adopt this course in selecting umpires to pronounce upon the merits of the fowls entered annually for competition in the exhibition rooms.

It strikes us this is a good arrangement, and we should be glad to see this plan adopted *generally* in America. In Great Britain, it is true, they have a few leading experienced breeders and fanciers (who are *not* dealers) whose services can be availed of for this important purpose, and whose decisions are now never questioned. In this respect they have the advantage of us, since we have very few such men in this country yet, if any, who would be considered qualified and competent judges, who are not engaged in the breeding and selling of some classes of fowls, and who are thus inclined, upon occasions, to be prejudiced in favor of their own or some other particular breeder's strain of poultry.

Mr. John Baily, Sr., of Mount Street, London, the proprietor of the general poultry, pheasant, bird, and small pet bazaar there, and who is an old breeder of many years' experience with almost all varieties of fowls, is now or has been one of the leading public judges in England, and Mr. Hewitt, whose portrait we give in this number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, is another. The latter gentleman is foremost in the list of accomplished English judges, and has made a reputation through his impartial and wise public decisions at numerous principal shows of poultry that are always popular, as well as enviable in their character for fairness.

We look upon this plan with great favor. If good men could be found, who are not self-interested in any way, who would undertake this duty at a fair remuneration for their services, and who would give the necessary time to the duty at our American exhibitions during the show season, societies and contributors would be large gainers through this means; because, if the right men can be secured, who know

no fear of criticism and entertain no favor towards any particular men, breeds, or strains of stock—who should not be informed beforehand to whom any contributions belong, and who would thus (if duly qualified) be able to pronounce fairly and equitably upon the entries made, *upon their merits strictly*—everybody would be glad to have their fowls so judged, and every one would be content with the fiat of such independent judges.

For each *class* of birds it would be necessary to employ but *one* good arbiter, and, if the right man could be found, this would be sufficient. Half a dozen paid judges would be sufficient for any show, however large. Have we got the men in this country? If so, who are they that possess the qualifications, who are not breeders or dealers, and who are so situated that they can give their time to it, and who are sufficiently experienced and disposed to undertake this responsible task?

THE propagation of anything short of pure bred full-blooded fowls, true to feather, is not considered of sufficient importance by most professional and amateur breeders, to claim their attention by word or practice.

For those who can find a market for all the pure bred fowls and eggs they can raise, and for such as understand the business, attention to pure breeds only is wise and most profitable. For the masses, however, including the thousands of farmers who can raise a few hundred fowls annually, at so little cost, the question of crossing breeds judiciously to produce any desired quality in fowls, is of great importance. Some would breed for the egg-producing quality in their fowls; others keep a special eye to size, while the great desideratum for all farmers should be a combination of these good points, with another essential one, that of early maturity. We are glad that many experiments, bearing on this point, have already been made public, and we remember the enthusiasm of some recent writer over a cross which he was pleased to designate as "the farmer's breed," combining, as he sought to prove, a grand combination of almost all desired points. This cross was obtained by mating a Gray Dorking cock with Dark Brahma hens, and we agree with him that the progeny of such a "pen" is truly gratifying. Other very valuable crosses can be had, however, by judicious mating, it being always desirable in putting a light and heavy breed together, to take the cock from a light breed. The opposite plan is seldom if ever practiced. The range for experiment is so wide, and the peculiar fancies of different breeders vary so largely, that it would be unwise to attempt even a brief synopsis of the number of valuable crosses to be produced from peculiar breeds. The birds resulting from the cross alluded to above, will be good layers, large in body, will mature early, and a large range is not essential.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. J. M. WADE:

I have just received a postal card from you, wishing me to write if I do not want the *Fanciers' Journal*. I do not wish to take the paper. Yours, WM. E. WIGHT.

WHITEWATER, WIS., May 25th, 1874.

FRIEND WIGHT:

You must be a little mixed in this matter. We have never yet solicited either subscription or advertisement by postal card.—ED.

PREMIUM.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscriptions must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly, H. A. BROWN.

[The above is a liberal offer, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. Mr. Brown has been a true friend to the *Journal* from the first, and has sent us many subscribers.—ED.]

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

WARNER, N. H., June 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I wish you would give, through the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal*, the usual method of sending (by express) a hen with chickens. I have fifty to ship about July first—all to the same party. Shall I put each hen and her chicks together; or all the hens in one box, and the chicks in another? An *early* answer will be of great benefit to me; and, I presume, to many others.

Very respectfully, H. S. WILLIS.

[We have never had occasion to ship a hen and chickens, but should much prefer to put them in the same box, with a *wire* or *lath* partition to separate them; and yet let them see each other. Put the drinking cup in the partition so it can be used from either side—the same with feed-box. Make good provision for water, or they will suffer much this hot weather.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HYBRIDS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me the copy of the *Journal of Horticulture*, containing Mr. Hewitt's correction of the typographical error occurring in my article on Hybrids. I should dislike to misrepresent Mr. Hewitt. The sentence should have read the Pheasant cock, instead of the Golden Pheasant cock.

Mr. Hewitt is not mistaken when he says that the *Golden Pheasant cock* will not cross "with any description of our domestic poultry," for my friend, Dr. C. Lyon (the gentleman I referred to in my article), showed me a Golden Pheasant cock which actually mated and crossed with a domestic hen, when on his father's plantation, but the hybrid did not live to maturity. Strange freaks of nature are occasionally exhibited under favorable circumstances, when patient observers look unsuccessfully for a life time to accomplish the result which has occurred by accident.

Yours, very truly, JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

THAT "SAILOR FROM LUCKIPON."

MR. EDITOR:

Is it not about time for "the sailor" who came to New York, in 1849, first, and in 1869, twenty years afterwards, to turn up again, somewhere, with some Burrampooters fowls from Luckyport, in Ingy, or elsewhere? We should not wonder if this "ancient mariner" should now be trotted out again, in view of the "Brahma-Pootra" controversy, latterly revived, though all the parties had forgotten in 1852, and up to 1869, this sailor's name, or never knew it.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 5, 1874.

BEGUM, JR.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PETS AND CHILDREN.

THE care of pets has a beneficial influence upon the health and character of children. In attending to them, the time which most probably would be spent in idleness, or worse still, among bad associates, is occupied in healthful and instructive amusement. Children always learn about the habits, peculiarities, &c., of the animals which they keep as pets. And a very dull boy it is, who having rabbits will not eagerly read and remember everything he can find concerning them. "From little beginnings great ends are produced," and the love for nature's beauties has often sprung from the keeping of pets. Many great naturalists will say this.

I admit it is very inconvenient to have one's house filled with old bird-cages, squirrel, and white mice boxes; the yard covered with rabbit-hutches or bantam runs; the garret turned into a pigeon loft, or the choicest spot in the lawn occupied by a fish pond. But we must remember our children's characters are now forming, and that it rests with us, in a good measure, whether they shall contract habits beneficial or injurious. We must keep in mind the fact, that habits formed in youth, good or bad, will cling to them throughout their future lives; and if we prevent our children from forming evil associates we do a good for them for which they will bless us in future years. And when your son rushes into the room with a rabbit under each arm, and a pair of white mice in his pocket, with eyes beaming with pride and love, and cheeks made rosy by exercise, and lay his pets before us for our approval, instead of greeting him with a cold glance and the pets with a look of disgust, pour words of encouragement into his ears, and kindly pat the little creatures, thanking God that it is not the wine-bottle or the card-pack with which he is so infatuated.

One bad habit in particular, incident to childhood, the care of pets will overcome; a habit which will have to be shaken off before they can enter upon the stern duties of business life. I mean late rising, which, if allowed to get a firm hold, would deprive them of one-fourth of their worldly lives. If you have a son upon whom this habit has fixed itself, buy a pair of rabbits, construct a hutch for them, and tell your boy if he will rise every morning at five o'clock and feed the rabbits they are his, if not you know a boy who would be glad to do so. Most likely he will joyfully accede to your request. By degrees the habit of late rising will be conquered, and a new one grafted in its stead, worth to him many hundred pairs of rabbits.

Upon the health of sickly and delicate children the habit of early rising and caring for pets has a most salutary influence, and instilling in their minds many ideas of much moral worth.

Before allowing children to keep pets of any sort, it is better to exact from them a promise that they will be punctual in attending to the wants of the little animals placed so entirely in dependence on them for food and attention.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO TRAIN WHITE MICE.

THESE little Albinos of the mouse tribe may be taught many tricks and antics. Male mice are preferred to female

for this purpose, the former being more tractable. The mice intended for the purpose of training should be kept separated from the others. A cigar box with a hole cut in the lid will make a good cage in which to keep them during the period of performing. Always feed them after they have performed. Treat them kindly. GENTLENESS should be your maxim while training animals of all kinds.

The first thing necessary in the beginning is to make them familiar with your person and devoid of all fear. To accomplish this, handle them often, allowing them to run in and out of your pockets. Generally the first trick taught is to walk the slack or the tight rope. To do this, stretch a piece of good, thick twine between two posts fastened firmly in a board. Now, take a mouse and place it on the string; for a few seconds he will sway to and fro, but soon becoming accustomed to his position, will cross and descend. Make him do this many times, until he will when taken from the box immediately cross the string. When he does this well, place a small flag in his mouth, and compel him to do it carrying the flag.

A very good trick is to fire off a gun, with a mouse resting unconcerned on the naked barrel. To learn a white mouse the above, wrap a cloth around the barrel so as to afford a clinging hold, and place a mouse upon it. At first the gun should be unloaded. Simply draw back the hammer and pull the trigger. Do this several times. Now place a cap on the nipple and pull. If the mouse jumps off replace him on the cloth and fire a cap again. Repeat this until he becomes accustomed to the noise. At last load the gun with a very small charge, and fire. Increase the load gradually, repeating the fire every time the mouse jumps off. At last remove the cloth around the gun-tube, and place the mouse upon the bare barrel. Fire as before, until the mouse can lay firmly on the rounded surface. I might mention hundreds of different tricks that can be performed with white mice, but it would be unnecessary, as any ingenious boy can devise any number of them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]

E. B.—Many thanks for your kind compliments. Will answer your letter personally.

"Young Fancier."—White mice are worth about \$1.00. Guinea pigs, from \$2.00 to \$3.50, according to age. Yes, we believe there are black mice, but they cost considerable. White mice will breed at the age of five weeks.

"Parrot Fancier."—Scrape the feet of your parrot with a knife, being very careful not to touch the skin, and wash them in lukewarm water. The disease is caused by a dirty cage. If you would scour the bottom of the cage occasionally with sand, your parrot will never be troubled with the disease again.

The seals in the Brighton (England) aquarium are in a room where concerts are occasionally given. It is said that the animals are greatly affected by vocal music, and lately became very disorderly during a performance, rushing about in the water, and making a noise which almost drowned the voice of the singer. Instrumental music does not seem to affect them so powerfully, but the more sweet and tender the voice of the singer, the more powerfully they are affected.

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

One cattle raiser in Texas is preparing to brand 75,000 calves this season.

Advertisements on eggs are the very latest, says a New Jersey paper. The contents of such advertisements are easily beaten.

A woman named Grey, a resident of Banks township, Indiana county, recently gave birth to a monstrosity in shape of a child with perfect eyes on the top of its head; its mouth filled with teeth, and its fingers joined together like the toes of a duck. It was dead when born.

An emigrant from the green isle recently applied for and obtained employment on the farm of a gentleman near Chester, Pa. One morning Pat was sent to dig a ditch in a meadow. "Now, Pat," said his employer, "keep a sharp look-out for turtles, or they will bite off your toes." Just before noon Pat was seen hurrying toward the house with all possible speed, and apparently very much excited. As soon as he came within speaking distance he shouted: "Mr. Jones, there was a bird flew up jist beyant the creek. He had short bushy wings and no tail at all most hardly, and he hollerd 'skite.' Was it a turtle, think ye?"

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Bucks Co. Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10th to the 17th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, ESQ., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A trio of White Faced Black Spanish (cost \$9) Fancy Pigeons, or Guinea Fowl, for White Leghorns or Golden Sebrights. First-class stock. Address P.O. Box 44, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One yard of my breeding stock White Leghorns, ten Hens and one cock, for Fancy Pigeons. Pedigree furnished if required. ELIJAH LOY, East Meridan, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—One Yellow Ruff, two Red and two Black Helms or Spots, two Black Nuns, all males, for solid Black Turbit and Black Nun Females, or other birds. E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE for Buff Cochins, several varieties of Fowls, Pigeons, Wright's Ill. Book of Poultry, &c. What offers? EBEN P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs from Buff or Partridge Cochins, White or Brown Leghorns, for Game or Rose-comb Black Bantam's Eggs; or a very fine Buff Cockerel (Williams'), for a first-class Silver Gray Dorking Cock. GEO. F. PARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Cock and four Hens, Dark Brahmas, and one Cock and four Hens, White Leghorns, for a Gentleman's Gold Watch Chain. What other offers? V. HASBROUCK, South Orange, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Tegetmeier's Poultry and Pigeon Books, in good condition, for a trio of Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams. Address CHAS. H. MANN, 529 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—Buff, Partridge Cochins, or Golden Spangled Hamburg Hens, for Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns, or White Cochins Cocks. Must be first-class birds. Address DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs from pure bred Light Brahmas, American Dominiques, or Partridge Cochins, for good Light Brahma Hens, or Fancy Pigeons—prefer Pouters, Colored Fantails, Turbits or Nuns. My fowls are superior birds; took 2d premium on P. C. Cock, at Buffalo, in 1874. J. M. NEWTON, Angola, N. Y.

"TEGETMEIER'S POULTRY BOOK," in good condition, to exchange for first-class Black Breasted Red Game Bantam Cockerel. What other offer? R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—1 Cock, 3 Hens, Light Brahmas (Hall and Bicknell's strain), for \$10 cash; also, 1 Cock and 3 Hens, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, for 3 Golden-Spangled Hamburg Hens, or Pullets. Must be as good as the above. Address BARSTOW & ROSS, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others)..... 3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell)..... 3 00
Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

TUMBLER PIGEONS.—100 pairs Tumbler Pigeons at \$2 per pair. 50 pairs Inside Tumblers, \$4 to \$10 per pair. Also, Fantails, Turbits, Owls, Barbs, Nuns, and other varieties.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCIERS' GAZETTE,

A BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' JOURNAL,

EDITED BY L. WRIGHT,

And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
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The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
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Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
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From my best breeding pen; my third premium Cockerel at Philadelphia, 1874, mated with my first premium Pullets at same place, December, 1872, and two Hens hatched from eggs imported from Wragg last year; price, \$3 per dozen. Also, Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 per dozen; Black Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen, securely packed, and guaranteed fresh. JOHN CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Pa.

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BARGAINS!—One pair Red Pied Pouters (cock, 16 in., hen, 15 in.), \$15.00; one Hen ditto. (measures 16½ in.), \$8.00; Blue Carrier Hen, \$4.00; Black Carrier Cock, \$5.00; pair Red Barbs, \$8.00; Black Barb Cock, \$4.00; pair Mottled Fans, \$2.00; pair short-faced tumblers, \$5.00; 6 common tumblers. All warranted in good health, and breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed. The pouters are all last year's birds, and very cheap, as are the others. The entire lot for \$50.00! Address early to W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philada.

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Golden Spangled..... \$4 00	Golden Laced Sebrights..... \$4 00
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BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st. S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.

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DANGER in both front and rear.

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RESULT: The rabbit died of injuries received.

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Samples sent to any address for 25 cents. If you want to make money now is your chance.

Address the cheapest Chromo and Frame Dealer in the United States, WM. W. KELLY, 701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Having set all the Dark Brahma eggs I wish, I can furnish from the Oak Lane Poultry Yards, a few sittings of my choicest selections from first-class stock at the reduced price of \$3 per sitting of 13 eggs. Would EXCHANGE Eggs and two Dark Brahma Roosters, \$5 each, for Merchandise.
MRS. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.—Having retired from the firm of Goodale & Higgins, I shall henceforth breed none but Dark Brahmas. I take with me the entire stock of this variety from the Washtenaw Poultry Yards. I have six pens of high character, among them winners at Buffalo, Hartford, and Boston, 1874. Price List free.
J. C. HIGGINS, Delhi Mills, Michigan.

MAY 7, 1874.

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I have this day purchased of G. H. WARNER, New York Mills, N. Y., HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY POULTRY, including all his imported and premium stock of the following varieties: Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Cochins, La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, White Dorkings, Silver Gray Dorkings, Gray Dorkings, Duckwing Game Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, and Rouen Ducks.

The above fowls were exhibited at four shows the past winter, including that of the Central New York Agricultural Society, Central New York Poultry Association, Western New York Poultry Society, and the show at Macon, Ga. Mr. Warner made 121 entries and received 91 premiums, amounting to \$509.

I shall also continue to keep and breed the same varieties that I have bred for several years, namely, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands, W. F. Black Spanish, B. B. Red Game, Duckwing Game, Rumpless Brown Red Game Bantams, White-crested Ducks.

The above Fowls are all selected with great care and expense, and the two yards united will make the most complete yard of Fancy Fowls in the United States. Persons desirous of obtaining either Poultry or Eggs may rest assured that they will be dealt with in a square and honorable manner. Every order will receive my prompt and personal attention.

In order that the price may be within the reach of all, I shall reduce the price of Eggs to \$3 per dozen—two dozen for \$5. Eggs from the same stock that I breed from myself.

Thanking you for past favors, and asking for a continuation of the same, I am, yours very truly,
C. N. BROWN,
Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to
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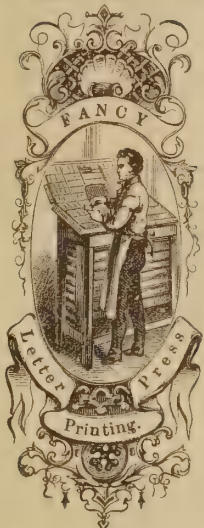
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A. M. CAREY,
Selinsgrove, Pa.

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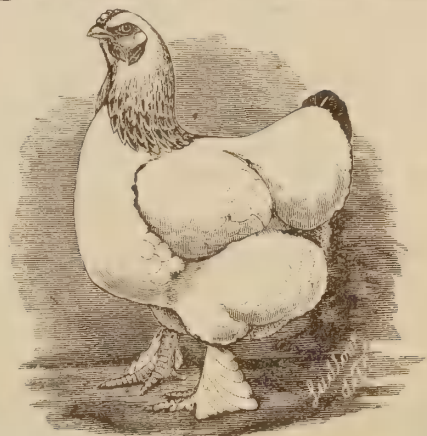
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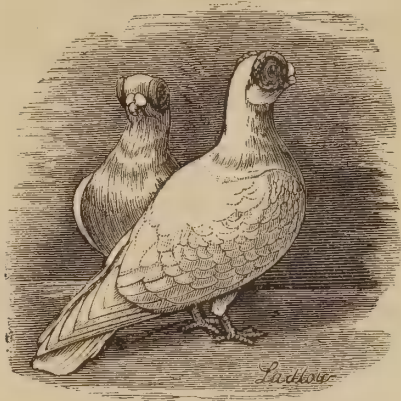
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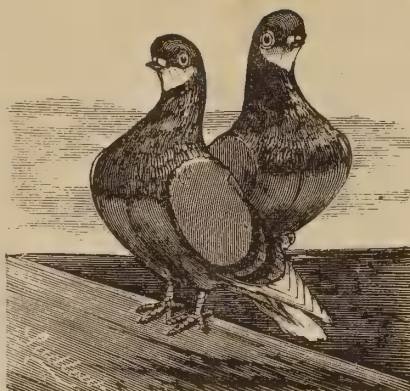
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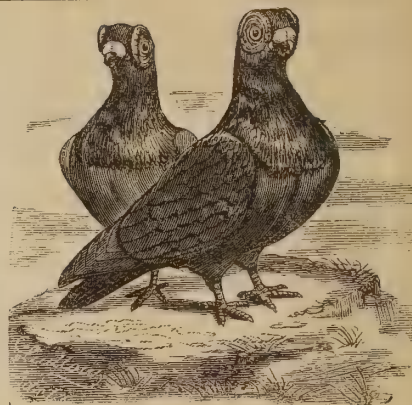




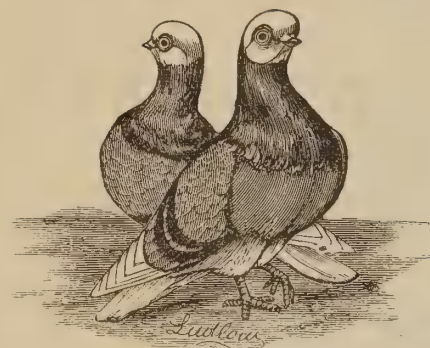
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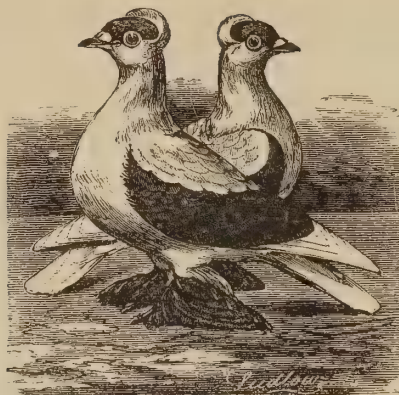
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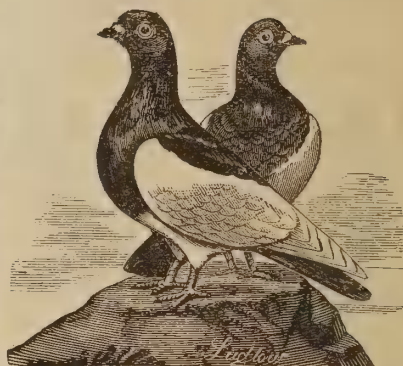
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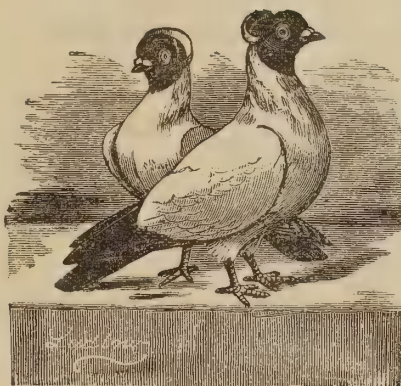
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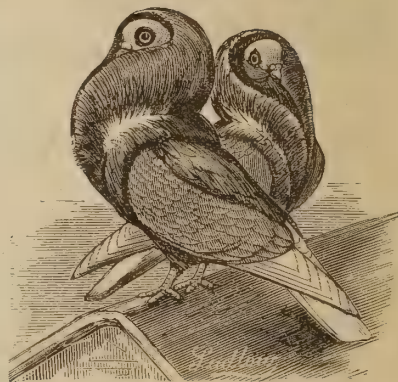
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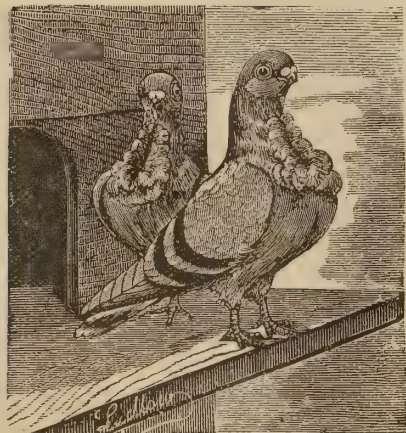
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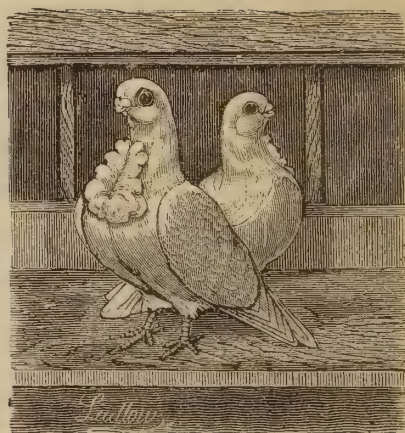
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1874.

No. 26.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NOTES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

No. 1.

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: There is not a poultry paper published in this country I do not take, and when they are received they are carefully read. I read them, not only because they are a source of diversion to my mind, but also because I consider this one of the greatest means of making the fancier or breeder of poultry successful in his pursuit.

The multiplicity of fanciers at the present time in this country, and the success of many comparatively young breeders, as is shown by the many good birds bred, exhibited, and sent out over the country by this class of breeders, is certainly due largely to the influences of the periodicals published upon that subject.

Among those which I read, and consider useful as well as ornamental to my library, the *Fanciers' Journal* stands second to none. I am glad its visits are so often as once a week, for I greet its coming as a "season of refreshing."

Among its contents that have been so interesting to me, are the discussions, *pro* and *con*, upon the proceedings of the National Poultry Association.

I think I stand with a large number of those who, as fanciers that cannot in point of time engaged in the pursuit, claim to rank with the "oldest breeders" of the country, feel that they have learned *something* of "how the thing is done," and have a deep interest, not only so far as it concerns them individually, but also as it concerns the poultry fraternity collectively, in the welfare of the cause, and who look with no little jealousy upon anything, come from whom it may, that in its *tendency* serves to mar the harmony which is essential, and may exist among breeders generally, to create adverse factions (for in this as in all co-operative systems, "unity is strength"), or that will tend to bring a pursuit, so legitimate and important in itself, into disrepute with the public at large.

My attention has been specially arrested this morning by the article in your *Journal* from the pen of G. C. Athole in his brief but telling reply to the leader and seemingly most conspicuous character in the agitation upon the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, Mr. G. P. Burnham.

Looked at from a charitable point of view, it may seem harsh, but *practically* it appears to me to be "right to the point." I have no sympathy with him who says he considers the doing of that Convention *entirely* what the people want, and is not willing to acknowledge that it made mistakes, and I see that such was the general disposition of that body I should feel justified in repudiating them as authority, and the standard of their production. But so far as I have seen and heard, and read, I believe that quite the contrary disposition is manifested by those gentlemen, therefore treat their doings upon their merits, not from a spirit that would

hold them up to the public as unworthy (notwithstanding their acknowledged mistake), that some confidence in their honesty of *purpose* that was generally felt among poultry men at the time the Convention was about to convene.

On the other hand, while I can see in the criticisms of their doings an unmistakable evidence that such criticisms emanate from a desire to help *correct* mistakes that have been made, rather than to "*cry down*" those who may have hurriedly, accidentally, or unintentionally made them, I feel that all consistent men will indorse such, and the suggestions of such should be thankfully received by the fraternity of fanciers.

For one I can see some improper things that were done by the Convention, according to *my* views, and the views of those who have pointed out those things through the poultry papers, but I am not ready to see fanciers kick those who composed that Convention overboard, and come out under the head of "a new departure," until they are satisfied that the desired ends cannot be obtained through the present recognized American Poultry Association. There is no reason as yet to think so, but, in my humble judgment, from all I can gather through the published and private correspondence, there is every reason to think that the work of producing a "standard" with improvements such as are necessary, and with corrections of the present edition's mistakes, may be done harmoniously and satisfactorily through the recognized Association, and without any need of "sore-head" and "discontented" and "no axe to grind" conventions.

I have not any desire in indorsing the sentiment of Mr. Athole's letter to underestimate Mr. Burnham's ability and experience in this direction, nor would I, if I could, restrict the influence of his productions upon this question, so far as they are in fact and tendency correct, but only wish to add my voice to the number who have spoken upon the subject, and say: "Gentlemen, don't go too fast; take things coolly; don't be deluded, my young fancier friend, into following the counsel of those who are continually prating about their being 'old breeders,' or who have bored us to death with the assurance that *they* 'have no axe to grind.'"

Look the facts squarely in the face and judge *them*, not prejudices, nor the plausible reasonings of easy writers. Ask yourselves the question "Who are the men that made up this, by some, misjudged Convention; what is the reputation of them at home, and what abroad, among those with whom they have dealt so long? What is their ability as evinced by birds of their production? How will these things compare with those who come forward in the 'Simon-pure' style, and ask you to repudiate without a fair trial the men who have given *no* reason for you or me to think did not *honestly* do what they then thought was most conducive to the welfare of the cause they were engaged in, and who are men, *even if inclined to*, that would be too discreet to attempt to force upon a society of men scattered from Maine to Cali-

fornia, imbued with the independence of character which these men well understood, that which has been publicly charged upon them, as the work of a 'clique' or 'ring'?"

Mr. Burnham repeatedly tells us that he is unbiased, a thing I am ready to grant; but when he gives as the reason for that the fact that he is not any more an exhibitor or competitor, it is well for us in considering his fitness for a leader in the "new departure" to see what is the real weight of such reason. For my own part, I prefer intrusting the work of a standard to men who are up with the times, men who have an "axe to grind" in coming to the front as breeders of to-day, of fowls as they are now, not the antiquated mongrels of twenty or thirty years ago, and these with other men who breed the same varieties, fix according to what modern experience has taught them, will fill the wants of the present generation. The fact of a man having bred birds, and imported and exported them, and produced a "hen fever," and written books thereupon successfully when there were comparatively few varieties, and when poultry breeding as it is now was unknown, is no reason, my young fancier friend of to-day, for discarding the action of those who are up with the times, and who are ready to be judged by their fruits.

We must have some better reasons, I think, for the "New Departure."

J. C. HIGGINS.

JUNE 15th, 1874.

NEW AMERICAN POULTRY STANDARD.

BY L. WRIGHT.

HAVING carefully examined this work, we regret to say, that of the two, we think it somewhat worse than the old one, which was founded on Mr. Tegetmeier's. We have at different times freely criticised that gentleman's scales, and we elsewhere, in this week's *Gazette*, have said what we think of "fixing" values of points at all, otherwise than by patient analysis of good judging; but at least his values were carefully considered, and his descriptions were carefully drawn upon a uniform plan, and had some claim to consistency. The present "standard," now before us, on the contrary, has most of the vices of a "scale" empirically fixed—robbed of many of its merits; being framed in what we consider the very worst manner possible. First of all a convention appears to have been called, to which all societies in America were invited to send delegates; but, on the arrival of these delegates—so far as we can gather—they were required each to pay three dollars, and join the so-called "American Poultry Association," or they were thenceforth excluded from the Convention. Now, we have nothing to urge against an American Association—which may be a very good thing if properly managed and well supported—but such was no longer in any sense of the word a convention of fanciers, but became at once a close corporation of less than one hundred names. We observe that one apologist draws a parallel between this method of proceeding and membership of State societies, or entry fees at shows. "One must pay," he says, "or he cannot show his fowls; must buy a ticket, or he cannot get in." The comparison is vicious, and we hope, essentially false; for, in the case supposed payment is made simply for certain individual privileges, not in any sense for responding to an invitation for assistance in passing public laws. If the new standard is meant for the *private benefit* of its framers, the comparison holds good, and not else; but we cannot suppose this is

meant. Then, finally, the different breeds were given over to sub-committees, who drew up and reported their various standards, and the consequence is, the want of any unity of plan or execution in the work. Lastly, from some neglect or other, the new standard swarms with errors—the result of a most slovenly carelessness in revision.

We should have expressed our disapproval in less decided terms, but that the work opens with two pages of the most ridiculous "Instructions to Judges" we have ever seen. They begin by saying: "The Association instructs its judges in applying the scale of points, that they each and severally test the merits of the fowls by a close examination and exact enumeration of the points." They go on with most minute directions for deducting so many points per pound, as regards size; and they close with the words, "All judges applying this standard, are positively instructed to adhere strictly to the foregoing rules." Such pretensions as these, put forth by any body of men, would be resented by all competent judges, not one of whom would submit to such dictation; and we should always suspect, and test with some severity, any work introduced in such an arrogant manner.

In giving one or two details, it would not be fair to fasten on such as present views admittedly different from English ideas; such for instance, as describing the back of a Light Brahma as "rather long." But when we find dark and light described in totally different terms, and the various parts taken in different order—the light cock being taken in the order of tail, legs, toes, and fluff; while the dark follows the enumeration of tail, thighs, fluff, legs, toes—it is a fair example, from the very first breed mentioned, of the want of unity and consistence we have mentioned; and we are not surprised that both leg-feather and shape of the tail in the two breeds are described in quite different terms, nor to find the wings of the light cock, on the very first page, described in the following remarkable manner: "Primaries closely folded under the secondaries, the bows of the same being covered by the breast feathers, the bow and coverts (!) being white on the outside web and black on the inside web, the whole being nicely folded in a point under the saddle-feathers." It is only needful to consider what the wing-bow and coverts are, to appreciate the many beauties of this description. As further examples of error, we note that the plumage of Dominiques and Plymouth Rocks, which are identical, is described in radically different terms; that the plumage of the Spanish cock is described as black with a green lustre, and of the hen as black with a reddish lustre (!) on the back and wings; and that among disqualifications in Black Bantams, such trifling matters as single combs or legs of the wrong color are omitted.

As a type of the grave omissions, we may instance that the *only* color that might exist in Buff Cochins, so far as this standard is concerned, is "clear deep Buff"; the beautiful Lemons, Silvers, and Cinnamons being quite ignored.

A bad specimen of the errors obviously arising from oversight, and not intentional—we admit it is one of the worst specimens—is the description of the Black Bantam cock's comb as "the top covered with [small points, with] a peak behind, turning slightly upwards;" where the words we have inserted in brackets are evidently omitted.

The assumption of authority with which this standard is put forth of itself challenges a more rigid scrutiny than we might otherwise have given. Had it been offered as an unassuming effort at improvement, we might have striven

to judge it more leniently; though even then our opinion could not have been favorable. As it is, the impression produced by its perusal is, that its merits are those of its predecessor, while the worst of its imperfections are its own; and we trust it will serve as a warning to English fanciers, in seeking to build up those standards which all of us so much desire to see, to proceed in a larger spirit, to express opinion—in the earlier stages at least—with more modesty, and to take more time. To our American brethren our advice is, to settle first who are their *best judges*; to employ these as frequently as possible, in order thereby to obtain a body of *consistent* awards, which will practically and in the best way gradually make a standard of itself; and then finally, by patient collation and analysis, reduce *their* opinions and practice to a tabular form, caring nothing whether or not that form suits the “views” of any Convention in the world. By so doing, there will be less danger of such gigantic labors resulting in the little animal known to naturalists as a *ridiculus mus*.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

THE NEW STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I was much surprised when I received the new standard not to find my favorites, the Pigeons, mentioned at all. I am sure, Mr. Editor, they ought to have a place in the new standard, for it takes by far more trouble to raise a fine pair of pigeons, that are perfect in marking, than it does for fowls, and they command much higher prices. It is not uncommon for me to get \$150 for a good pair of pigeons, and it is seldom fowls reach one-third this price. It is not for the value of the birds, but I think that pigeons, rabbits, fish, and song birds ought to have their place in the so-called standard, so that fanciers will know what to breed up to. It certainly ought not to be for fowls alone. I was present at the Convention when the new standard was adopted, but people were not allowed admission to the almighty sanctum without paying their \$3.00. I did not intend to say anything about the new standard, but it has proved such a failure that I thought it best to express myself in the matter.

EXHIBITION.

From long experience I am decidedly opposed to holding exhibitions from six to eight days in length. It is entirely too long to keep fowls confined, especially when they are in small coops, and not properly cared for and fed. Under any circumstances I think three days is long enough; add to this two days in transit, going and returning to the show, which makes five days' confinement. I am also decidedly opposed to sawdust being put in the coops, especially of the pigeons, which I think injures them very much; and I have no doubt but many of them die from eating sawdust with their food, and drinking from cups half filled with sawdust and water.

GUELPH POULTRY SHOW (CANADA).

We had a poultry show at the above place the past winter, and I must say that all the stock was properly cared for, and was returned from the show in as good condition as when received. We used oat chaff in the coops, which we found much better than sawdust or other material commonly used.

SHOW COOPS.

I also wish to call the attention of the committees, especially at Buffalo and Boston, to the fact that coops for Pouters and Fantails ought to be much larger than for Toy birds; in fact, to show a first-class pair of Pouters the coop ought to be as large as for fowls.

Hoping you will excuse me for taking up so much room in your valuable journal, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
MITCHELL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ALBERT GOEBLE.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

CLEAN-LEGGED BUFF COCHINS.

A correspondent says, in reply to our Winnsboro', S. C. friend, that “the clean-limbed Cochins of *all* colors, Buff included, have been bred very largely in former days.” Tegetmeier (in 1867) describes Mr. Sturgeon's famous importation of Buff Cochins of 1843, which were very “early birds” in modern Cochin history. Mr. Sturgeon says: “All *our* birds came from Shanghai, China, and at first were all heavily feathered upon the legs.” Subsequently, Mr. Robert Fortune says (page 39): “The Shanghais occur both with feathered and unfeathered legs, but more frequently unfeathered. I am safe in adding,” he continues, “that the Chinese do not attach so much importance as we (Englishmen) do to purity of color, &c., and they are not particularly careful in the management of their poultry.” The Queen's Cochin Chinas (1843 to 1850), bred with almost uniformly *clean* limbs, as our correspondent Mr. G. P. Burnham lately stated; and he had a large experience with that importation in 1848 to 1855.

The requirements of both the British and American standards, have, of late years, made heavily feathered legs on “Cochins” (now so called) of *all* colors imperative in shows; and, though it is not uncommon to see exceptions to this rule even nowadays, still, the “Buff Cochins,” however otherwise finely pointed, would to-day be “disqualified” in competition by judges at our exhibitions, if the legs were devoid of “heavy feathering to the toes.”

It must be remembered that the so-called “Cochins” of *our* time, and the “Shanghais” of the *early* days, are identical in origin. The original Queen's “Cochin Chinas,” though sent to her Majesty from Shanghai, direct (in 1843) by the British Minister resident there, were clean-limbed. But, no one has ever yet given any good reason why they should have been called “Cochin China,” since all authorities agree that these fine fowls never saw the province of Cochin China. On the other hand, the famous Bailies' importation into Massachusetts from Shanghai, in 1846 (said to have come from Cochin China at that time), were smooth-legged; but the progeny from these birds came partly feathered at first on the legs, and in the third year, and afterwards, most of the strain were heavily feathered to the toes, as was the case (very similarly) in the Massachusetts Cushing importation in 1853, from Shanghai.

Mr. Burnham contributes to the *Massachusetts Ploughman* in 1850, the following remarks on this subject, which will apply now as clearly as at that period. He says: “All my imported Shanghais (and I have three different varieties from different sources) are heavily feathered upon the legs. My Royal ‘Cochins’ are all smooth-legged, and though

many poulterers declare that their fowls are 'Cochin Chinas' or 'Shanghais,' as they please, in many instances I find that a decision on this point depends entirely upon which particular kind *you want to buy.*" (See Dr. Bennett's "Poultry Book," published in 1850, page 34.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ORIGIN OF THE BRAHMA FOWL.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.:

The late controversy in your columns, in which Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Melrose, has assumed so actively and so vigorously the defensive, *vs.* Mr. Lewis Wright's theory of "the origin of the Brahma fowl," in his two last poultry books, has interested us in Hartford, Conn., the place claimed by Mr. Wright where the now universally called "Brahmas" had their birth in this country.

The sailor's story, as related by Mr. Cornish, regarding his stock (first given to the public in his well known letters of March, 1852), quoted by Wright in both these books, and enlarged upon in Mr. Cornish's later letter of November, 1869, is, of course, familiar to us in *this* ilk. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Burnham, never having met him; nor do I know Mr. Wright, of England, except through his writings on poultry. But, I have read *all* of Mr. Burnham's works on this subject, and especially his later contributions to the American poultry press; and I am convinced from the recent overwhelming evidence he has brought forward to prove his original position as to the light-gray fowls he imported in 1849 and 1850, from China, through well known parties in Philadelphia and New York; and by the unexampled success he met with from that period down to 1861, and afterwards, that he has established two strong points in his favor, to wit: He has shown very clearly that *no* ship "arrived at New York from Luckipoor, in India," either in 1846 or in 1849, as is claimed; and that his Gray Chittagongs, or "Gray Shanghais," as he called his fowls, were the first of these birds (since called Brahmas everywhere) that ever were bred and publicly shown in the United States, and afterwards in England.

In view of these two facts, now settled as to priority of dates, already to be found on the past record, it does strike me very forcibly, that Mr. Wright has seriously erred in his theory about the origin of the now so-called "Brahmas;" and he has plainly made a gross mistake in his attempts to argue Mr. Burnham out of the deserved credit of originating this stock in America, and of being the first to introduce it into Great Britain, of both light and dark varieties.

This opinion of mine is based upon a careful reading of the *later* testimony, presented at such length by both Mr. Burnham and Mr. Wright, as well as Mr. Tegetmeier of London; and I do not see how any one can get away from this conclusion, who will now examine both sides in this controversy as it stands at present.

Thus convinced, I am free to say, in view of the further fact, that in neither of Mr. Cornish's two letters is Mr. Burnham or his fowls spoken of at all by Cornish; that Wright went a long stretch out of his way to implicate Mr. Burnham in the "Brahma-Pootra controversy," with which, from first to last, I do not find in Burnham's writings, at the period when Mr. Wright pretends to quote him, that Mr. Burnham was in any way concerned. This certainly is unfair towards Burnham, who, as he avers, never spoke of his stock, or the man engaged in putting it before the poul-

try world, except to burlesque the name, and the managers of it, or they of him.

As to Burnham's humorous "Hen Fever History," I agree with him (as he himself admits in a late number of *Fanciers' Journal*), that it had been quite as well if this laughable but sharp-written work had never been issued; but that contains simply a record of the humbugging and tricks of the trade current when he wrote it, and cared only to offend the sharpers and hucksters he therein caricatured so amusingly. He *did* handle some of this class "without gloves;" but *honest* dealing men in the chicken trade could surely not apply this lively criticism to themselves, in whole or in part, that I could ever discover.

I would do Mr. Burnham justice only, and I must say that he has recently completely vindicated himself against the wholesale attack of Mr. Wright, who evidently is not, as "F. R. W." has it, "the best living authority upon this Brahma question," however good he may have been on other poultry matters; and as to the sailor's tale about the importation of Cornish's stock "from Luckipoor, in India," Mr. Burnham effectually disposes of *that*—since no record of this ship's arrival in New York is to be found; which it could now be readily, upon the old United States Custom's Register, had it occurred either in 1846 or in 1849. The result of all is undoubtedly, that all these "large light-gray fowls" come from *one* parentage, and there is no question in my mind to day, that Mr. Burnham had the first *old* birds in the United States, to wit: Those he imported in 1849 and 1850, from Shanghai, and that this splendid stock (now improved by long domestication among us), was originally of Chinese, and not of India origin, as Mr. Tegetmeier so clearly states. Respectfully yours,

HARTFORD, CONN., June 6th, 1874.

S. J. BESTOR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BLACK JAVAS AND PHEASANT CHICKENS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have bred for two years a chicken which I obtained for "Black Java." As I have never read a description of this breed, I will attempt to describe it, with a hope that some one will give it the proper name, if the one which I obtained is incorrect. It is unfortunate that our "Standards of Excellence" do not describe all excellent breeds; nor do the poultry journals describe and picture all the thoroughbred varieties of fowl.

The one I am about to describe is a thoroughbred chicken, as it reproduces itself with perfect exactness in every particular. It is a black fowl, with purplish azure reflections, and the cock is a glossy velvety black; plump and square; legs black, and a little under medium in the hens, cock's a medium length; well spread tails; back broad, and body deep; mandible dark horn-color, and head dark crimson, with very black eyes; comb single and deeply serrated, standing erect in both sexes, with well proportioned wattles; face clear of feathers. Disposition very quiet. Sitters, and good mothers, although not very broody. Eggs medium size and white, but not so pure a white as the Spanish or Hamburgs. Chicks of a bluish black, with whitish down about the breast and underparts, but all exactly alike; sprightly, and grow well with ordinary attention; feather soon; and when six months old the pullets are unsurpassed in beauty, and are very attractive. The old cock which was brought to this neighborhood had spurs

turning down, instead of up, and I am informed that is a peculiarity of the breed. As all black-feathered fowls, the dressed bird is white, but as a table fowl it is excellent, inclining to be always fat with ordinary feeding.

I now will attempt to describe another breed, which I find in Hagerstown and other places in Washington and Frederick Counties, in Maryland. I was told that they came from Cincinnati, Ohio. These chickens are small, and called "The Pheasant Chicken." They carry up, like the true Pheasant, and are an irregularly spangled or laced bird, tolerably uniform in coloring of light and dark brown, with crest standing up on the head, with slight turning out at the apex, and are unlike either the Polish or French breeds; said to be non-sitters, and remarkably constant layers of eggs a little under medium size. I do not see this variety of the *Gallus* family either exhibited or advertised, nor has it a place in the American standard. I have never owned it, but am told that it breeds true.

Would it not be well to define and describe all the known breeds of poultry? It would surely interest the masses of your patrons, perhaps more than the controversy about what the *mechanism* of poultry ought to be under standard requirements. The nature of fancy is for new beauty and uncommon attainment. No one is long content with any breed, however excellent it may be. It is only the utilitarian who stops satisfied with any acquisition. And, as this admitted (I think) tendency of our dispositions as fanciers can only be gratified in the pursuit of new varieties, it would be best to open the gates wide to all distinct breeds of poultry, so that the greatest scope may be given as well to the amateur as to the breeder for profit. V. M. F.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SICK FOWLS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have read so many articles in the poultry papers lately—in yours among others—about *sick fowls*, rousy chickens, etc., and meet with the inquiry so often, "What can we do to cure them?" that I am induced to give you my mode of practice, which, for twenty-five years, I have found the most sensible and effective, as a general rule, to remedy the many ordinary evils complained of by young fanciers.

Dosing these poor little creatures with the numerous nostrums recommended by various writers I never could appreciate. In seven cases out of ten these extreme "allopathic" prescriptions will kill rather than cure; and we have evidence of this in the frequently announced fact that "I did so and so, as the poultry books and experimentors advised, but my fowls died under the treatment," at which result I have never been surprised.

My rule, thus far, when I have found a bad case among my stock has been ordinarily to knock the bird on the head and bury it as quickly as possible, that the disease should not be communicated to its companions. This, in many cases, would be expensive, I know. But, where I have had diseased fowls so valuable that I desired to save them, I have, in cases of roup, sore head, running at the eyes and nostrils, drooping, "black comb," general apparent debility, sogging, etc., removed such fowl at once from its mates, placed it in a coop upon a grass plat, washed the head, mouth, and throat thoroughly clean with a strong solution of alum-water, and then administered one or two teaspoonfuls (according to age and size) of common whisky, into which is first

mixed a quarter of a teaspoonful of Cayenne (red) pepper. Give this morning and night for two or three days, if needed, with light food meantime, and nine times in ten you may save and sensibly cure your "sick bird."

Try this, gentlemen, and let us know if you do not find this simple prescription a useful one, as I have in many cases, though I confess I have never, in my long experience, had a great many of these "sick fowls." G. P. B.

MELROSE, MASS., 1874.

THE FATE OF AN EGG-EATING HEN.

A WAY to prevent hens from eating their eggs, is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put it back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this, and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold.

It was a brindle animal, with long legs, and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out doors. It didn't gallop, we don't mean, but it came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around the yard like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of human nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance and have all the fun to itself, and heard it shout "fire," and couldn't see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and with one accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the receipt is effectual.—*Danbury News.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

THE best abused fowl in America is the *Shanghai*.

Reams of paper and quarts of ink have been expended in berating this bird, and thousands of amateurs and tyros in chicken breeding have had their flings at this Chinese fowl in the past quarter of a century, until the name has been ignored or merged into the misnomer *Cochin China*, and finally, *a la mode*, established "*Cochin*" and "*Brahma*."

In a previous article, I gave the authentic history of the *Cochins* from the Queen's *Cochin Chinas* (sent from Shanghai in 1833), down to our own day. That these originally-known *Cochins* and the *Shanghais* were not an identical variety of fowl, is not at this day a point for question. They were as unlike each other as were the *Games* and the old style *Creepers* previously bred in the barn yards of this country; one being feathered upon the legs, the other perfectly smooth-limbed, etc. Still, both these varieties came to the United States out of stock brought direct from *China* (not India). Now, as with us, domestic poultry is bred in that country to-day as it has always been bred there, in the same loose manner that has generally so long characterized this work in our own land.

All writers and visitors at Chinese ports, who take any

note of the fact, agree that John Chinaman evinces but the slightest care for his poultry. Fowls are bred there as they have been on our country farms—in the most indifferent way. All colors, all ages, all sizes, and all varieties are permitted to commingle promiscuously, from black to white (as our barn door fowls have been allowed to do) for centuries.

When we get specimens here from China direct, as a rule they are purchased in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, on shipboard, from the remains of a lot of chickens placed on board in Chinese ports for the cabin table *en voyage*. These fowls are of all descriptions, usually—clean-limbed, feathered-legged, white, brown, yellow, speckled, gray, red, black, or mottled. The buyer of these birds in China makes no particular selections in his purchases; and, ordinarily, has no object in placing these chickens upon his vessel, except for consumption as food during the return trip. All of them are not killed and eaten, it sometimes turns out, and the birds thus brought into American ports are generally the “imported stock from China,” that we sometimes read about in the papers. Not *always* thus, however. Three or four notable instances have occurred within my own knowledge, in the past thirty years, where *good* fowls, fortunately chosen in China, have reached this country, and have “made their mark,” which may be recognized in thousands of American poultry flocks to-day. These instances were the Rev. Mr. Marsh's; the Forbes importation; the Cushing, the Bailies, and the Burnham stock; *all* of which came from Shanghai, and were first-class birds at the start.

The Marsh stock were yellow and partridge colored. The Cushing fowls were bright flame-colored golden cocks and hens. The Bailies were brown. The Forbes hens were very light drab, or silver-cinnamon, and the cocks invariably reddish Dominique. The Burnham fowls were yellow, brown, and gray. All these different importations were feather-legged, more or less; some showing this feature more prominently than others; but the general characteristics, form, size, laying qualities, &c., were the same in all. Nobody, in those years, ever heard any of *these* fowls called by any other name save Shanghai—as yellow, buff, black, partridge, white, or gray; and this was their proper, rightful cognomen. Even Mr. Tegetmeier—acknowledged leading authority in modern poultry history—in a splendid illustrated volume, first issued in England in 1853, gives us the finest accurately drawn and colored chromos (by Wier) from life, of all varieties of Chinese fowls, and each picture is there appropriately designated under its portraiture as the White Shanghai, Buff Shanghai, Cinnamon Shanghai, Partridge Shanghai, Lemon Shanghai, etc.; while accurate portraits of my Gray Shanghais (light and dark) occupy each full pages in his superb octavo, subsequently drawn from life by the same skilful English artist, Harrison Wier, which are fully described by the careful editor, at great length, as Burnham's Gray Shanghais (not Brahmas). But, in a later edition of this same elegant volume, these same choicely colored plates appear, in nowise changed, except in *name* alone. This work, issued in 1866 or 1867, has a title line under each of the same illustrations of these original Shanghai varieties, reading “White Cochin,” “Buff Cochin,” etc., and the old Gray Shanghais are therein denominated Light and Dark Brahmas, respectively, to conform to the more modern fashion of cognomen. The

(To be continued.)



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CARRIER.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.



My first experience with Carriers was what might be called a cheap one. I had been reading of birds that were used for carrying messages, and the fancy for breeding such pigeons took violent possession of me—as all such new ideas generally do of young and impetuous natures. It was a calm summer evening, sometime in the forties, that the paper containing the account was put in my hands, I think it was the *Baltimore Sun*, the editor of which had united with other editors in forming a pigeon express company, or rather news company, for the transmission of items by more rapid conveyance than those before in vogue. It represented that the pigeons brought valuable information from the northern cities in advance of the mails, and that the incoming European steamers sent off birds hundreds of miles from land, laden with items, often of the deepest interest to speculators. I will state here, that a gentleman associated with these editors, has told me that by knowing of one item thus brought by the pigeons in advance of the ship he invested his whole means in flour, and reaped a fine harvest by the advance in price. Some of the birds sent off at sea were lost, but many succeeded in reaching land. For the rest of that eventful evening I was in a state of excitement. *Carriers* were the birds mentioned, and there were none in my loft, nor did I know of any in the city. Where

were they to be found, and how much were they to cost? Would a very small collection of coins gain them? Could I trade commons for them? Ah! the multiplicity of thoughts that tormented me that night; but, so it is with everything, the *pursuit* is what gives us weal or woe, and in childhood's days, before the mind is trained to look upon a heated desire with the coolness that arises from knowledge of the unsatisfaction of the attainable, the poor victim of a *fever* strains every nerve to its utmost tension in its effort to obtain the object of its wishes. Thus, through the night, the pigeons winged their way into the wildest realms of the imagination. The whirr of the wings; the fluttering of the letters; the alighting upon the hand to be delivered of the despatches, and the reception and sending of billet-doux to the young girls of my acquaintance, were portions of the distempered imageries that routed my repose.

The morning came—as every other morning comes—after the night, and up and away I went after Carriers. From huckster to huckster; from loft to loft; over stables, in hen-coops, and even in cellars, but all to little purpose. My reader, how many times have you trotted that same route? How many times have you asked, “Do you know anybody who has;” and how many times have you followed the answer to stumble over disappointment? It is amusing now, but was it so then? Was a five-mile walk sufficient to turn you from your purpose; and did you pursue the woman you married with more avidity than you did the search for the bird you fancied? I trow not, for, had I pursued any fair maiden with the same enthusiasm I have hunted for pigeons, I too would have had my neck in the matrimonial noose, and have been debarred the pleasure of conducting new generations of blushing nieces to the front, as their aunts relapsed into wall flowering and cat nursing.

After a day's ramble, the Carriers were found and bought. They looked very much like big commons, but their beaks were longer and eyes larger. The man who sold them said they would carry anything from a jack straw to a bushel basket, and I believed him, paid for them, and took them home. It was not long until I tried their properties. An envelope was securely attached to each of them, and into the air they were tossed. Did they carry? I should say they did. If those pigeons are not flying yet, it is because wind and muscle became exhausted; for the air was never beat by two more affrighted birds. The last I saw of them, they were bending their energies on a journey round the earth, the yellow envelopes fluttering in the breezes, and urging them onward at their level best. I'd like to see those birds again.

It is needless to say I was disappointed in the results of my first experiment—but better luck next time is the motto of fanciers, and soon a fine pair of Carriers occupied my loft, yet, when these were allowed liberty, they could not fly at all. What was the matter? After many trials I found out that Carrier was a name common to two varieties, one of which was a common-looking bird with powerful shoulders, and broad breast; the other was a large bird, generally black or dun in color, with long beak and heavily wattled nostril and eyes—the so-called high fancy English Carrier.

It is with this latter we have to do. I have elsewhere written of it, and have mentioned the reasons why I think it should be called the long-faced Barb, or more justly the Barb, in exclusion to the bird that goes by that name, and which might be called the Short-faced Barb, just as some

Tumblers are named the Short-faced Tumbler; yet, as this paper bids fair to be long, I will leave that question and treat of it as it is best known.

After discovering the differences between the varieties, I gave up the messenger idea, and cultivated the English Carrier, but was a long time learning what a Carrier should be. Books on pigeons were not common in those days, and knowing fanciers were few, yet, after a number of years, and through the kindness of traveling friends, I obtained a strain of as fine birds as England could produce.

Eaton's plates were also published, and became valuable guides in my efforts to improve my stock; and yet with all the artificial aids, and a good deal of experience, I found out that to breed a strain of perfect Carriers is one of the hardest problems a fancier has to solve. Even after obtaining fine stock, the difficulties were great. The best birds being matched often brought imperfect young, at least the results were better when to a bird that was nearly perfect was matched a bird that was fully provided with the point in which the nearly perfect bird was wanting. One must fix in one's mind an ideal strain of birds, and then breed as near the ideal as possible, keeping the strain devoted to that purpose as pure as possible, watching all its points, and only introducing new blood when absolutely necessary, and then only such birds as have the point largely developed in which the ideal strain is weakening. The fewer new elements (new blood) introduced to a nearly perfect strain the better. There is too much crossing done with the vague idea of improving one's stock. A's stock will not improve if he crosses this season with B's and next season with C's, to be followed by a cross with D's. He may wonder that his stock degenerates, but he might expect it. By the indiscriminate crossing he has introduced all the imperfections of the different strains into his own—and imperfections are much more easily obtained than perfections.

When A discovers his strain is losing in wattle, he should look for a large wattled bird, and take no other, merely because it is new blood, the same with regard to length of beak, etc., discarding, at the same time, all the birds of his own strain that he can spare, that show decided loss of the property.

The carrier has been, for many years, the pride of English fanciers, and they have shown much skill in bringing the variety to its present state of excellence; for the present bird has been created by them; in other words, Englishmen have, from a numerous variety of barbed or wattled pigeons, selected those having long beaks and wattled eyes and nostrils, and by judicious management, have succeeded in impressing these points upon the strains they have bred, until we have, as a result, the magnificent, artificial bird of this era.

That the variety is thoroughly artificial is demonstrated by allowing the birds to take care of themselves and they at once degenerate into dragoons, and lastly, into the common blue pigeon. Thus it is easily seen how much care and thought is necessary to keep up a strain, entirely too much for the ordinary keeper of pigeons. In fact, this remark is applicable to all the high fancy birds and one perfect strain is as much as most of the best fanciers accomplish.

Though one can understand and discuss all the varieties, it is almost impossible for him, unless he devotes a life to it, to breed successfully any number of the varieties. I in-

(To be continued.)

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OUR readers will find a contribution in this week's *Journal*, over the signature of that well known poultry fancier and ready writer, S. J. Bestor, on the Brahma question—"Wright, et al v. Burnham." The author informs us that he is *personally* unacquainted with both parties, but judges from the testimony of both sides. Mr. Bestor is a gentleman well known as an old breeder and fancier of poultry and pigeons, and well read; a resident of Hartford, Conn. (the place where Wright says the Cornish fowls originated); and having been for several years quite prominent in his own State society (its President for two years, if we remember right), his opinion is valuable, through its evident disinterestedness in the premises. We commend his article, therefore, on the "Origin of the Brahma Fowl" in this number, to careful perusal.—Ed.

THE *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is published at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, by Jos. M. Wade,

who has the honor of starting in this country the first weekly poultry issue, an enterprise which Mr. Wade is just the right man to carry out. Mr. W. is one of the veteran fanciers of the country, who has been identified with the most advanced ideas and interests of breeders in this country for long years in the past. His name alone was sufficient to insure his weekly an immediate and earnest support, while his long experience and extensive acquaintance with the solid and well-read members of the fraternity, cannot fail to make his paper an invaluable acquisition to the poultry literature of the day. We have also found Mr. Wade uniformly courteous in all his dealings, and unhesitatingly commend him and his paper to the fancy everywhere. Price, \$2.50 a year.—*Northwestern Poultry Journal*.

WE are indebted to the *Ithaca Daily Journal* of June 11th, for the following, which would seem to indicate that there is an embryo Burnham somewhere in that locality:

FO(U)WL LITERATURE.

WE happened to see a letter lying on the desk of one of our poultry fanciers, addressed to an eastern man, from whom he had received a sitting of eggs which proved unfertile, and as our friend is something of an admirer of fowls, he had rather sharply reproved his correspondent for the failure of his chickens, and in his comments hits him in this wise:

I little thought from a descendant of the Mayflower, a Puritan of the original stock from the Pilgrim Fathers, raised in the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs, would send out high-priced eggs, from which no chick could be evolved. Contrary to the Darwinian theory, the fittest did not survive. My Biddy-like Rachel refuses to be comforted, and is weeping for her first born because they are not; her nest is left unto her desolate.

Not a peep was heard from one spherical cell,
As from the nest each egg I tossed;
And I sadly thought, as I broke the shell,
Of the cash I had foolishly lost;
And I moralized thus with that motherly hen,
As she mourned o'er the hopes she had cherished,
That oft ere fruition, both with chickens and men,
Our dreams are blasted and perish.
And I thought how often our visions of bliss,
Becomes dashed like these eggs, in a minute;
And hope's soft illusions in a moment like this
Prove a shell—with no chicken in it.

THE RACE.

DR. WILBUR P. MORGAN.

Hallo, old man! Come take a drive,
Abdallah 's fresh and full of go,
And on the road we 'll strive
To conquer ev'ry foe.

Take care! These wagons are so light
That many an awkward lubber
Has found himself empight
As grovelling grubber.

So on we move, with quick'ning pace,
To greet our friends with gladsome call,
And challenge, for a race,
The fleetest of them all.

There 's Jack ahead with his new nag,
They say she 's everything that 's nice,
And Joe throws out his flag
Behind his horse, "Dan Rice."

Look there! See how they edge away,
Old Dan will try her mettle well;
The white horse loves the fray,
And crushes many a swell.

Let 's take our turn and see the fun,
It will not do to stay behind,
For, when the race is done,
They many a yarn will grind.

Go on, Abdallah, shake your foot,
Steady, boy, till you get your stride,
Or you may overshoot
The mark at which we ride.

Now, at them, Ab! Well done, old Dan!
Who taught you how to catch that break?
That horse is a veteran
That seldom makes a mistake.

That glowing mare is sure as steel,
She has not made a skip as yet,
And shows us still her heel
Without a single fret.

Here is the test; this long incline,
It leads to conquest or defeat,
And at the end we dine;
The vanquished always treat.

Just see how nearly now we bunch,
The stylish mare one length ahead,
Old Dan could eat his lunch
From out our wagon bed.

We 're gaining on her, inch by inch,
The ancient Daniel 's falling off;
Abdallah, do not flinch,
Nor give them room to scoff.

What team is that, so fast and fresh,
That follows like pursuing fate?
It is urg'd on by lash,
Brown Tom with running mate.

The mare 's broke up, but here 's the team,
Steady, Abdallah! Steady, boy!
This is the last extreme
That all our pow'rs employ.

The shadow of that oak 's the line,
The first one o'er it wins the race;
We'll call our toast in wine
If we can hold this pace.

How swift along the road we speed,
Our glorious bay is levelling
Himself to mighty deed;
In dust he 's revelling.

We hold them at our wagon wheel,
Their trotting horse is nearly blown,
A moment more will seal
The laurels all our own.

They 're making now their final burst,
And so must we, or lose the heat;
Abdallah, be the first,
And give our foes defeat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTATIONS.

FRIEND WADE:

I have received from J. W. Ludlow, Esq., Birmingham, England, the following stock, all of which is extra choice and highly satisfactory, viz.:

Per Ex. Steamer, Adriatic, May 12th—2 trios Colored Dorkings, 2 Lop-eared Does (22 inch carage).

Per Ex. Steamer Baltic, May 20th—1 trio Pyle Game Fowls; 1 cock, 3 hens, Pyle Game Bantams, all bred by Mr. Ludlow, and of the highest merit.

I am pleased at the success of the *Journal*, and particularly so with its *weekly* visits. "Long may it wave!"

Yours truly, S. H. SEAMANS.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., June 15th, 1874.

IMPORTATIONS.

EDITOR OF FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Mr. John Turner, of Bath, England, a trio of prize White Cochins. They are very white, and of great size and weight. They are prize winners at several of the leading shows this year, and are now twelve months old.

GREASED EGGS.

I also received a large hamper of eggs, selected from prize winning Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins. These eggs are well greased. I will give you the results in due time.

Respectfully yours,

WM. C. MUNROE.

PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per Steamship Ohio, a very fine pair of Brown-Breasted Red Games, from County Cavan, Ireland.

Yours truly,

MEADVILLE, PA., June 15, 1874.

A. McLAREN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CONVENTION IN JULY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

Will you inform several anxious readers in your next number, what the call for the new Convention at New York, July 22d, means? The members of the Committee who request the dignified Chairman to call this meeting, propose that "any one, members or not," may be invited; but the President announces only, that "the Executive Committee of the A. P. A. will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, July 22d," and, "every member is requested to be present." Under this call, are fanciers to be excluded who are *not* members of the A. P. A.? Or, is it to be an open, free gathering of *all* who now desire to discuss this revision of the new standard finally, as the Committee suggest? I do not understand it, do you? If so, as you are "a member," please explain *in season*, so that we shall not be called away from home to this New York Convention, and find that we have no business there, under this call of the President of the American Poultry Association. Yours, B.

[We take it, this is merely an executive meeting to arrange or propose a plan for a general meeting or convention, and attend to other business. Perhaps the President will enlighten many inquirers like the above.—ED.]

A NEW SOCIETY.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: A number of gentlemen met last Thursday evening and organized "The Meadville Poultry Association." The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Col. H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Cochran, Meadville; John D. MacFarland, Titusville; A. D. Colegrove, Corry.

Treasurer—C. H. Blystone, Meadville.

Secretary—A. McLaren, Meadville.

Executive Committee—Harry Bradfield, Stephen Rossiter, W. B. Callender, A. Merrill, Fred. Metzger, Meadville.

All correspondence addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

A. McLAREN,

Secretary.

MEADVILLE, June 15, 1874.

WILL EGGS HATCH SHIPPED BY EXPRESS?

MR. EDITOR: I received thirteen Light Brahma eggs, on the 30th day of April last, from P. Williams, Taunton, Mass., a distance of over one thousand miles, and hatched from them thirteen fine healthy chickens. They were packed in cut hay, with three thicknesses of paper around each egg, and the small end down.

The box was light and strong; the top securely fastened with screws; with a strong piece of leather across the top for a handle.

Respectfully yours,

LUCAS, OHIO, June 15, 1874.

J. H. WALLACE.

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1874.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The name of the third Vice-President of the Maryland State Poultry Association, in your last issue, should have read J. E. Lloyd, instead of P. E. Lloyd.

Please correct the above, and oblige yours, &c.,

J. E. LLOYD,

17 Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

Office of MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
14 Devonshire Street, Room 15, BOSTON, June 13, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held May 27, it was voted to hold the Fourth Annual Exhibition at Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, inclusive, 1875.

Yours truly,

W. B. ATKINSON, Rec., Sec.

JUNE 15, 1874.

PRECOCIOUS PULLETS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I have one brood of ten Leghorn pullets, hatched February 9th, and one of them laid her first egg on Tuesday last, the 9th of June; precisely four months to the day. But, since the 9th, I have got seven eggs from the same brood, two of which weighed five ounces. If any of your readers can beat this I would like to hear from them. Last year my first pullet laid at four months and six days.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. PYLE.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

I would like to keep a small flock of pigeons in a room about six feet square, and concluded to come to you again for advice, thinking that you or some one of your many readers could inform me as to how many pigeons I could

keep comfortably in such a room, allowing them to fly once or twice a day, say in the morning and evening, and whether they will injure the roof, which is made of tin, as I have heard persons say that pigeons are very destructive to a tin roof?

Before I saw the tobacco remedy in your valuable journal I used to invariably lose one squab in each nest by lice. I am very much pleased with the remedy, as I did not know before how to get rid of the vermin, which I can now do most effectually. Respectfully yours, M. B. K.

TILSONBURG, OXFORD COUNTY, ONTARIO, June 13, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: The specimen copy of *Fanciers' Journal* was duly received. I am well pleased with the way it is gotten up, and hope for it success. Feeling a deep interest in the spreading of such a wide-awake journal through our Dominion, and to show my appreciation of the same, to the first person sending you a club of six subscribers, accompanied with \$12, I will ship by the 1st of September a fine pair of chicks from my first-prize Partridge Cochins, or English Black-Breasted Red Game, or a fine pair of Wild Geese. All bred to English Standard. Respectfully,

STEPHEN TILLSON,
Tilsonburg, Ontario, Canada.

A TRIFLING ERROR.

MR. EDITOR:

I noticed in a poultry magazine, lately, by a Mr. Plaisted, in a long story he tells about the origin of Brahma-Pootra Fowls, the statement that "G. P. Burnham, Esq., of Melrose, Mass., claims that he had the first in New England;" that "a ship came to New York at just the right time for him to secure a new importation of these Gray Shanghais," as he calls them, "to add to his already choice stock that were never seen until after the exhibition of 1851," in Boston!

This writer claims that he attempts nothing only to state facts, just as they existed. But, as he was formerly a partner in the chicken-trade with Dr. John C. Bennett, of famous "Burrapooter" notoriety, it is a little strange that he doesn't (?) know that said Dr. Bennett published his well-known "Poultry Book" in 1850, with Appendix (2d edition) in 1851, in which Mr. Burnham's splendid first Gray Shanghais (there called Chittagongs by the Doctor) are both fully described and illustrated, as "most remarkable for size and beauty." And, in Appendix, the Doctor adds: "We have just received from Dr. Kerr, Philadelphia (the same party Burnham got his first ones from), some of these imperial birds," and Dr. K. writes: "They are quite equal to Mr. Burnham's." . . . "This is enough," adds Dr. Bennett, "to have said more would have been a work of supererogation."

This in 1850, '51, by Dr. Bennett himself, this man Plaisted's business partner, who writes in the same article I quote from, that he (Plaisted) got a lot of somebody else's gray stock in 1851, which were the simon-pura; but in reference to which fowls not a syllable is printed in Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book, issued that year, and which stock nobody then knew anything about, of course.

I think it must be the other stock that Mr. Plaisted says "were never seen till after the 1851 exhibition." For how could Burnham's fine gray fowls have been thus pictured, and so elaborately described in Dr. Bennett's work in 1850 and '51, unless they had been seen previously?—as they had been, and admired by thousands, "the wonder of all poultry-fanciers who beheld them," as Dr. Bennett puts it (see page 27 of his book). Or, if the Plaisted fowls were then known, why didn't Bennett know and say something about them in his very comprehensive Poultry Book issued at that time?

KENSINGTON, June 8, 1874.

QUESTION.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

PARROTS were probably the first birds ever confined in cages for the purpose of affording amusement for man. They were very popular among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and are frequently mentioned in the writings of Plutarch, Ovid, and other ancient writers. In those days, among the common people, the Parrot was regarded as an object of veneration, and on this account was held in high esteem. At the present time they retain a high degree of popularity, and are prized more than any other cage bird, with the exception of the Canary.

Parrots inhabit the warm parts of the earth; the nearer we approach the equator the more brilliant becomes their plumage. They belong to the order *Scansores* (Climbing Birds), from the Latin *scando* to climb. Their feet are well adapted to climbing purposes; the toes being placed two in front and two behind, are armed with strong, sharp claws, enabling them to grasp a branch with an exceedingly firm hold. Their beaks are hooked, and also aid them greatly in climbing, and they always use these when going from branch to branch, and in climbing around among the bars of their cages. Unlike most other birds the upper mandible is movable, being fastened to the skull by a strong, elastic piece of cartilage, and joined to it by a hinge-joint.

As a general thing the male Parrot is clothed in the most brilliant plumage worn by any tropical bird, while the female is dressed in a more sober garb. Like the young of other birds, Parrots do not assume their brilliant colors until after the third or fourth moulting. They seldom fly great distances, being heavy of flight, but often remain during their whole lives in the same forest.

For breeding purposes they select a hole in a rotten tree, enlarging it with their bills if too small. A few twigs or a little moss supplies them with the materials for a nest, and oftentimes the eggs are deposited on the bare wood. Two are the usual number of eggs laid by the Parrot; they breed twice each year, the period of incubation being from twenty to twenty-five days, according to the variety. At the age of a year Parrots are full-grown, and then, assuming the gay attire of their parents, fly away and commence mating. They often live to be very old, some reaching the great age of eighty years, but such cases are not common, thirty being considered the average number of years a Parrot will live in captivity.

In their native woods they live upon nuts and ripe fruit. The former they open by means of their powerful beaks. Some are very fond of bathing, and when a cup of water is placed in their cage will plunge in it, uttering loud cries of delight, and making the water fly in every direction.

There are many varieties of the Parrot tribe, but we shall consider them in future numbers of the *Journal* under the head of:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Macaws. | 3. Parrots. | 5. Parakeets. |
| 2. Cockatoos. | 4. Lories. | 6. Love Birds. |

(To be continued.)

BREEDING CANARIES IN A ROOM UNCAGED.

My little ones have some Canaries, and we have a spare attic facing due south. Will the canaries breed well flying about the room? How many hens may they put to each cock? Would it be advisable to put in linnets or goldfinches in with the canaries, or birds of any other sort? Would a small tree in the centre of the room be useful, and, if so, what sort would be the best?

Kindly advise a family who, if such a thing is possible, are completely demoralized by those naughty men "Wiltshire Rectors," Mr. W. A. Blakiston, and other writers to papa's first piece of reading, on getting off his journey, "our journal."—ST. EDMUNDS.

[Who that has children but would feel interested in the spare attic, facing due south, with its prospective pleasures? It is quite refreshing after the turmoil of the exhibition season to be asked such a string of interesting questions. They savor of coming spring, fresh-turned earth, green moss, budding primroses and sweet-scented violets, warm sunshine and lengthening days; and they speak, too, of the early spring time of life, with its happy present and rosy future. May the lessons to be learned in the spare attic, its joys and sorrows, hopes fulfilled, and bitter disappointments, not be lost on "my little ones."]

The canaries will breed famously if turned loose in the room; and where no single variety is kept and no particular excellence aimed at, there is no better plan, or one more adapted to furnish the largest amount of pleasure at the smallest amount of trouble or expense. The bird has more scope for freedom of action in a room than in a box eighteen inches square, though he is as happy in the one as in the other, and his life approximates more nearly, yet still only very remotely, to what it is in an unconfined state.

I would not like to say how many hens are the proper share for each cock in such an agapemone. Though, to some extent, all things will be shared in common, yet each cock will pair with some particular hen and pay her special attention, at least till she is sitting, when the chances are he will court some new flame; but he will not neglect his first love, and will continue to feed her on the nest, though, under the circumstances, he will become general in his attentions. And it is strange how hens in an aviary will sometimes behave. I have seen two sitting on the edge of the same nest feeding as assiduously as if each claimed the young ones for her own. Turn-in the stock at once, and see how things work.

By all means introduce linnets (cocks), and goldfinches, either cocks or hens. Hen linnets will breed in rooms only under special treatment, and then very rarely; but a hen goldfinch will build, sit, hatch, and feed as well as a canary. The produce will be linnet and canary mules, and goldfinch and canary mules, and will in all probability be dark self-colored birds. The hens will be useless, but the cocks excellent songsters. You might add a hen Bullfinch or two. There is no knowing where the blessing might fall.


I would not confine myself to one tree in the centre, but place several round the walls. The best for the purpose are small fir trees (such as are used for Christmas trees), which can be got at any nursery, and, if carefully lifted and suitably potted, will remain fresh for a long time. The birds will pull them about, and by the end of the summer they will be done for, as they cannot be expected to put forth their new leaves under such circumstances. If, in addition to these, you can get any old roots, or any such rough material,


to place against or hang on the wall, you will find the birds will soon select the snug corners and begin to build. Give a supply of moss, soft hay, any bunch of fibrous roots you may meet with, or similar material (with which they will build the foundation of their nests), and plenty of soft doe-hair, which you can get—I don't know where. We get it from the carpet factories. Add some rabbit-down, with which they will put the finishing touch to a nest, which will make "my little ones" look on with amazement, and wonder how such an article can be fabricated from such materials without hands.


Having got thus far, notice when any hen is beginning to build; then sit quietly down in a corner and watch the operation. She will not at all object to your company. When you have a nest of eggs send the announcement to 171 Fleet Street, and I will do my best to show you how to rear the young ones.—W. A. BLAKISTON, in *Journal of Horticulture*.]

ITEMS.


IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 A minister at Colquitt, Ga., recently christened his thirty-second child.

 H. L. Ebson, of Parryville, Carbon county, has a daughter, who, at the time of her birth, weighed only three and a half pounds. The infant is living, and is perfectly healthy.

 The following epitaph on a tombstone in a graveyard on the eastern shore of Maryland, touchingly commemorates the sad fate of a husband, and the sorrow of his afflicted widow:—

"Almira, sorrowing, rears this marble slab
To her dear Ike, who died of eating crab."

 A lady formerly living at New Bedford, was standing on a wharf in New York, the other day, bidding adieu to friends about to sail for New Bedford, when the head of a huge cask of molasses that was being hoisted on an elevator above her burst out, and she was deluged with the sweet, sticky fluid. Any gallant remarks to her about "sweetness" now, are said to be not very highly appreciated.

 CHASE OF A HORSE.—Recently, says the *Detroit Free Press*, as the engineer of the morning passenger train going west on the Detroit and Milwaukee Road had reached a point three miles beyond the Junction, he saw a horse on the track ahead. He "tooted" at the animal, but the horse waited until the locomotive was at his heels, and then turned and ran. The bell rang and the whistle screamed, but the horse kept the track for a full mile, and then leaped off and let the iron monster rush past him. He was there next morning to repeat the same operation, and continued it with the greatest regularity, until Wednesday morning; he then extended the race further than usual, being in unusually good spirits. Coming to a cattle guard, he hesitated an instant before making the jump, and the cow-catcher caught him. He was in the air making the leap when he was struck, and thrown as high as the smoke-stack, but came down in a pond of water, and was seen to jump up and gallop off as if unhurt.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Held their Annual Meeting at Twining's Hall, Doylestown, June 2d, 10 o'clock, A.M., and was well attended. Among other business transacted was the following:

The name of the Association was changed to "The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association."

Article IV of the Constitution was altered to read "ten," instead of "two," Vice-Presidents. Also, in same article, provides for "thirteen," instead of "eleven," additional members of the Executive Committee.

Time of meeting was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February, instead of December. The June Meeting to be the Annual Meeting for the election of officers, &c.

The following officers were duly elected for the present term:

President—A. M. Dickey, M.D.

Vice-Presidents—E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; George Lear, R. W. Hamilton, Wm. Corson, Doylestown; Isaac Dudge, Bridge Valley; A. J. Beaumont, New Hope; A. N. Raub, Lock Haven; T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg; B. F. Lewis, Gwynedd.

Corresponding Secretary—T. H. Walton, Doylestown.

Recording Secretary—T. P. Harvey, Doylestown.

Treasurer—Charles Rotzell, Doylestown.

Executive Committee—W. T. Bogers, *Chairman*, W. T. Eisenhart, W. Frankenfield, H. M. Tivney, Doylestown; Edwin Johnson, Dolington; C. Selser, T. Webster, Doylestown; J. W. Moore, Quakertown; E. F. Taylor, Doylestown; W. E. Flower, Shoemakertown; T. P. Otter, A. Stone, Doylestown; C. Mathews, New Britain.

In Article II of the Constitution, after "Bees," was inserted so as to read as follows: "The object of this Association is the improvement and thorough dissemination of knowledge concerning the breeding of Poultry, Birds, Bees, Fish, and small animals."

I will add that the prospects for a first-class fair in December next are very encouraging. Some of the first judges of the country have consented to act for us. Everything will be done by the Association to give satisfaction to both exhibitors and visitors. The poultry interests are increasing rapidly, and are being wide-spread, and you can scarcely find a farmer who has not either thoroughbred or improved fowls.

THOS. H. WALTON, Cor. Secretary.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

We can furnish Eggs and Fowls in season of

FIFTEEN VARIETIES. NOTHING BUT FIRST-CLASS STOCK

SENT OUT. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS OF FOWLS AND EGGS.

Address

CHARLES H. MANN,
529 Market Street, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Spanish Eggs from first-class fowls, for eggs of other first-class fowls. What offers?

A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

WANTED.—White or Black Cochins, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Sultans, Silkies, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Andalusians, Black African, Cochin, or Japan Bantams, in exchange for Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White or Brown Leghorns. Must be strictly first-class birds, to be delivered Sept. 1st. Give age, weight, pedigree, and price.

CHAS. H. SEAVER, Hubbardston, Mich.

"TEGETMEIER'S POULTRY BOOK," in good condition, to exchange for first-class Black Breasted Red Game Bantam Cock-erel. What other offer?

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, two cocks and twelve hens, Silver Polands; and one cock and three hens, Golden Polands—all nice and good birds—for different varieties of fancy pigeons. Address

C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—B. and P. Cochin, L. and D. Braham, Houdan, White Leghorn, and G. S. Polish Eggs, for Eggs from Game Bantams, S. S. Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, and Aylesbury Ducks. Our stock is pure, and want the same. Address

SWIGART & CUNDILL, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Inside Tumblers for Rabbits, any kind.

A. W. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

FERRETS.—Two White Females, imported, to exchange for Fancy Pigeons, either Carriers, Pouters or Black Barbs. Address

JOSHUA BOWERS, Morrow St., Wilmington, Del.

MALTESE CATS wanted in exchange for Tumbler Pigeons.

Address JOHN GODFREY, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BAUGH'S STANDARD MANURES.

We supply in quantities to suit all kinds of stock for the manufacture of Fertilizers.

Prices furnished on application by letter.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate—Our Standard Article Guaranteed.

Baugh's Phospho-Fish Guano.

Baugh's Pure Ground Raw Bones.

Baugh's Pure Bone Meal.

Baugh's A. A. Nitrogen—13.50 Ammonia.

Bone Meal Star Brand.

Philadelphia Ground Bones (Raw).

No. 1 Fine Bone Dust (steamed).

Dissolved Bones, two grades.

Dried and Ground Blood, guaranteed pure.

Ground South Carolina Fossil Bone.

Oil of Vitriol.

Nitrate of Soda. Nitrate of Potash.

Sulphate of Soda. Sulphate of Potash.

Sulphate of Ammonia. Muriate of Potash.

Land Plaster and Salt.

Standard Articles—Lowest Prices.

Special attention given to filling orders for goods by recipe formulas.

BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, and 103 South St., Baltimore.

FOR SALE.—An imported trio of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, from a noted English breeder's yards; winners of 11 prizes; perfect in shape, color, and feather; exhibition weight, 15 and 16 oz. Also, one or two Grand Buff, Partridge, and White Cochin young hens, imported this season from first-class breeders of these varieties in England.

Address DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, New York.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

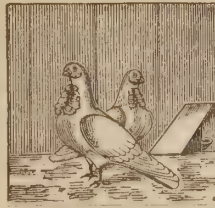
E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each 50	
" " Pigeons " 25 " " " 50	
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 00
Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book.....	15 00
Breech-Loader. ("Glean").....	2 00
Trout Culture. (J. H. Slack).....	1 50
A Man of Honor. (George Cary Eggleston).....	1 25
End of the World. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 50
Hoosier Schoolmaster. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 25
Mystery of Metropolisville. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden. (P. Barry).....	2 50
Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing. (F. Brill).....	1 00
Cranberry Culture. (Joseph J. White).....	1 25
Harris on the Pig. (Joseph Harris).....	1 50
Potato Culture. Prize Essay. (D. A. Compton).....	25
Peach Culture. (James Alexander Fulton).....	1 50
American Cattle. (L. F. Allen).....	2 50
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.....	5 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.....	2 00
Parsons on the Rose. (Samuel B. Parsons).....	1 50
Practical Floriculture. (P. Henderson).....	1 50
Wallace's American Trotting Register.....	10 00
Wallace's American Stud-Book. Vol. 1.....	10 00
Forester's American Game in its Season.....	3 00
F. Forester's Horse and Horsemanship. 8vo. 2 vols.....	10 00
Frank Forester's Field Sports. 8vo. 2 vols.....	6 00
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. 100 Illustrations.....	3 50
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen.....	3 00
The Dog. (Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchinson).....	3 00
Gun, Rod, and Saddle.....	1 00
Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's Complete Guide.....	1 75
Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings, and Fences.....	6 00
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.....	1 00
American Rose Culturist.....	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants.....	1 75
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.....	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy.....	1 60
Breck's New Book of Flowers.....	1 75
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.....	1 00
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide.....	75
Cobbett's American Gardener.....	75
Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.....	75
Cole's Veterinarian.....	75
Dana's Muck Manual.....	1 25
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants. 2 vols.....	6 00
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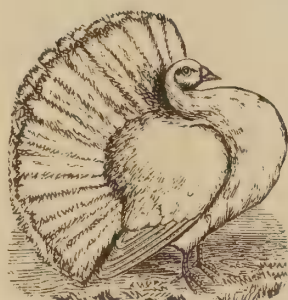
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AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 2, 1874.

No. 27.



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(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO THE POULTRY MEN OF AMERICA.

I FEEL that some acknowledgment should be made to the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* for his courtesy in allowing us such a liberal use of his paper for the ventilation of our side of the standard question and the acts of the Buffalo Convention. This *Journal* seems to me to be one of the necessities of the times; and its very able and practical articles on all kinds of poultry and pet animals are interesting and instructive, and remarkable for the variety of the matter. It never refuses a hearing to any respectable person, if he keeps himself within the limits of decorum. I really do not know what the opposition to the

new standard would have done without the use of this paper to make known their views. Its independence and fearlessness is one of its greatest virtues. The editor seems to be guided by the principle, "Let there be light;" and we should feel the more obligated as it is at some inconvenience to himself as well as to his pecuniary interests. Where else could we have looked for an organ for the interchange of our views? The monthlies east of the boundary line of Ohio are so timorous when you present them with an article out of the usual routine that it takes them fully a month to make up their minds whether they dare to publish it, and then send you word that it is crowded out by the *press of other matter*, or else they are so committed to the great Head

centre that they dare to squeal only after losing hold of its dug.

Another reason for which we should congratulate the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* is his courage to start such a weekly paper. It is a glorious enterprise, since it gives to us just what we most need—an expeditious method of letting the public know what we have for sale or exchange, what new stock we have imported or intend to breed, without waiting a whole month. It makes the public familiar with the class of fowls we keep, so that they can send to us at once, without inquiring of others or looking for old advertisements. We are three weeks in advance of the monthlies, and, in fact, our stock of fowls and eggs are sold three weeks before the monthlies appear. One advertisement in a weekly is worth four in a monthly, and will reach our patrons three times as quick, and is brought four times as often before their notice. It may cost more, but what is that to the facilities it affords; you reap in proportion more benefit. The cost and labor of publishing such a paper is about three times more than the monthlies, and should be paid for accordingly; but how much superior is it in many ways to the slow monthly! We should exert ourselves considerably and do our best in every way to sustain such a paper, since by so doing we are promoting our own interests at a trifling expense. We do not want to wait a month to learn the news in the chicken world; it is stale when it comes to us, and too much time has elapsed for us to take advantage of many things we should like to or could have done if we had known it sooner. The more the people think of this matter the better, I am satisfied, they will appreciate a weekly medium of advertising and chicken gossip. If you desire to ask any questions, you receive an answer the following week, and you may have the opportunity of preserving a valuable fowl's life, and not lose it before you get the desired information.

I could write at length on the advantages of such a paper, but when I began I simply wished to bring it to the attention of a large class of the poultry people, who are not exactly pleased with things done at Buffalo, how impotent they would have been if it had not been for the courtesy of the editor of this journal. Where could you have found a hearing?

Yours truly, ISAAC VANWINKLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE REVISION OF THE WORK OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

THERE is now scarcely a handful of the poultry fanciers of America who pretend to indorse the new standard of the American Poultry Association. The only society which has formally indorsed the work of the Convention, is the Connecticut State Poultry Society, and this may be accounted for in the fact that it, through its members, virtually controls its publication. The only other societies which have acted upon the new standard, are the Bucks County—now the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society—and Maryland State Poultry Association; both of which, by a unanimous vote, have rejected it, and abide by the unrevised edition.

While there are dozens to condemn and criticise it, there seem to be none so poor to do it honor. The few faint apologies in defence of the work, are more to be remarked for their unstinted praise of the members of the Association, than for any commendation of the book or explanations of

its defects. As to the members of the Association—leaving out a few of the leaders, who are responsible for this abortion—they are acknowledged by all who know them, to comprise many of the most respectable and reliable fanciers of the country; but, under the advice of bad counsellors, their labors came to nought. It is now an accepted fact, by the masses of the fanciers of America, and one which it is useless longer to disguise or repress, that no revision of the standard by the American Poultry Association, under its present Board of Officers, will be acceptable to the poultry fraternity of this country. There must be a new deal before the work is again undertaken.

Nothing but the grossest incompetence, or the most reprehensible carelessness—probably both—could allow a book, in which the most perfect accuracy was imperative, to come from the press in the shape and condition in which this new standard was thrown upon the country. This book (or pamphlet) with its multitudinous errors, would be a disgrace to a fourth-rate country job printing office; but, when issued by a firm or party who pride themselves on accuracy and fine work, and that too, under the supervision of men who laud and eulogize themselves and their coadjutors as the guardians of “the honor and integrity of the Association,” it is more than disgraceful. Such dereliction of duty is unpardonable. The Association, by the carelessness and incompetency of its officers, is held responsible for this burlesque, and every member is thus held up to the sneers and ridicule of the breeders of America and England. What a grand and honorable position the Association has assumed in the eyes of the poultry-loving world!

Already, Mr. Lewis Wright has most severely criticised the new standard in the *Fanciers' Gazette*, and others of the English press are commenting in no flattering terms upon “the result of a most slovenly carelessness in revision.” Even among our own journals it receives no praise. The editor of the most prominent Western poultry paper says: “We confess to a keen feeling of disappointment in this work. The old standard was bad enough, but this is worse; and from the numerous letters we have received from all parts of the country—many of which are pleased to denounce the thing as “a swindle”—we are led to conclude, that, in the words of one of America's humorists “as a success, it is a failure.”

Now, who are the members of the Association to hold responsible for this burden of odium and disgrace that has fallen upon the society? I answer, “the Committee of Publication.” Of this committee, two gentlemen (Messrs. Wade and Estes) were not given any opportunity of correcting any errors, and they have explicitly stated that their names were published as having compared the proofs with the original minutes, without their knowledge or consent. There are, therefore, four left to charge with this most shameful dereliction of duty: Messrs. Churchman, Sweet, Lockwood, and Stoddard. What excuses they have to offer in mitigation of this insult to their brother fanciers, I leave for them to state. As it is, we are either without an American standard, or we must take up with the old one until a better is framed and adopted. It is proposed by some to call for another revision. If this is done, by all means let it be done under the auspices of the A. P. A. It would be bad policy to call another convention, perfectly independent of the last. The effect would be two editions, or rather two standards, and a division of the poultry fraternity, which would result in innumerable and endless bickerings

and jealousy. But, can a "convention" give us a standard which will be acceptable to American breeders?

Mr. Wright says, in a late number of the *Fanciers' Gazette*: "The usual plan has been for one or more individuals to sit down at a table, and with more or less reflection, decide what they think 'ought' to be the value of the various points. The result alone proves to our mind the inutility of such a system. The absurdity of fixing a scale of points at 'conventions,' becomes, in fact, almost self-evident upon consideration.

"It must be done somewhat in this way: Either an old scale or a new one is submitted as a basis by some one of the number. Then the values must be discussed; and one thinks some point 'ought' to have more value given it than the draft scale allots; while another, perhaps, thinks it 'ought' to have less; and a third, perhaps, thinks it will do as it is. At last it is settled somehow, what the value of this point shall be, either by some giving way, or by a majority, or by striking an average; and so at last a scale is made. . . . We only add here, that any scale at all, can only be expected to harmonize with honest and consistent judging, the want of which (the consistency more than the honesty is in our mind) is the great difficulty in framing it. We want a recognized standard of *opinion* before we can get one of figures."

In fact, before we can frame a standard and scale of points, which shall be arbitrary in their application, we *must* have more good judges. A convention then is not an *immediate* necessity. We need to discuss this matter very fully before any "convention" can act upon it satisfactorily and intelligently. It has already, and will again be found simply impossible to keep any set of men together a sufficient time to properly perform the work before them. There seems but one way out of this difficulty, and that is to discuss the matter in detail, through the columns of our poultry journals; and, as the *Fanciers' Journal* comes to us weekly, whereas the others only reach us monthly, it follows that the *Journal* is the paper best suited for that purpose.

There are hundreds of breeders throughout the United States and Canada, who are entitled to a voice in this matter, whether they be members of the A. P. A. or not; and, as the majority could or would not leave home to attend a convention, I would suggest a way to get their opinions for the use of a convention. A preliminary meeting might perhaps be called for appointing a committee or committees to prepare the matter. But the session of the convention for the *adoption* of a standard, &c., should not be called until late in the winter, if as soon as then. Commence the publication in the *Fanciers' Journal* of the standard as it now reads, commencing in No. 27, with Light Brahmas, and invite criticisms from all interested, which would be published in No. 29, thus allowing ample time for thought and reflection. Not only this, but announce in advance the issues in which the various descriptions, &c. would be published, and also in which numbers the discussion or criticisms would appear. Begin, say with No. 27, description of Light Brahmas and scale of points; No. 28, Dark Brahmas; No. 29, description of Buff Cochins, and criticisms on Light Brahmas; No. 30, Partridge Cochins, and criticisms on Dark Brahmas; No. 31, White Cochins, and criticisms on Buff; No. 32, Black Cochins, and criticisms on Partridge, and so on. In this way, by the time it is expedient to hold another convention, we shall have accumulated a mass of opinions and criticisms to lay before the various

committees, which cannot fail to denote with considerable accuracy, the ideas of breeders on the several specialties.

Our fanciers must at least have learned the necessity of *making haste slowly*; and now that they have been so rudely awakened to the truth of the proverb, may they go forward steadily and advisedly, without giving ear to the bad counsel of demagogues and would-be authorities of mushroom growth in the fancy.

A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOW CARELESS READERS ERR.

MR. EDITOR:


It seems to my view, in looking over all the pros and cons published in the *Fanciers' Journal* and elsewhere about the new A. P. A.'s *standard*, that readers often misconstrue the intent and phraseology of many of the criticisms offered by contributors, and too frequently incline to "strike back," either at these *writers*, or in favor of the *individuals* or *men* who attended the Buffalo Convention where this standard had its birth.

In the course of this discussion, very naturally some *power* or *body* must be referred to by writers in their criticisms, but I do not yet see that any particular *persons* are assailed in this controversy, as a rule, by your correspondents. As Mr. Burnham suggests, in his last article on this subject, it is hardly fair, and it is certainly not necessary, that any one man should feel aggrieved by these general strictures upon the Convention's work, when it is apparent that *all* writers, for or against this pamphlet, show *some* good and sufficient reasons why it is clearly open to criticism; and the Secretary of the A. P. A. himself admits that it contains errors, which the Association is ready and desirous to have discussed and corrected at the earliest opportunity.

The efforts of one or two writers, and one New England Poultry Society, latterly, to bolster up the A. P. A., and "express confidence" by "resolves" as to the "highminded and honorable" gentlemen who compose the A. P. A., seem to me to be both gratuitous and in bad taste, because I do not believe *any* of us have any other opinion of those gentlemen; and no one has yet written (that I have seen) that all this is not true. There can be no doubt that, as an *association of poultry fanciers*, these gentlemen are quite up to or *above* the average as good citizens, and none of them, I believe, care to be thus "plastered" by anybody.

There is no *need* of this. The A. P. A. is all right, and the Buffalo Convention unquestionably *meant* well. If they made mistakes in this standard affair, and are anxious to correct them, where is the utility or necessity of changing the issues from this simple fact, and getting up a *different* controversy as to the character of *individuals* concerned, either in the main discussion, or as to the manner of redress? It seems to me that if the comments of writers upon *both* sides are pointed to the principal and the real question, viz.: as to the merits and demerits of this book itself, as we now have it before us, we shall do each other better justice, and reach the actual point aimed at much more directly than by "going round Robin Hood's barn," to drag in either individual's or society members' reputations as makeweights for our arguments.

COMMON SENSE.

 A lady in Carlisle, Penn., has a pair of geese that chipped the shell in 1888, and therefore will have only four years to wait before they will be fit for the boarding-house table.

THIS THE SONG THE BRAHMA SINGS.

A POME—BY WART WILTMAN.

"If the red-slayer think he slays,
Or, if the slain think he is slain,
Ye know not *half* the devious ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."
Not much! —Walsh Roldo Esmeron.

LISTEN! This is the "BRAHMA'S" song—

The true, original, imported, so dubbed "Brahma-Pootra."

I sing in rhymes poetic—of metre non-particular;

Still in rhymes artistic—iambics, metricals, hexametrics, dactyls, runics, spondaics—but *mostly* odorous of "spondulics."

Then listen to my pome! Where the tall pagoda's dome

I bring it all from home. Points upward, 'bove the foam

O, *why* did I thence roam? Of ocean's bosom some—

If not more!

Behold me, then! And hear my hymn. Me—basely, ungraciously called

"THE BRAHMA-POOTRA."

O, vile cognomen! O, blathering, incorrigible, confusing, incomprehen-

sible conglomerate of phrase—

Inapt, unmeaning, mixed, indefinite, perplexing, muddled—writhing in

tautologic chaos, and brain-puzzling to human appreciation—

Not to say inutile, inappropriate, barbarian, senseless, cussidstoopid!

O, *wherefore* did mechanic, sailor, doctor, unknown man, clerk on propel-

ler, or erst the keeper of insane asylum

E'er torture our inoffensive vernacular thus, to compel the brave old

Yankee world at large—or any other man,

To utter, pronounce, repeat, articulate, acquire, speak, or give expression

to this incomprehensible,

Ideal, visionary, outlandish, inhuman, unreal, air-drawn, bungling epithet

for a name to tack upon good, honest, solid, quiet, modest, Chinese

domestic fowls? I reiterate my pertinent interrogation—*why*?

What had we done that we should be thus villainously assailed by an

outside human with this

Vituperative, reproachful, scurrilous, condemnatory, offensive, jaw-

cracking, insulting nickname?

Why, I ask, should we thus have been maligned, when we had done the

world no wrong?

WHY, O shade of defunct Esculapius, didst thou permit a votary of thine

to promulgate

This base misnomer? And why put it into that ambitious, versatile,

allopathic, botanic, homœopathic son's cranium,

Thus to compromise the "pure" reputation of the innocent ornitholog-

ical true representatives only of *Oriental* domain,

And fasten upon us heathen Chinese this hideous appellation of double-

breasted compound inscrutability?—Say!—*Why*?

Behold me now! Nationalized, naturalized, domesticated, "improved."

"They reckon ill, who leave *me* out! When me they fly, I am the wings!"

For I'm no doubter—have no doubt, and I the song the Brahma sings."

O, my form! O, my (sometimes) low pea-comb!

O, my beak, head, wattles, earlobe, tympan, hackles, neck, crop, wings,

toes, and claws! O, my mellifluous voice! O, my graceful poise and

ancient "pedigree!" O, my "milk-toned color of all shades, from

blue to creamy white!"

O, my beauteous mould—and proud carriage—with no flunky base-born

show of E Stingy, Luckipoor, extraction in it—*nary* time!Say Doctor—*why* did'st thou thus?

O, Quixotic, phantasmagorical, Utopian, incorporeal!

O, non-essential, flabbergastical, flagitious, flatulent!

O, nonsensical, monstrous poppcock, indescribable!

O Time! O Moses! O sapient inventor—*say*!*Why* did you thus defame us in this bombastic, highfalutin style?

Look at me! Behold my eye, my form, my beauty, my body entire.

These are all true blue. These are pure Oriental. I contain *all*—I do!

And through me the ancient Chinese fluids flow. You can bet on that

every time—and win!

Body, belly, bowels, lineage, meanings, proofs, purity, results, promul-

gation, song, rhyme, art, pride, passion, pluck!

O, I will fetch bully broods of pea-comb chickens yet!

And wonders, still, within my truthful pedigree composite.

Within me courses Chinese blood!

That same old strong pure blood!

The original red-running *Shanghai* blood!

Examine this form—these points—these limbs—these noble proportions

—this clear gray color—pure black, and blue, and white! These

fire-lit eyes—this courage, volition nonchalance, superb, entire

tout ensemble! Look a-*heah*! Behold what you have made me!

"BRAHMA-POOTRA!"

O, blatant, blathersome, blundering, beastly, blatherskity, billingsgate

balderdash!

O, where was your English pronouncing dictionary—Webster's un-

bridged—with its 1,349,467 human words, when you conceived this

blasted silly pagan "Bother 'em-Pootrum" chicanery?

O, in what had we sober barnyard Chinese birds offended, that *we* should

thus have been made your victims?

O, *why*—tell us *why*—was this villainous epithet fastened upon our hum-ble Chinese race? Was not "*Shanghai*" bad enough?Ah! Oh! *Why*?Could you find naught less foul or *outré*,But you *must* coin it "Brahma-Pootra?"

Where was the "Wot Is It?" in those times?

This was a name that brought in the dimes!

No! You threw aside "*Shanghai*," and you clung to your "Brahma."

Ah, a nice lively mess you made with this call!

And although 'twas so slang-y, spite of friend, foe, or farmer,

You *won*, I admit it. You euchered them all!

But we submit, and swallow it;

Though all unfit and void of wit—

Without one bit of sense in it.

Yet, We'll admit what's *writ*, is *WRIT*!

O, Doctor! O, Cornish-man! O, State of wooden nutmegs! O, Barnum!

O, Burnham! O, resurrected "Knox!" O, Plaisted, Weld & Co.! O,

Bother 'ems! O, Wright! O, bosh! O, fuss and feathers! O, chicken ped-

igree.—Oh, BRAHMA! Oh—*git out*!

AMEN.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MANDARIN DUCKS.



THE Mandarin Duck, sometimes called the Chinese Teal, is the most gorgeous in appearance of all the ornamental duck tribes, and deserves greater attention from breeders and exhibitors than it has heretofore received. It nearly resembles the Carolina or Wood Duck in many respects. It is small in size comparatively. It is closely and neatly built, and the plumage of the drake in grandeur almost defies description. The long crest on the head points backward, and can be raised or lowered at will. The top of the head is black, which color extends down to the nape of the neck, below which is a clearly-defined white line passing over the eye down to the base of the bill. The cheeks and the long pointed feathers of the neck, and two raised wing feathers, are of a bright orange-brown. The upper parts of the breast and back are of a glossy black, and the lower white. The flight feathers are black and white. The tail black, but white underneath. The sides of the breast are greenish-orange, with a clear white marginal line. The legs are a deep pink. From the middle of June to the middle of September the drake assumes the color of the duck, which is a dull olive brown, mottled, and having grayish underparts. In China domestic specimens are highly prized, being considered as striking examples of conjugal fidelity when paired or mated; hence, in that country, it is customary to carry a pair in the wedding processions, which are afterward presented to the married couple as objects worthy of imitation. Very high prices have been paid for importations of these birds from China.

The exact date of the first introduction of them into Europe is uncertain. In 1850 Sir John Browning obtained, with much difficulty, a few pairs to send to England, and nearly all of the domesticated specimens in Europe have been bred from this and another importation, but of late Mr. Bailey

and son have imported others. Shrenk states that the Mandarin Duck is a wild species, appearing about May in the various countries watered by the river Amoor, and disappearing again about August. At this season it is met with in flocks, sometimes large and sometimes small, but so shy as to rarely come within shot. He also states that he has often seen the birds perching upon trees, which is no doubt a habit, being common to the Carolina or Wood Duck variety. The Chinese mandarins obtain their specimens from the country north of Pekin. The Mandarin Drake is somewhat quarrelsome, especially when penned for exhibition. Care therefore should be taken only to show birds which have been previously mated. Recently imported specimens can only be shown at some risk.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: As there is a prospect of having a new Standard of Excellence, I hope there will be a few pages devoted to By-Laws, relating to fines, exposure, and expulsion from societies; or rules for the necessity of making good charges for poultry and eggs sent out by breeders who rob and disappoint those who trust to their word, with the expectation of getting what they order, by sending money in advance. As they advertise now, they mean "nothing sent C. O. D., whether satisfactory or not," as they do not fear exposure.

I purchased a sitting of White Leghorn eggs, in Wilmington, Del., for which I sent in advance \$3.00. When they arrived one was broken; the other eleven I examined, and found but two impregnated; I marked and set them all. After ten days I tried them with the egg-tester, and the two which I marked had chicks, the other nine were clear. At the end of three weeks I got one chick, the other was dead, apparently at two weeks' sitting. I described the result to the party from whom I purchased them. He said he would give me another sitting. They came in the same shape as before. Only four hatched: one was black, or brown, the other three were spotted. I wrung their necks and threw them into the horse-yard; therefore, the result of these two sittings was—one Leghorn pullet, and a loss of the profit due from two hens, besides the cost and freight of the eggs. I again wrote the party, and received no answer. Knowing that many others have similar experience, I deem an early exposure of such dealings justice to all parties. Yours, W. J. PYLE.

JUNE 4, 1874.

P.S.—My object in buying those eggs was to select and raise a good cock for next year. I intend keeping thirty hens and think one cock is sufficient. If you know of any one who has a young White Leghorn cockerel, of good stock, suitable to make a good exhibition bird, please send him to me, and notify me of the same, with price, which I will forward by return mail. I do not care if he is no larger than a pigeon, if he has the appearance of making a good bird. You will send him in the right kind of a box—one in which he can at least stand up straight, and turn around in, which is better than one could do which was sent me by —, last fall; and the box was heavy enough for a six months' pig. He is an agent of the —, and advertises extensively.

W. J. P.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

(Continued from page 406.)

fowl is unchanged, yet some later writers assume that both the Brahmas and the Cochins are an entirely different variety from the Shanghais.

Mere theories, like those of Lewis Wright, may be promulgated, and these may be rendered plausible by argument, but recorded *facts* cannot be ignored; and, in connection with this point which I make above, let me quote briefly from the report of the judges of the old New England Poultry Society, made at their third and fourth exhibitions in Boston in 1852 (mark the *date*, and observe that I was not a member of that committee). This exhibition was a fine one, and the entries were very large. The Committee of Judges say, officially: "At this Boston Show, the best and most faultless descriptions of red and buff Shanghais were shown by Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., of Melrose. And, of the Cochin Chinas, the specimens exhibited by G. P. Burnham, were each and all notable, and worthy of public appreciation." This in May, 1852. At the last show of this Society, where I did not enter any fowls for premium, but only on exhibition, which came off the *same* year (1852), in the fall, the judges, in their published report, speak as follows (I quote from the official document):—

"Your Committee would call attention to the fact that among the numerous fowls exhibited this season, as upon former occasions (noticeably in 1850 and 1851), a very unnecessary practice seems to have obtained in the misnaming of varieties. Cross-bred fowls are called by original cognomens unknown to practical breeders, and a host of birds well known to the Committee, as well as to poulterers generally, have been denominated here by any other name than their *real* and universally conceded ornithological titles.

"In this way many honest, careful breeders may be deceived, and this multiplying of unpronounceable and meaningless names for domestic fowls is entirely uncalled for. Your Committee recommend a close adherence hereafter to recognized titles only, and in this connection, allude to cases in point. The largest, and unquestionably one of the finest varieties of fowls ever shown among us, was entered by the owner of this variety, as Chittagong.* Other coops of the very same stock, were labelled Gray Chittagongs;† others were called Brahma-Pootras;‡ others, from the same original birds,§ were Gray Shanghais, etc. Your Committee are divided in opinion as to what these birds ought, rightfully, be called; though the majority of the Committee have *no* idea that Brahma-Pootra is their correct title. Several cages contained specimens positively known to have come direct from Shanghai,|| and *none* are known to have come originally from anywhere else. Nevertheless, it is thought proper to leave this question open for the present, and the Committee accept for them the title of Gray Shang-


* These were the old Gray Shanghai pair I sold to Dr. Bennett. Entered at this show by G. W. George, of Haverill, to whom the Doctor sold them, after he bred them one season.

† These were the Cornish fowls, contributed by Hatch, of Conn., and very good ones they were too, but all *young* birds.

‡ These were Dr. Bennett's first ones, bred from my old Philadelphia Grays, which I sold him the previous year.

§ These were my light and dark gray fowls, and their progeny.

|| These were my oldest imported Grays, and other fowls.

 Herring fishing on the Albemarle Sound is said to be a failure this season.

hai, Chittagong, or Brahma-Pootra, as different breeders may select, for the present, admitting that they are really a very superior bird, and will be found decidedly the most valuable among all the large *Chinese* fowls, of which they are clearly a very good variety."

This, mark you, in the spring and fall of 1852, at the Boston Fowl Shows, where I did not enter the first fowl, for competition. And farther on, in this Committee of Judges' Report (above quoted from), the following extracts are to the point:

"Samples of the China stock, imported originally from *Shanghai*, were very plentiful on this occasion, and very superior fowls, bred from G. P. Burnham's importations, were numerous, and were sold in four or five instances at the very highest prices paid for any samples disposed of." Among the premiums awarded, as per report, at this fourth show (in 1852), were the "first prizes for best trio, to H. H. Williams (Burnham's stock); first for best cock and hen, to Chas. Sampson (Burnham's stock); second and third prizes to Williams, same (Burnham's stock); a first prize to C. C. Plaisted, for 'Hong Kong' fowls, then so called by contributor (from Burnham's stock); to A. White, six best chickens (Burnham's stock); to same, for best Cochin cock and hen, first prize (Burnham's stock); to Williams, West Roxbury, best trio of Cochins, first premium (Burnham's stock); to A. White, for best Cochin chickens, first (Burnham's stock)," etc., etc.

All this is somewhat of a personal character, I know, but I am now writing "reminiscences" of the old days; of events in chicken-history that occurred over twenty years since. From the above data it will be seen that several months prior to the time (December, 1852) when I shipped the mature "Gray Shanghais" to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to wit: in the spring of 1852, I exhibited old Shanghai fowls, and their progeny, three, two, and one year old. In the fall of the same year my patrons, who had bred fowls from Cochin or Shanghai chickens, or eggs purchased of me in 1850, '51, carried away all the leading premiums, with this young stock of the grays, reds, buffs, etc., and that not until the year 1852 (in September) had the proper name of this fine stock been called in question. It was rightfully "*Shanghai*." But, from and after this show, began the contest that resulted in naming this much maligned race "*Brahmas*" and "*Cochins*," of different colors, though I continued to call my stock "*Shanghais*," for many years afterwards.

Englishmen (through the Queen's Chinese fowls) had, previously to this time, for four or five years been breeding what *they* called Cochin Chinas; and this name had come to be accepted by the Society members and British Poultry Clubs as "*the thing, you know*," in the course of a few years later. Meantime, early American breeders of the Marsh, Forbes, and Burnham Shanghais had begun to find a very good market in England for selected samples of these strains, and especially of the Gray Shanghais; and Dr. Bennett, Capt. Williams, W. Buckminster, and myself, sent hundreds of pairs and trios of this Shanghai stock abroad to the delight and astonishment of the fanciers in Great Britain.

It has been latterly stated, I observe, that in 1854 and '57 some importations of fowls were made into England direct from Shanghai—Partridge-colored, I think. But the English breeders persisted in calling the Gray Shanghais they got from America (as they did these last-named birds from that port) Cochins or Brahmas. No longer Cochin-Chinas,

as at first, never Shanghais (what they *were*), but Cochins or Brahmas, they said. And to-day "so say we all," though I had always contended for the one true name "*Shanghais*" of different colors.

As I stated in my opening paragraph, the Shanghais have been fearfully abused and maligned—on paper—in past years. They were called homely, gawky, ravenous, clumsy, ill-favored, long-legged monsters, and though everybody was at once astonished and interested, in greater or less degree, at this novelty among chickens when it appeared, but few fanciers took hold of it at first with any zeal. The breed worked its own way, however, and after a year or two, despite the abuse, and ridicule, and nick-naming heaped upon it, privately and publicly, it came to be largely sought for, and a rare furor eventually succeeded to obtain good samples of these Shanhais, in England as well as all over this country.

Now, the originally imported Shanghai fowl, of different colors (*not* the original Queen's Cochin-Chinas), was, in no particular, different from the so-denominated Cochin of to-day. The requirements of the standards, here and in England, describe the same points possessed by the early birds almost precisely; and old breeders, who have watched the progress in poultry "*improvements*," here and abroad, for twenty-five years, know this. But—

"What's in a name?"

A rose, by any other name, will smell as sweet."

I notice in Mr. Wright's latest work on poultry that Mr. Cornish, under date of a letter to Colonel Weld in 1869, states (among other gross inaccuracies in said letter) that "in 1850 the name Brahma-Pootra was *established*!" And further on Mr. Wright says that "this was the stock fostered by Mr. Cornish and Dr. Bennett." But, in Dr. Bennett's own "*Poultry Book*," published here in 1850, the name of Brahma or Brahma-Pootra is not alluded to once, while my original Philadelphia (Dr. J. J. Kerr) "*Gray Shanghais*," then called by Drs. Kerr and Bennett "*Chittagongs*" (precisely as Cornish calls his stock, in his March 2d, 1852, letter), are both finely illustrated and fully described by Bennett (see pp. 26, 27, 28) as "perfect samples;" "remarkable for size and beauty;" "the *first* among domestic varieties of fowls;" the *true gallus gigantous*;" and they "excite astonishment and admiration in all fowl-fanciers who behold them," etc. At the close of this book—last page—Dr. Bennett adds: "It will be observed that the descriptions in this work *begin* with Mr. Burnham's imperial Gray Chittagong," etc. Now, if (as Cornish says) this "*Brahma*" name was "*established* in 1850," why does not Dr. Bennett (who *originated* it) somewhere in his extensive "*Poultry Book*" mention it? Mr. Cornish or his fowls, of course, were not then known to anybody, for Bennett was the first man in America to broach this subject of a new-fangled name for the fine Gray Shanghai birds, and Wright admits this. This is but another mistake of Cornish's, in the date of the year. And one word more upon this point:

As far forward from this time as in 1854, the judges at the national exhibition, in New York, in their official report on that show, say: "Though we have been governed by the nomenclature in the lists, we by no means assent to it as a proper classification. Shanghai and Cochin are convertible terms, but Brahma-Pootra is a name for a sub-variety of Shanghais, plainly." And "we earnestly insist that *all ridiculous, unmeaning aliases* for fowls be abandoned, and a simple, truthful classification in name be strictly observed in the future," etc. Compare this with my quotation above from the Boston judges' report, in 1852, and then let anybody declare, if they can truthfully, that "this name Brahma was *established* in 1850!"

MELROSE, MASS., June, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

DEAR EDITOR:

I send you to-day, for examination, two eggs laid by a hen that has been cooped for six weeks, entirely separate from a cock, during which time she has hatched and reared a brood of chicks. On breaking and examining these eggs you will find that in *every particular* they have the same appearance as an impregnated egg. I hope this erroneous idea that the "tread" can be seen in a freshly broken egg will soon vanish. I have thoroughly tested this subject by closely examining and comparing impregnated and unimpregnated eggs, and can see no possible difference, therefore I am confident that no examination of fresh eggs can enlighten us on this point. In this great age of improvement the mystery may yet be made clear. Possibly the problem is already solved, and, whenever proof is furnished, I will gladly yield the point and thank my instructor. In connection with this subject, we have another and greater mystery. Two lots of eggs, selected promiscuously from the same yard, at the same time, may be put under two different hens, each of which will perform her duty well. From one lot, the number of chicks may be nearly or quite equal to the number of eggs, while the other lot will hatch a very small per cent., and the unhatched eggs will often have a transparent appearance. I have so much evidence against the prevailing opinion that such eggs are impregnated that I cannot believe it.

Now the question arises, why do these eggs have such an appearance; and I will add, why do not all eggs hatch when apparently produced under the same circumstances, and afterwards treated alike? I confess my inability to elucidate these points; yet my faith in the ability of your contributors encourages me to hope for light on the subject.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., June 8th.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

[THE two eggs arrived safely *by mail*, and when broken had all the appearance of fresh laid eggs. One of them had the appearance of having two "treads" attached to the yolk,

one on each end; the other appeared to have only one "tread." We are glad to glean these facts from the authority of Mr. Bicknell, probably more light will be thrown on this subject by the experience of others who have given it more attention than we can devote to it; and we will only add, that so far as we have casually noticed, such eggs as appeared clear and were broken about the tenth day, appeared to have no tread or any similar attachment.—ED]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bucks County Poultry Association was held in Twining's Hall, Doylestown, Pa., on Tuesday June 2d, 1874. The meeting was largely attended by the fanciers of Bucks and the adjacent counties. We have changed the name of the Association, and I hope that all who voted for the change considered their vote well before it was given. It is with a feeling of sadness that I think this will be the last time my pen will write the name under which our first annual exhibition flourished so grandly.

Hereafter, Mr. Editor (and I most earnestly hope for many years to come), our new name, the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, will occupy a prominent place in the *Fanciers' Journal*. We are now ready to receive names for membership from all the eastern counties of the State of Pennsylvania. Our worthy Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. H. Walton, who has been re-elected, will forward you the names of the officers for the ensuing year, together with the changes made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. I might say, however, that almost all the officers of the Association are men that love poultry and pet stock, and I hope will make good officers of the Association. Hoping that the next annual exhibition of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association will be a grand triumphant success,

I am respectfully yours,

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

W. T. ROGERS.

PAT McGEE MAKES A MISTAKE.

Look-a-here for a minute, me friends,
An' a bit of a yarn I will shpin;
I think I had best tell ye now,
For, perhaps, I'll not see ye agin.
I know that ye'll hardly believe
All the things I'm agoin' to tell,
An' perhaps ye'll think I'm tryin'
To get off a bit of a sell.

Ye see 'twas lasht night I was walkin'
Down the shreet with the rest of the boys,
We were shmokin' an' laughin' an' talkin'
An' makin' a devil uv a noise—
An' down by the big City Buildin'
I saw a big crowd that I knew;
They were all goin' up to the hall;
So I thought I would go along too.

An' there at the foot of the shstairs
A man shtood, so tall an' so thin,
An' he said I must pay him a quarter
Before he would let me go in.
Says I, "Phat the devil is up?"
An' he answered, sez he, "Don't you know
That some by's from all over the Shtate
Are havin' a big biddy show?"

"A biddy show, is it?" sez I,
"Well phat in the devil is that?"
An' thin I began to remember
That my Biddy had got a new hat,
An' a big lot of feathers and things
To go to the show in, she said,
An' for want of wings or a tail
She had shtruck 'em all up in her head.

An' I thought if my Biddy was there
That Pat had better go too,
Or some rooster 'll be foolin' around her,
Which would be a swate how-do-ye-do.
So I paid him a quarter and went—
An' when I got most to the door
I heard such a squawkin an' crowin'
As I niver had dreamt uv before.

An' I thought to meself that Washburn
An' Kingsb'ry, an' Jose, an' some more
Ould cocks had got in there together
An' were shtandin' around on the floor,
An' were crowin' because they were thinkin'
To divvy swate Lizzy'd consint,
Or else that the Ogdin's bug railroad
Had begun to pay that tin per cint.

But I soon found that I was mistakin,
For not one of those chaps did I see
But coops and cages were shtandin'
Around there as thick as could be.
Ould men, an' women, an' children,
An' young chaps an' swate pretty girls,
With their dresses so tasty and pretty,
An' their hair all hangin' in curls,

Were walkin' around and lookin'
At the birds as they cackled and crew,
An' they talked, an' laughed an' giggled
Till I thought I would never get through.
But I could 'nt see nothin' of Biddy,
Though I looked the hall twenty times o'er,
Till I axed a big man had he seen her,
That was shtandin' around by the door.

Sez he, "Let me see, was she entered?"
"Uv course she was entered," sez I,
"An' if you don't tell where to find her
I'll put a black cloud round yer eye."
Then sez he, "Was she a Black Spanish,
Or a Buff Cochon, haythen Chinese,
Or a Leghorn, or Brahma, or Dorking,
Or a game cock, or what might she be?"

"Me Biddy a game cock, ye blaguard,"
Sez I, growin' wrathy, "bad luck
To yerself; why me Biddy
Is jist one dear, swate little duck."
"Oh, a duck," says he; "is she an Eider,
Or a Muscovy, Aylesbury or Rouen,"—
With that I jist got so wrathy
That I did 'nt know what I was doin',

An' I towld him, sez I, "By the powers
Of mud, if ye don't shtop your chaff
I'll give ye a tip wid my shtick here
That will make ye do somethin' but laugh.
Think me Biddy's a hin, ye ould blaguard?
Me Biddy—the colleen I love.
I'd have ye jist know she's a darlint,
A beautiful, swate little dove."

"Oh, a dove," said he; "is she a Pouter,
Or Fantail—" he never said more,
For I basted him wid me shillalah,
An' laid him out flat on the floor.
An' I left in a mighty big hurry
For me home down in Fore Shreet, an there
I found all the children in bed,
An' Biddy—aslape in the chair.—Exchange.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

MEATY.—Our readers who are conversant with the rhapsodical and unique "poetical" style of the eccentric writer, Walt Whitman, will hugely enjoy the capital hits embodied in the "Song the Brahma Sings," on page 420 of our *Journal* this week. This travestie is full of "points," and it will amuse our readers immensely, who can appreciate this "pome" of original heterogeneous, comical metres.

SWINE AND POULTRY JOURNAL.—We have received a four-page prospectus of a journal to be issued in July by our friend, C. J. Ward, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It seems to us a happy combination of subjects. Both interests are very large in the Northwest and West. This journal is destined to do much good for the fancy, as we are sure it will make many converts. Swine breeders, who have never been fanciers, will subscribe for it, and as a matter of course read the poultry department and become fanciers. We see no reason why the above journal should not be a success. It has our best wishes.

Mr. R. W. SHIPMAN writes, that, after considerable experience with cholera among his fowls, which carried off large numbers, he concludes that prevention is better than cure. *Wheat* he finds a surer corrective and promoter of a healthy digestion, as a change in food, than any other remedy, but, at the same time, green food may be dispensed with.

WE would call the attention of all interested in the New Standard and American Poultry Association to a letter, under the head of correspondence, received from Mr. Philander Williams, after our forms were made up for the press. It will be found to fully explain the call of the President for the meeting on the coming 22d day of July, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. We hope the attendance will be large.

WE are informed that the Zoological Gardens, of this city, will be opened to the public on the 1st of July. The gardens are in good order, and an excellent collection of animals and birds are on hand and many more are on the way from the Pacific coast, which were furnished by their agent in Australia and the East India Islands.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CARRIER.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

(Continued from page 407.)

sist strongly upon this, for the fact that too many persons are drifting into pigeon keeping with the expectation of accomplishing great things from numberless strains, who, later on, become disgusted by finding their birds degenerating upon their hands, and who are therefore disposed to give up the fancy, and censure fanciers for disappointments that are ascribable to their own ignorance.

This is peculiarly the case with the high fancy birds, Almonds, Pouters, Carriers, and Barbs, and no matter how perfect the individual birds (furnished by the dealer) may be, their young will not be so good as themselves until a strain is established and carefully guarded.

The Carrier should be a large bird; large in body, large in limb, and large in presence; a bird with style, of the quality noble. Not a bird deformed by an immense beak or distorted wattle, but a bird of proportions. Who cares for a long hook piercing a wrinkled bunch of excrescence, attached by a short neck to a runtish body? Wring off such heads and feed the bodies to the dogs, and rid the earth at once of two-thirds of the *Carriers* now encumbering it. We want the blooded style, the thoroughbred, not the lunk head, with its heavy Flanders look. Let the runt retain that; it is bred for the pot and deserves all the weight that can be attached to it. Who of us would choose a woman whose ankles were beef to the heel? Not one; and we should be as well educated on the symmetry of Carriers.

The body of the Carrier should be large, broad across the shoulders, the muscles prominent and firm; the feathering should be hard as that of the game fowl; the bow of the wing must be prominent, the flights long and smooth with a wide stretch, say thirty-five inches, and should lap above the tail; the leg must look large in proportion to the body, the bird standing high; the feet must be red, the toes long and well spread; the neck long and thin, closely covered by small hard feathers; the head is of itself a study, most of the properties are claimed to lie there, and so much attention has been devoted to it that the equally valuable size, shape, and style have almost ceased to exist. The result is that any dumpy mass of feathers with a fungus, and a hook at one end is called a Carrier, and takes rank by reason of the length of its hook. To my mind this is a very great mistake, and a large, firm, roachy bird, with a bold, fearless style, should always take precedence of a dump, no matter if there is a difference of a sixteenth of an inch in beaks or wattle.

The properties of the head lie in the beak, wattle, eye, and skull. Much attention has always been paid to the beak, and there are many persons who are called beak fanciers, because they set more store by that point than any

other. Their object is to attain a long, straight, and thick beak, and they will sacrifice everything else to accomplish the purpose.

I have tried a number of experiments on beaks, and have come to the conclusion that the least done artificially to increase the length the better. One thing, however, is very important, the young birds should be fed by the old ones, that is the old Carriers, for no other variety has mouths large enough to feed the young without compressing the soft, cartilaginous bones of the beak, and interfering with its growth. This is a very simple thing, but, to any observer, it is very suggestive, for not even dragoons can feed young Carriers satisfactorily.

The beak must be long and straight; for crookedness, even of the slightest, is a disheartening eyesore; crookedness either lateral or downward. The curve downwards is very obnoxious, and some of the Roman-nosed birds look more like voracious vermin than "kings of pigeons."

Thickness is necessary to preserve the proportions of the beak and prevent its becoming spindling. The mandibles must also fit, the lower within the upper, that the bird may not be open-mouthed or distorted. The fittings of the parts of the beak is seldom perfect, by efforts to increase the length, or by the compression by the smaller beaks of feeders, a deformity consisting of a pinching in of the sides of the upper half near its point is produced and the shape of the part is destroyed. One hundred years ago an inch and a half was considered a long beak, but, in those days, more attention was given to the other properties, now the same measurement is thought useless, and from one and three-quarters to two and a quarter are the extremes which contain the average lengths. The measurement is from the tip of the beak to the centre of the eye. Very long measurements can sometimes be obtained from the Roman-nosed birds by using a tape around the curve, but it is fallacious, as honesty determines the direct line as the standard.

The wattle is a wearisome thing to wait for; it is seldom of much importance until the bird is two years old, and it continues to improve to the fourth year. I have bought a good many Carriers, of which it was said "when they get a little older the wattle would be very large." After watching three years I turned out one old bird to fly with the commons, and ten years afterwards his wattle had increased so much as to entitle him to rank with dragoons. By the way, that bird was, to my knowledge, thirteen years old, and he must have been a year old when I bought him. I also know of a Horseman that has been in the same loft nine years; pretty good specimen of longevity in pigeons. The wattle must be broad across; an English walnut, with the long diameter across the back, would be a fit illustration; broad from side to side, short from before backwards, high and tilting forwards. It looks like a cauliflower, or fungous growth, is pinkish-red in color, and hard to the touch in old birds, but like velvet in the young. When the bird is diseased, it becomes white or very dark red, the latter being the condition when the bird is gorged by overfeeding, and suffering from vertigo. When the birds are moulting, or in bad health, the wattle shrinks very much. Some fanciers desire the wattle to extend under the lower beak, but it is generally preferred that this should not be. The circumference of the wattle of the beak should be over three inches and a half.

The eye is an exceedingly important point with the Carrier. Upon it depends much of the impression the bird

makes upon his admirers. A dull, listless eye will doom the best bird in other respects. Like the same organ in man it is the sentinel of the brain, and upon its alertness depends the judgment passed of the general physical powers. Its glance should be quick, comprehensive, and confident. The color is a bright orange-red, the redder and more fiery the better. It is surrounded by a broad cere, which is of the same nature as the wattle of the beak. This cere must be smooth, regular, and of equal width all around the eye. It is exceedingly difficult to develop it perfectly at all points, and it is most apt to become thin at the posterior part of the circle, thereby winning the name of pinch-eyed. A cere the size of a silver quarter, or about an inch and a quarter in diameter is a good one.

The skull has only of late years commanded attention. At first the fanciers were indifferent whether it was short and thick, or long and narrow. Good taste, however, prevailed, and the demand is for long, narrow heads, flat on top or with a slight depression in the centre. Between the wattles of the eyes, as they appear above the head, the distance must not be over half an inch.

Carriers are of two colors, or rather of one color, black, with the adjunct color, dun, by the aid of which the deeper black is maintained in its purity, a cross being often necessary to prevent the black from becoming rusty or washed out.

Reds, whites, yellows, and blues have been bred, but they are not of much account, and have ranked little better than Horsemen or Dragoons. They occupy about the relative position that paste diamonds do to the genuine articles.

I have been in the habit of judging Carriers by the following standard: 1st, size; 2d, shape; 3d, style; 4th, color; 5th, head; 6th, eyes; 7th, beak; 8th, wattle.

I use more points than the writers recommend, and place the most neglected first, as it is now easier to obtain a good head and beak bird than one of good style and shape.

One of the latest illustrations of Carriers is published in, I think, the *Poultry Review*, of London. It is a study from life by that careful and admirable delineator of animated nature, Harrison Weir, and represents a bird bred for properties of head and beak. The pure truthfulness of the draughtsman is the most convincing proof of the degeneracy in style and bearing of the English Carrier in the place of his origin.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]

"Illinois."—We have no lop-eared rabbits on hand. A good pair will cost twenty-five dollars; young ones from five to twelve dollars, according to age. Common white rabbits are worth two dollars a pair; three dollars for a trio.

W. S.—Your squirrel was caught when too old. You had better let it go, or it will pine away and die. We cannot answer letters by mail unless accompanied by stamp.

Frank S.—Your rabbits are fed upon too much green food. If you will substitute oats for green clover we think the disease will disappear.

WHITE MICE.

WHITE mice are very beautiful little creatures, and they are so tame and gentle that they are admirably calculated for domestic pets. They may, indeed, be suffered to run about a room, and if well fed, they seldom try to escape. They may be taught to come when called; but they come to the voice of their feeder, and not to any particular name, though they may appear to come to a name, they pay no attention to that name when it is repeated by a stranger. White mice are frequently kept in a revolving cage, like those sold for squirrels; and cages are also formed for them with separate rooms, one above another, and a staircase to the upper rooms, in which the food is generally placed. This contrivance is said to keep the mice in health, and they certainly appear very fond of going up and down the stairs. White mice are generally fed with bread soaked in milk, and afterwards squeezed tolerably dry; but they are also very fond of oats, beans, and peas, which do not disagree with them if taken in moderate quantities. MRS. LOUDON.

WAR ON THE SPARROWS.

It seems to be only a question of time when the slaughter of the sparrows shall be commenced. In this city they are now recognized as little more than unmitigated nuisances. Scarcely a niche or crevice in any of the buildings but is filled with their nests, and in the immediate neighborhood of these it is far from safe to walk if the matter of cleanliness is at all considered. Besides this the object for which they were brought into this country is not attained. It was supposed that they would clear the trees of worms, but they seem to clear away everything else but worms, and drive away the birds that would clear them off. Only a few days ago a gentleman living in the first ward saw a couple of American birds come into his yard and commence to build a nest. They were peaceful little fellows, and their singing, when they did sing, was sweet music compared with the noisy squabble and chatter of the sparrows. They had not been long in the yard before the sparrows found them out and attacked them. The mother bird fought bravely, but the sparrows came by the half dozen and actually killed her, and then took noisy possession of the place. Last year this same gentleman could get no fruit from his pear trees, and it was so unusual that he knew not what to make of it. He found out a day or two ago. His wife was watching at the window and saw the sparrows in the pear trees picking off the blossoms. She called her husband, and, while he was watching, he saw one sparrow alight near a bunch of half a dozen or more blossoms, and actually pull them all off in a bunch, and fly away with them.

In speaking of these noisy and already troublesome birds, the same gentleman said that we used to have a number of blue birds and robins, and "chippies," birds that do pick the worms from the trees, and there is not now one to be found. In Germany, he said, the sparrows are such a nuisance that there are laws for killing them. In certain sections every boy, between specified years of age, is obliged to bring to the official of the borough in which he lives twelve sparrows, dead or alive, every week, and in other sections, where they are excessively numerous, the girls are obliged to do the same. The only way they can protect the grape vines in some sections of Germany is by covering them with netting to prevent the sparrows from tearing off the blossoms or ripening fruit. As for fruits they cannot raise any. Whole

fields of rye and wheat are destroyed in a short time by the sparrows. They pull it up when it is just sprouting, and carry it away. This last little practice of the sparrows has been exhibited in this city: A gentleman sowed a bed of lettuce. When it began to come up the sparrows got at it, and have pulled up nearly every sprout. It will be almost worthless.

Between their filth, their war upon the other and prettier, and far daintier birds, and their destruction of fruit and young plants, it seems not improbable that when the sparrows have increased to a few hundred thousand more in each city, and carry on their depredations accordingly, the work of ruthlessly slaughtering them will be a necessity, both for the sake of cleanliness and economy.—*Elizabeth Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

Can you or some of your many readers tell me what ails my Fantails? They lose the use of their wings. I had several troubled in this way, and have one now. Any information that will effect a cure will be thankfully received by a

YOUNG FANCIER.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: In justice to J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y., I will give the result of a sitting of eggs bought from him this season. Out of 13 Duckwing Game Eggs I got 10 very fine vigorous chicks, showing very good points. Considering the distance, season of year, and time they were on the road (3 days), I think this hard to beat.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. FRY, York, Pa.

PROVIDENCE, June 22, 1874.

MR. J. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I must say that I admire the FANCIERS' JOURNAL; it gives me great pleasure to read both sides of the "American Standard War," if carried on in a friendly and gentlemanly way. I like Mr. Burnham's answer to Mr. Athole: it is rich. I think it would sound well if all writers on this topic would be as careful what to write as he is. I think he is a gentleman. GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

The subject of "the tread" seems to be quite a perplexing question. Mr. Pyle says that if the white substance, supposed to be the tread, is attached to both ends of the yolk, the egg will hatch. I hope you examined the eggs sent you, which were laid by a hen separated from the cock from the time she commenced sitting till after she had weaned her chicks and laid several eggs. I broke and examined three of her eggs, and the white substance was plainly to be seen attached to *both ends* of the yolk. I am still of the opinion that this subject is yet involved in mystery. Possibly it may be solved, however, and, if it can be shown that my opinion is incorrect I will gladly yield the point, and thank my instructor. Frequent examinations of eggs known to be unimpregnated prove to me, beyond a doubt, that the supposed tread is produced, in the formation of the egg, by the hen alone.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you, or some of the readers of your valuable paper, be kind enough to inform me what variety of pigeons are the best to keep in the city. I have a place on the roof of the house to keep them in, and will allow them to fly all the time.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. K.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1874

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to see by an article in your last issue, signed B., that there is *one* that does not understand the call for the meeting, July 22d, in New York, of the American Poultry Association.

It seems to me if one will read carefully the call addressed to the chairman of the Executive Committee when we say: "We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal*, the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to."


The President then says, "In accordance with the above request," &c., there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee, &c. Now, I would ask, what the Committee meet for? It seems to me perfectly plain that they meet to hear "anyone who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or present their communications, when they would be properly listened to." How in the world anyone can misunderstand the above I for one cannot see.


PHILANDER WILLIAMS.


TAUNTON, MASS., June 26, 1873.


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
IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 People who believe the current stories about intelligent dogs, will read with pleasure that a lost dog in Norfolk, having seen his master's advertisement in a local paper, promptly went home.

 **CHICKEN DISEASE.**—A fatal disease is reported as having broken out among the fowls in parts of Camden and Burlington counties, resembling chicken cholera. Many farmers have been quite heavy losers recently by it.

 It is claimed on authority that Dr. Steinberger recently captured in the Navigator Islands, a live Dodo, a bird supposed to be extinct for centuries. It was the Dodo-pigeon which the Doctor secured, so called on account of its resemblance in some respects to the genuine Dodo.

 A menagerie exhibitor says lions range in value, from \$1500 to \$4000, and live from eight to twenty years. The next most valuable animal is the Bengal tiger, which lives from fifteen to eighteen years. African elephants range from \$800 to 4000, and live to three score years. Camels and llamas are worth about \$1200.

 According to a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses, consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged results, it may, perhaps, be applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the faces and hands of tourists and sportsmen when passing through woods or meadows.

 A large black humpback whale, about forty feet in length, and thirty feet in central circumference, ascended the Raritan river on Thursday, the 21st ult., and ran on the shoals about two miles above Perth Amboy, where the receding tide left him high and dry. In his efforts to get afloat, the whale lashed the water furiously with his tail and flippers, attracting the attention of a number of men employed in the surrounding fields, who attacked him with guns and axes, without, however, producing much effect. Sharp iron rods were then procured, with which the sides of the whale were punched, and he bled slowly to death.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass.—Circular and price list, illustrated. Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins.

HENRY C. CARTER, 720 Broadway, N. Y.—Circular. Madame De Lina's Vermin Eradicator.

CHARLES L. SPAULDING, Hudson, N. H., Elmwood Poultry Yards.—Card. Brown Leghorns.

WM. FITZHUGH MILLER, Geneva, N. Y., Lochland Poultry Yards.—Card. Brahmas, Cochins, Houdans, and Games.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Arlington, Mass.—Card. Breeder of Light Brahmas, White-faced Black Spanish, and Silver Laced Sebright Bantams.

DUNCAN MCR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.—Circular. Several varieties fancy fowls and eggs, including Hamburgs, Spanish, and Game Bantams.

A. D. COLEGROVE, Corry, Erie County, Pa.—Descriptive circular and price list. Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

R. Y. FAIRSERVICE, East Newark, N. J.—Card. Light and Dark Brahmas.

GEO. E. PEER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—List of fancy pigeons.

G. M. SPARBECK, Cranesville, N. Y.—Card. Breeder of choice fowls, turkeys, fancy pigeons, and Berkshire pigs.

S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.—Card. Choice fancy poultry and non-sitting fowls a specialty.

W. S. WEYMOUTH, Melrose, Mass.—Card. Breeder of fancy fowls.

JNO. H. CHASE, Newport, R. I.—Circular and price list. Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, Polands, Leghorns, Games, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese, &c.

E. J. WORST, Ashland, Ohio.—Illustrated circular. Breeder of all the leading varieties of pure bred poultry. An attractive sheet.

A. C. HUNSEBERGER, Portland, Pa.—Circular. Continental Poultry Powder, a sure preventive and cure for diseases of fowls.

ELIJAH LOY, East Meriden, Conn.—Breeder of superior White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, &c.

H. M. MINIER, Minier P. O., Tazewell County, Ill.—Pure bred fowls—Light Brahmas, three pens Golden Laced Sebright Bantams, Rouen Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and fancy pigeons.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Worcester, Mass.—Card and price list. Thoroughbred Game Bantams, twelve varieties; also, Lop-eared Rabbits, &c.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmelee, Sec'y.
Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.
Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

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WANTED.—Mandarin, East Indian, White Crested, or White Muscovy Ducks; White Holland, Buff, or Narragansett Turkeys; China, African, or Egyptian Geese, in exchange for Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White or Brown Leghorns. Must be first-class birds, and to be delivered on or before September 1. Give age, weight, pedigree, and price.
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WANTED.—In exchange for a pair of White Angora Rabbits, buck and doe, one good broken colored Lop-eared doe.
J. DAWSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

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WANTED.—To exchange one pair Dark Brahmas for White Calcutta Fantail Pigeons.
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WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,
A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:
In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.
W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

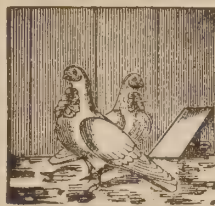
E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

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Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9, 1874.

No. 28.

THE NEW STANDARD QUESTION UNSETTLED.

SOMETHING ABOUT MILITARY TACTICS ALSO.

MR. EDITOR:

W. M. W. says, "I am tired of seeing so much of the valuable space taken up in the discussion of this question, which might be continued all summer and then be just as far off as at the commencement." Now, I would gently hint to this correspondent, that though he may be tired of it, there are those who are not—in fact, there is a heavy reinforcement of fanciers who are marching to the front, and who will be drawn up in line of battle against this so-called standard abortion—this "one dollar," miserable apology; and, who will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Again he says: "I have been in the military service, and we have had tactics from Scott, Hardee, Cameron, &c., and military men could always find faults in them, and it will be just the same if you get up another standard now."

I would here remark that I also had the honor of carrying a musket and knapsack during a portion of the "late unpleasantness." I was drilled according to the instructions of these several authorities, and have read their works, but have failed to discover that either of these gentlemen object to Light Brahmas having feathers on the middle toe, and you cannot find it in their books.

He says: "Mr. Burnham thinks the standard ought to be the same for the light and dark. I think the new standard is nearer right, and I will tell you why. There is a difference between them besides the color. If Mr. Burnham breeds them now, he may have two strains that are alike as to shape and form. Mine are not. I think the two differ very nearly as much as the Cochins and Brahmas do."

Here, again, I beg leave to differ with W. M. W. on this point. I think the standard ought to be just *the same* in regard to style, form, and carriage, of both light and dark, and in defence of my position, will quote a line from the accepted authority of Mr. Wright, who, in the newly revised third edition of the *Brahma Fowl*, page 68, says: "*In shape, style, and carriage, the dark and light varieties should be precisely similar.*"

I believe that the majority of the gentlemen who discussed the merits of the question at Buffalo, were emphatically in favor of it, but were compelled to submit because of the stubbornness of a portion of the Committee (but for the benefit of W. M. W. I will here say that neither Scott, Hardee, nor any of these military gentlemen were among them). Again he says: "I do not propose to enter into this discussion, but I want to say something in regard to Brahmas." This portion of his article reminds me of an old lady I once knew, who used to preface her remarks with this stereotyped expression peculiar to herself: "Now, I do not want to say anything, but do let me talk." I would say to W. M. W., that if he wishes to avoid getting into a discussion, he should not write about that which concerns others

as well as himself. Further on he says: "I have had about fifty Light Brahmas hatched out this year, and nearly every one has been feathered down the leg to the tips of the outer toes, but no feathers on the middle toe. This I think is natural also; and this difference I think is the reason why the new standard was made as it is, in regard to the leg." Judging from this, Mr. W. M. W.'s Light Brahmas do not all have feathers on the *outside toes even*. No wonder he thinks the new standard right, if *he* has not got feathers on the outside toes. He will indeed have a serious time before he can get any on the middle toes. What are considered good Light Brahmas in Philadelphia and vicinity, have more or less feathers on the middle toes; and I venture the assertion—all opinions to the contrary notwithstanding—that there is not a strain of good Light Brahmas in the United States whose best blood cannot be traced to Philadelphia. Now, in regard to leg feathering, I will quote again from Wright, on page 77, chapter 3d of the *Brahma Fowl*, third and revised edition. He says: "The shank ought to be short, and as well feathered as possible, so the bird be bred honestly without showing vulture hock. Both the outer and middle toes should be feathered." I think Mr. Wright's head is level on leg and toe feathering at least.

One more quotation from Mr. W. M. W. and I have done. He says: "I think we had better let well enough alone for awhile. If you get up another standard you will have a division and two standards, and then we shall be worse off than we are now." Can't see it, Mr. W. M. W. We do not want Light Brahmas that have no feathers on their toes; neither do we want them "all over the color of milk, with some little fixing about the neck and tail." We do not want any arbitrary rules for governing judges at our shows; in short, we do not want this standard at "one dollar," nor at any price. We want a better one, and we will have it if we have to call into our service the "military men" of whom you speak. Respectfully yours,

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., June 22d, 1874.

W. E. FLOWER.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: There has appeared in the *Fanciers' Journal* several articles against the New Standard, which, by the way, were not worth answering; but the one written by A. M. Halsted, and published May 7 (No. 19), is one calculated to mislead your readers, for it is a falsehood from one end to the other. His opinion of the Convention I care but little for, but he says: "I must enter my protest as Chairman of the Committee on Black Spanish, against the select committee's work. In our report (*of which I have the minutes*), we did not describe the Black Spanish hen as black, with reddish metallic lustre on the back and wings." Now I have the *original* report of the committee, written by Halsted, and signed A. M. Halsted, Edward B. Smith, I. K. Felch. It reads thus:

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 16, 1874.

To the Convention for the Revision of the Standard of Excellence.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Black Spanish would respectfully report, that they find it unnecessary to alter the general description except in the carriage of the cock, which we recommend to read "*Carriage bold and upright*."

The disqualifications also we would recommend to be left unchanged. In the scale of points, however, we would present the following, instead of that now in use.

POINTS IN SPANISH FOWLS.			
Size,	10	Thighs, legs, and feet,	5
Comb,	10	Tail,	5
Face,	15	Symmetry,	15
Ear lobe,	10	Condition,	15
Breast, depth and breadth,	10		
Wings,	5		100
Respectfully submitted,			
A. M. HALSTED,			
EDWARD B. SMITH,			
I. K. FELCH.			

Now, the New Standard reads just as the committee ordered it to read ; it read in the Old Standard, "*Carriage upright and striking*;" it was changed to "*Carriage bold and upright*." The scale of points in the old standard were :

Comb,	10	Symmetry,	15
Face,	20	Condition of plumage,	10
Ear lobe,	20	Size,	10
Purity of white face and ear lobe,	15		100

It was changed to the points as in the above report, so it will be seen that if Mr. Halsted has the minutes of the committee, he has caused to be published a *downright falsehood*. He goes on to say that he is not going to enter protests for the other committees, but will note a few errors; see 31, last line, "*hardiness*" of plumage, instead of "*hardness*;" it is "*hardiness*" in the report of the committee, in Mr. P. W. Hudson's handwriting, and so on with *every one* of the "*glaring errors*," as he calls them; they are just as the committees wrote them, and the convention passed them. In another place he says that in justice to two members of the Publishing Committee, Messrs. Estes and Wade, I will state that neither of them even compared this edition with the minutes, and that the publication of their names was unauthorized by them, which is another falsehood. Mr. Wade took the autographs and had them engraved *himself*, and there was a copy of the standard sent to both of these gentlemen before it was published, and I have letters from them acknowledging that it was correct as far as they could see; and when he says "*that the New Standard was copied from the old Hartford edition, he is false, and I can prove it*;" and every time he advertised his edition of the standard of 1871 as "*the only correct one*," he tells that which is not true, for he went through that just as he has his article in No. 19, and added here, and took out there, so that it was not like the minutes of the New York Convention, and I can prove that by letters in my possession from Mr. G. H. Leavitt, Secretary of the Convention.

I will not occupy any more of your valuable space, and will close by simply saying that whoever knows A. M. Halsted's *Fowl* life, will not let his articles make a very heavy impression on them.

HARTFORD, May 13, 1874. WM. H. LOCKWOOD.

[The above assertion seeming altogether too harsh for our columns, we drew our pen through the lines which we considered especially objectionable and forwarded it to Mr. Halsted, who returned it, requesting us to print it verbatim, and whose answer may be expected next week.

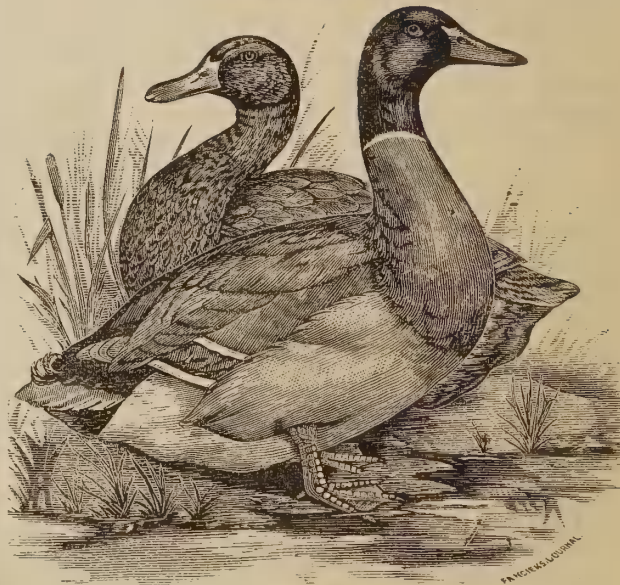
Mr. Lockwood makes statements above in reference to

myself, which seems to call for an explanation; he says, "Mr. Wade took the autographs and had them engraved himself, and there was a copy (proof?) of the Standard sent to both of these gentlemen before it was published, and I have letters from them acknowledging that it was correct as far as they could see." I can only speak for myself in this matter. Mr. L. sent me a proof of the New Standard but no copy; I wrote Mr. L. that unless I compared the *proof* with the *copy* I would not consent for my name to be used as a member of the publishing committee. Mr. L. answered by next mail, in not a very pleasant mood, saying, that they had a first-class proof-reader and he did not see why I should object, as it would take so long to send proof and copy to all of the publishing committee. I then sent back the proof, corrected as far as I could see; saying, that if he would have the proof carefully read and corrected, I would allow my name to be used. Being very busy at the time and hurried by Mr. L., who I believe requested the return of the proof the following day, therefore I did not give it the thought I otherwise should, or I could not have allowed my name to be used under the circumstances.—ED.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE ROUEN DUCK.



As its name suggests, this celebrated breed is supposed to have originated in Rouen, France, where they are still said to be found in considerable numbers in the market-places, though we have not sufficient evidence that this is their native home. In appearance they are nearly the same as the Mallard or Wild Duck, especially in color of plumage, though the breast of the domesticated male bird differs in shade, it being of a deeper claret. The same birds have also grown to larger proportions and less elegant shape. For a long

time they were considered quite inferior to the Aylesbury variety, especially in weight; but of late are fully equal, if not superior to the latter, and at the English shows they have carried off the palm in nearly every instance where weight is the chief end desired; yet for market purposes, though their flesh is very delicate in flavor, they are not so desirable for early demands, as they do not come to maturity so soon. For exhibition purposes the Drake should have a yellow bill with a greenish tinge; without which it would be objectionable. The shape should be as shown in the cut, it being comparatively long, broad and straight, and rather longer than that of the female. The head is a rich green and purplish shade, extending down the neck to the collar or ring of pure white which nearly encircles it. The under parts of the body are of a fine silver-gray, extending under the tail, where pure white is considered objectionable. The back is of a rich greenish-black, extending to the tail, the curls which distinguish it from the female sex being dark-green. The wings are grayish-brown, having a band across them which should be of a bright and perfect blue, edged on both sides with white. The flights are gray and brown; a white flight feather being very objectionable. The legs a deep orange. The appearance is noble and commanding, and the whole make-up is that of a beautifully perfect bird. The general color of the female is a ground of brown, pencilled with a darker shade of the same on the breast. It almost amounts to black pencilling, which should be very distinct. The head should have two distinct lines on each side, extending down to the darker part of the neck, which is essential to perfection. The bill, though of orange color, is splashed with markings of a dark color, nearly black, which, during the laying season, changes to a dull brown, which nearly covers it. The legs are of a duller tinge of orange than those of the drake, which are clear. The wing has, like his, a ribbon mark. The pair for "showing" may reach a weight of 22 pounds, but in such cases the other features, coloring, marking, brilliancy, &c., would generally be found deteriorated, and in this country objectionable in respect to any but third-class prizes. As a rule the eggs are smaller than those of the Aylesburys, but of the same variable shades; yet the size of the eggs may not be compared to the size of the bird. The larger birds frequently lay the smaller eggs. For breeding purposes look more to shape and perfection of markings than to weight, being especially careful to reject those having malformation of wing, unless they come from well-known, pure, and generally reliable breeding stock. The Rouen drake puts on a summer dress like that of the duck, when the curl in his tail is to a novice the chief distinction of sex.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 1.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

In the chapter upon "Poultry Exhibitions and Show Fowls," in G. P. Burnham's "*New Poultry Book*," issued in 1871 (and now published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston), I have recently read the following—which I extract from pp. 142, 143, 144, of that very creditable and

interesting work, which your recent worried correspondent, a Mr. Athole, of New York, most unjustly decries, in *my* opinion; and whose late offensive letter in your columns (which I was sorry to see *you* publish), first called my attention to Mr. Burnham's really excellent last issued volume. In those pages Mr. Burnham writes thus:

"The emulation incited through the establishment of these poultry associations and their annual or semi-annual exhibitions, is altogether commendable. They bring together the best stock, side by side, and the society-principle keeps the breeders in friendly communication with each other (or *ought* to do so), whereby they may readily compare notes, and excel their neighbors if possible, from year to year. The prices maintained at these shows for *good* fowls are kept up to paying limits; and those who expend their money, time, and brains upon this kind of undertaking, are thus enabled to obtain remunerative returns for their investments and their labors towards improving the general poultry stock of the country; since *successful* contributors are now required to bring the quality of their birds up to a high mark—to win.

"The breeding of good stock is in consequence reduced to a very fine point, with *some* fanciers among us. I have noticed recent accounts of one elaborate raiser of *Brahmas*, who has elevated it to the 'pedigree' system—Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick. His birds have been successful in the show-room, and are noted for good size, color, &c.

"This nicety in the *genealogy* of poultry, may answer to amuse the enthusiastic fancier who indulges in its observance, and it may prove sufficiently interesting to him to pursue its ramifications, and attend to the records it involves. But its *utility* is, in our humble judgment, altogether equivocal, in a general way. Still, for original breeding stock, such birds as the brothers Felch produce, and offer 'with a pedigree,' may be desirable to certain purchasers.

"For ourselves, however, we agree with the editor of the *N. Y. Bulletin* that 'the fowls must stand or fall upon their individual merits when they come into the ring.' And, though this furnishing of 'a pedigree' for *poultry* (!) which no one cares to dispute, or inquire into, may serve the purpose of such ticketed stock, it is of no mortal use, certainly, to the general purchaser. The fowl bought is either a good or an indifferent one, and a *paper record* of his (nominal) ancestry surely makes him no better—no worse. Yet this 'hobby' of the Messrs. Felch has proved no disadvantage to *them*, probably."

Thus much from "Burnham's New Poultry Book," in 1871, about the "poultry pedigree" nonsense. Well may this pleasant and pungent writer exclaim, as he does upon another page, in this same readable volume, that "the matter of the *standard*, too, is brought down to a pretty fine point, already, on this side of the Atlantic; and we respectfully suggest that this refining process may be easily 'run into the ground.'" In which connection I quote from Lewis Wright's first number of his new London *Fanciers' Gazette*, started a few weeks since, this paragraph: "An American monthly poultry paper for March announces a *poultry* pedigree book. It will no doubt *pay the projectors*, each entry being charged twenty-five cents, and this notion being *just consonant* with (some) present American ideas on the subject of poultry. The promoters probably understood this. No doubt a couple of thousand dollars will thus be readily paid (thrown away) in this way, about which time it will be discovered that 'pedigrees' of fowls are no good."

Thus, though I notice that Mr. Burnham and Mr. Lewis Wright have at present (through the poultry press, and Wright's two recently published books), a little 'onpleasant' difference, which B. so far seems, to my view, decidedly to have the best of, in *that* controversy, yet these two notable writers, Mr. B., in 1871, and Mr. W., in 1874, very closely agree about this silly "fowl pedigree" business; which n

few parties have undertaken of late to establish—for the amusement of the older heads, and the gulling of newer hands in the poultry fancy. But I must not trench upon the errors of past days. Somebody has recently said in your paper, or some other good poultry journal, "there is no humbug in the chicken trade, *nowadays*." And I am glad to learn this. (?)

The object of this, my first paper, now written for the *Fanciers' Journal*, is to simply *open* the general subject which the title to my article above indicates, or points at; and which, by your leave, I will, from week to week, continue briefly. I make no doubt these short papers will amuse and interest the fancy generally, and do good, I hope—as I intend they shall—without giving offence to any one, since they will be of a *general*, and not of a *personal* character; which latter form of discussion is neither polite, interesting, profitable, nor necessary in this enlightened day.

But I have bred poultry fifteen years, or more. I have read every author that has written books on this entertaining subject—from Columella, Reaumer, Jacque, down to Tegetmeier, Burnham, and Wright—and I am intimately acquainted (as you know) with all the minutiae of the fancy in America thoroughly. I shall, therefore, be able to make myself readable, no doubt. I only ask that these papers be accepted for their actual value; and, in my next, I will consider some points which a New England correspondent of another paper has recently broached, in connection with the subject that is embodied in the *heading* of this series of contributions.

NEW YORK, 1874.

HOW FOWLS ARE MADE TO PAY.

ONE of our contemporaries lately recommended farmers to be more economical; to buy no more broadcloths for themselves, no more silks for their wives, no more ribbons for their daughters. We join in recommending economy; but by economy we mean good management—the making the most of what we have; not parsimony, the denying the comforts or elegancies of life. The department in which, we venture to say, with all due submission, more economy might be exercised, or in other words, better management might be displayed, is the breeding and rearing of fowls, and with this object in view, we subjoin some advice from a book published in London a short time ago. It is entitled, "How the French Make Fowls Pay," and is an answer to the question how France, the land of omelettes and fricasees, could export to England every year six hundred millions of eggs and thousands of tons of poultry.

The secret of the success of the French lies in early hatching, good feeding, and early killing, and a good choice of stock.

For table purposes the Brahmas, or Brahmas crossed with Dorkings, are recommended; for egg-laying none can in quantity or quality surpass the Hamburg. The French Houdans possess the desirable merit of fattening quickly; the Spanish are good summer layers; the Cochins and Brahmas good winter layers. For general purposes the breeds to be commended are Brahmas, Houdans, and Hamburgs.

We think that less depends upon the breeds chosen to stock the fowl house than on the treatment the fowls receive. One great object to be kept in view is to have eggs in winter, when the price is high. To promote winter laying a morning and evening meal should be given. Buckwheat is

very good; it contains a spirit, and is therefore stimulating; the mid-day meal should be of cooked vegetable and animal food. One of the most successful egg-raisers we ever knew used to stir up all his fowls and give them a hot meal the last thing before he went to bed. To insure winter laying the hens must be kept warm. Liberal feeding will be lost labor unless the fowls are well housed; extra warmth both inwardly and outwardly is required in winter to make up for the carbon which then goes to supply the frame with heat; therefore, while in spring and summer the hens can be allowed to run around and forage for themselves, in winter warmth and stimulating food must be supplied.

Always keep the stock young, and hatch early. Pullets hatched in March or early in April, if well fed, will begin to lay in six months, and lay all through the winter, if well housed. A pullet from beginning to lay should give 190 eggs in the next twelve months; before moulting time she ought to be fattened for a fortnight, and will weigh in the market 4½ pounds. Never keep old fowls; they eat as much as young ones, do not lay as well, and are a great deal tougher. The earlier chickens are hatched the better they thrive; they get over their moult in warm weather, and have the summer to mature them. The male fowls should be killed at four months; they do not improve in winter, and at nine months old will not pay for their keep. It is advisable to hatch more roosters than pullets. The way to know the eggs which will produce this sex is as old as our Roman friend Columella; choose eggs with pointed ends, having the air cavity at the apex at the blunt ends and not towards the side.—*Inter-Ocean*.

A PLUCKY HEN.

WE want a new *Henriade*. The heroine—or as Charles Lamb would have mildly corrected us, the sheroine—is a hen who made herself famous in the Mill River flood. She has put out of joint—to employ the slang of the nursery—the noses of two persons hitherto famous, Archimedes, and the hen that insisted on laying her daily egg on the best bed in Mr. Beecher's farm-house. Everybody has heard how Archimedes sat and brooded on his mathematical conundrums in the very midst of the hurly-burly of Syracuse siege, and how the hatch and disclose of his abstraction did prove some danger to him in the shape of a cracked crown. We would repeat the story of Mr. Beecher's hen, if the poet-preacher had not already told it in his own inimitably delightful way. We believe it originally came in as an episode in a sermon of his, "On the Perseverance of the Saints." But our Mill River hen set a larger example than did this tempestuous creature, and in a nobler way. We know few details of her history. Biddy, we suppose, was her name, and America her nation; Williamsburg was her dwelling-place; and, as the sequel will show, presence of mind was her salvation. She had laid seventeen eggs in a barrel, and, having done her level best in that line, she was sitting on them when the mill dam burst. In spite of her teeth the flood bore her along with the awful wreck; with houses and barns, trees and fences, and the bodies of men and beasts. But this steadfast creature never stirred. She knew that Massachusetts expected every hen to do her duty. She was clear grit. So long as her barrel kept out of water she would be hanged if she would drown. No one of her sex ever had such confidence in hoops. "Sink or swim," she

cried, "survive or perish, I don't give up the ship." What outsiders were doing was none of her business; she was too busy keeping the beams out of her own eye to look after the motes in the eyes of other people. What thoughts may have passed through her mind? Perhaps she whistled as she went for want of thought. Who knows? How her mother's heart trembled! "What!" she cried, "must I lose all my chickens by that dam—?" If she could have sung, no doubt she would have clucked to herself some ancient lay. Until the barrel was stove she would not deny to herself the comfort of a stove.

"Give me but what that bar'l-hoop bound,
Take all the rest the sun goes round."

Or something else appropriate. Our hen was carried five miles. At length the Fates, snubbed and disappointed, beat the barrel ashore and left it high and dry. What did the hen do? Did she jump out and crow, and cackle over her ride like a man? Did she scratch off a letter to Barnum offering to show herself? No! She just went on minding her own business, and, in due time, she hatched out every one of her seventeen eggs. Oh, fowl most fair! How meekly didst thou bear thy yoke! Many hens have done excellently, but thou excellest them all.

Ex.

DOCTORING FOWLS.

ABOUT this season of the year a general complaint is prevalent of sick or diseased fowls. Cholera in some portions of the country seems to make annual depredations, and diarrhoea, &c., &c., depopulate, to a sad extent, the flocks of many fanciers. Doubtless many valuable fowls "might have been" permitted to still live had they been "doctored" with more discretion, and a little less medicine. Cholera in some instances is perhaps brought on by feeding *bad* corn. Much of the corn that is offered in market has many grains with the germ black. Such corn comes from a cob more or less mildewed, and necessarily will affect flocks fed upon it. Other cases of this disease are evidently originated by the fowls too freely partaking of green food *other* than grass. In this portion of the country, cholera appears in the "hot" season. In slow digesting food, unless perfectly good, there is more or less danger of decomposition taking place before digestion. I am rather inclined to think want of sufficient care and forethought in feeding has been the cause of many cases of cholera. It is too often considered that "*anything is good enough for the chickens.*" *The very best food is the cheapest always.*

In "doctoring," many give the medicine they judge the case requires, and let them run as usual. Prescriptions nor medicines will not avail much unless given properly, and in all cases the fowl should be cooped or shut up alone; by doing this the diet of the patient is entirely at your control. Dosing with medicine, and then allowing them to run at large, is like calling a youngster (who is suffering with a green apple grumbling ache) in from the orchard, and giving him a "dose" for it, and then let him find his way back for more. Do not doctor blindly, but try and discover what is the matter, and then wait long enough for the medicine to act before you give something else.

A gentleman of our acquaintance once had a sick Light Brahma; he gave her a dose of sweet oil; castor oil; some tincture of iron; red pepper tea; teaspoonful of ale, one of coal oil, and one of alum water—all in one forenoon; but you must know she was *very* sick—"and yet that hen was not

happy," but was *contrary* enough to up and die. He remarked he "could not imagine what ailed her, but if she had only had the diarrhoea, I know I could have cured her." His remark reminded me of an old time doctor who was called to see an ill child, and, after pulse-feeling and numerous questions, raising his spectacles, said he could not tell *exactly* what was the matter with the child, but that he could give it some medicine that would throw it into fits. He "*was death on fits.*" We have known some very severe cases of cholera cured, by giving a teaspoonful of saturated solution of alum water and paregoric (equal quantities of each mixed) three times a day; and feeding on bread soaked in milk (boiled). Plenty of fresh water, and occasionally mixing flour of sulphur with the feed (once in three or four weeks), is better than remedies which will be subsequently needed, if the above is not observed. Notice your fowls every feeding time, and if one appears droopy or unwell, remove it at once, and in nine cases out of ten, a change of diet, and rest from being worried by the others, is all the medicine it will require. The above ground may have been gone over before, but there are so many new ones just beginning to fancy blooded fowls, that I conclude to some, at least, this hastily written article will not be amiss.

G. O. BROWN.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

CONCERNING TAILS.

WHY should the tail of the Leghorn, of whatever variety, be a "squirrel tail?" This fashion seems to have been set in Connecticut within the past few years. It was not required by the standard, and, to my eye, is neither as pretty nor as appropriate, as the tail the standard calls for, viz.: "Large and full, carried very upright; sickle feathers long and well curved" (Am Standard of Excellence, 1873). I think there is quite a difference between an upright, even though it be "very upright," and a squirrel tail. In the latter, the sickle feathers stand forward, in some instances nearly or quite reaching the head, with almost or indeed no curve at all. I cannot see the advantage of breeding this style of tail. To my notion, the best Leghorns I have seen were not thus bred, and the best illustrations I have seen certainly did not represent them with squirrel tails. There may be some reason for breeding them in this way, but I fail, as yet, to see it. If it be simply a matter of fancy, let it be so understood; tastes differ, and I prefer the standard to the squirrel tail.

The squirrel tail gives the appearance of too light and sharp a rump; it suggests too much of "peakedness" in the hinder part of the fowl. It moreover suggests too much friskiness and instability of character. A cock with a tail like this strutting about a yard is the very embodiment of a "swell." It takes all the gravity and dignity from a fowl to put that sort of a tail on him. I claim that we should not violate the principles of correct taste in these small matters. If I were to have a choice of two cocks, equal in other respects, one having a large full tail, well spread, with long, well arched sickle feathers, and the other a squirrel tail of the most extreme kind, I should take the former, and I think that would be the choice of the majority. If the breeding of the squirrel tail is nothing but a mere whim, it should be discouraged, as it detracts from the appearance and character of one of our most beautiful and useful breeds. If those who breed them with the frisky tail have any good reason for doing so, will they be good enough to state them for the information of a

LEGHORN BREEDER.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., June 27, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"BRAHMA-POOTRAS," OR "BRAHMAS."

In a recent number, your correspondent "F. R. W." cites a long article from Lewis Wright's Poultry Book about the "origin of the Brahma-Pootras," and this *name*. The personal strictures in that lengthy extract upon Mr. Burnham, I think are highly prejudiced, as well as unwarranted, and are *not* in Mr. Wright's usual clever vein. Your own remarks (accompanying "F. R. W.'s" article) seem to point to the fact that *Pennsylvania*, and not Connecticut, is entitled to the honor of *originating* the stock, which was subsequently bred by Mr. Burnham in Massachusetts, from which come the so-called "Brahmas" of late years. I think there is no doubt of this—and I was confirmed in this opinion many years ago, from the following important facts, but *partially* stated in your editorial alluded to; which may easily be verified by referring to the original and still existing authorities, from which I quote.

Dr. Bennett's *first* edition of his "Poultry Book" was published in Boston, in 1850. A second edition came out (with appendix) in 1851, as you say. In *both* editions of his work appear very good illustrations, on separate pages, "drawn from life in 1849, by Durivage," of Mr. Burnham's *Gray Shanghais* (as he called them), but there called "Chittagongs" by Dr. Bennett. Of these noble birds, Dr. Bennett says (see pages 26, 27, 28), "This fowl, so remarkable for size and beauty, is placed *first* among domestic varieties. The specimens from which these portraits here presented were taken, are in possession of George P. Burnham, Esq., and were obtained by him from 'Asa Rugg' (Dr. J. J. Kerr), of Kensington, near Philadelphia. They are, as near as may be, perfect samples, and excite astonishment and admiration in all fowl fanciers who behold them." In the Appendix to this work (on page 310), Dr. Bennett adds, some months *subsequently*, "It will be observed that the descriptions in this work begin with Mr. Burnham's imperial Chittagongs." On page 306, Dr. Bennett says: "I have myself lately received from Mr. Rugg (Dr. Kerr) some very superior specimens—of which he writes me: 'They are quite equal to Mr. Burnham's.' That is enough," adds Dr. B. "To have said *more* would have been a work of supererogation."

The above I extract from Dr. Bennett's book, issued in 1850-'51. Now, in 1869, Mr. Cornish says, in a letter to Mr. Weld, "My Brahma fowls were exhibited in 1850, as '*Chittagongs*' at Boston, *when the name* (Brahma) *was established*." Mr. Wright says: "Cornish originated the Brahma fowl, *not* Mr. Burnham;" and elsewhere Mr. Wright says, in his book, that "Dr. Bennett and Mr. Cornish fostered and bred" these fowls from the outset, and "Dr. Bennett was a great admirer of the Brahmas, from the very start, got his stock *from* Cornish," &c.

According to Tegetmeier (in 1853), in Rev. Mr. Wingate's elegant work on poultry, Dr. Bennett that year sent to Dr. W. C. Gwynne, in England, some of his *first* stock; and Dr. B. writes to Dr. Gwynne, "*Mr. Burnham's fowls and mine* (Bennett's) *are precisely similar*."

Now the real *facts* are that Dr. Bennett bought of Mr. Burnham the very old gray pair that Dr. Kerr sent to Burnham from Philadelphia in 1849, three years before this! Dr. B. bred them, and in 1851 or 1852, exhibited *chickens* from them; which were the first Brahmas, or then called "Burrampooters" (see Report of Shaw), ever shown in the world. If this *name* was established in 1850 (as Mr. Wright makes Cornish say, in 1869, though in 1852 Mr. Cornish himself

then calls them "Chittagongs," in his *original* letter), why did not Dr. Bennett, in his Poultry Book in 1850-'51, illustrate and describe these fowls of Cornish's? Dr. B. does *not mention* the word Cornish, "Burrampooter," "Brahma Pootra," or "Brahma," in his entire book! Why not?

Mr. Wright says, he "was an enthusiastic admirer of Brahmas," and "got his stock of Cornish." Cornish says, this "*name* was established in 1850." How *can* this be "correct history?" If these fine fowls had been known as Brahmas in 1850, when Bennett (who loved them so dearly, according to Wright), wrote and published his descriptions of *Burnham's* stock and others—would not Dr. Bennett have been likely to know something of the existence of Mr. Cornish, or his fowls, and gladly have then described them? I think this is clear; and I have never yet seen this important point brought forward! It certainly cannot be true that this "Brahma" name was established in 1850. Probably Mr. Cornish meant 1852, or later—for he says himself, in his *first* published letter, March 2, 1852, that they were originally called "Chittagong." At that time Mr. Burnham had been breeding the light gray birds, which he always called "Gray Shanghais," I believe, for several years, according to Dr. Bennett's authority.

Mr. Wright is very clearly at fault in *this* respect—and his statement in his "Brahma Fowl," that "the first pair of Cornish fowls ever bred *came into Connecticut* in 1849," contradicts his witness Cornish also; who says, in 1869, that *the fowls came in* 1846! Mr. Wright's theory about this question seems to be the worst thing he ever tried to prove, with the conflicting testimony he has thus far produced! While I think no poultry man in America, at least, ever put any faith in the stupid "sailor's story;" and the statement of "F. R. W." that Mr. Wright is acknowledged to be the best living authority on this breed of fowls, is simply ridiculous. How *could* he, three thousand miles away, know anything on this subject of *origin* except what he reads or hears about from *this* side of the water? E. P. S.

WORCESTER, MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GAPE REMEDY.

MR. EDITOR: After trying several experiments on gapes, I recommended the following in a circular on disease, and as many others have tried it and report success, especially so with young turkeys, it may be interesting to *some* readers of the *Journal*. Take a box or basket, if the latter, cover the bottom with paper, and put in dry slaked lime and flour of sulphur, then put the chicks into it (the more the better), and cover the top with a cloth of any kind, and shake the box or basket a few moments until they inhale the dust, then give them liberty. Care must be taken not to continue long enough to strangle them. A second performance is sometimes necessary.

A. C. HUNSBERGER.

PORTLAND, PA., June 20, 1874.

N. B. I have just received a fine young pair of hawks; if any one knows anything about the sport of hawking, or training hawks, please let us have it through the columns of the *Journal*.

A. C. H.

RAISING TURKEYS.

It does not cost any more, or much more, to raise a pound of turkey than a pound of hen flesh. In the summer they require to be fed less, being masterly campaigners on their

own account, while in winter very likely their nervous disposition demands somewhat more stimulus than other fowls. If well fed, they do not require nearly as careful housing as the hen, although it is good policy to make them roost indoors; but left to themselves, they prefer to weather out the wildest storm in the tree-tops. Finally, when brought to market, their flesh is worth much more than that of the hen, so that, other things being equal, it is economy to keep them instead. Also,—and this is well worth considering,—allowing that the percentage of loss of young turkey chicks under most perfect management is greater than the loss of chicks of the common fowls; still, the turkeys that survive reach such a great weight that a given number of pounds of turkey may, perhaps, be raised with less labor than the same quantity of flesh of the common fowls.

The breeding of turkeys is much better than formerly. The importance of the selection of the stoutest and largest gobblers for breeding is better recognized, and the facts that a too scanty range, insufficient food, and close in-and-in breeding, dwarf the stock, and render it feeble, and cause the chicks to die off, are better known. Also, wild turkeys are crossed with tame more frequently since the value of such infusion of blood has been seen. It is in this country, if anywhere, that we should naturally expect the domestic stock to reach its highest perfection, and our poultry breeders may justly feel a peculiar pride in this strictly American production.—*Poultry World*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARLOW, N. H., June 28, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I would like to inquire through the *Fanciers' Journal* which is the best way to keep eggs for hatching? If to be kept on end which end is the best?

Yours in haste, JAMES H. MORRISON.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., June 27, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in announcing that the celebrated premium Light Brahma cock "General Grant," formerly owned by J. P. Buzzell, is now added to my stock of Light Brahmas. Respectfully,

W. F. MUCHMORE.

IMPORTATION.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have received, through Fanciers' Agency, New York, from Leghorn, Italy, per American bark Monitor, Mr. James Moor, mate, arrived first week in April, two Black Leghorn pullets. Also, per bark Maggie Elliott, arrived May 22d, one Black Leghorn pullet. They arrived in good condition, are very fine birds, pure black with solid white ear lobes.

Yours truly,

C. F. HAWKINS.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 27, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a pair of Egyptian Rabbits, imported from England in March last, per "City of Boston." These rabbits are about twice the size of our common rabbit; have pure white fur, small heads, large erect ears, and cornelian colored eyes. They are inhabitants

of the region of the lower Nile, and are a rarity in this country, there being none others than those in the possession of the gentlemen I got them from, and the pair I have. They are very rare in England. I consider them quite an addition to our stock of fancy rabbits.

HAZLETON, PA.

Yours truly,

EBEN P. DAY.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per "Denmark," yesterday, ten birds—eight Bald Heads, and two Beards—consisting of the following colors, viz.: Yellows, Reds, Silver, and Blacks; all were in the best condition, and are fine birds. The yellows are the best, however, of the lot.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, June 30.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Have you ever read Burnham's humorous "History of the Hen Fever?" I have, and I think the letter of Mr. George C. Athole is not only unjust but altogether far-fetched. The work alluded to is out of print now, I suppose, but I remember having had a good hearty laugh over its intensely funny pages fifteen years ago; and I never discovered any of the objectionable matter in the book which some fanciers pretend to have seen.

It was a sharp take-off of the follies and humbuggery of the day, in the chicken business, and its caricatures were keenly and skilfully drawn. I suppose the cheats and hucksters of those times did not like it, and they wouldn't like a similar one against them and their deceits to-day. But how any fair man can object to any such *exposé* of the tricks of the trade, given so clearly and truthfully as they are in Burnham's book portrayed, I never could understand. For one, I would like to see the humbuggery of our time similarly shown up. I believe it would do good.

Yours, &c.,

P. P.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: In my article, page 423, No. 27, *Fanciers' Journal*; first verse, last clause, reads . . . "that such eggs are impregnated," should read "That such eggs are unimpregnated." Please correct in your next number.

Yours truly,

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., July 2, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per "Britannic" (whose trip was made in 7 days and 20 hours from Liverpool), four Baldheads—a pair of reds and a pair of yellows—all in fine condition and good birds. Much praise is due the proprietors of the European and East India Express Co., Messrs. Rodiger, Kiernan & Co., and also their Liverpool correspondents, Messrs. Williams & Sons, for the prompt and efficient manner in which the birds were forwarded and delivered.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1874.

The farmers in Illinois are importing Norman horses. The animals are heavily built, and are specially adapted for agricultural purposes.

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PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE TUMBLERS.

High in the air the Tumblers fly,
Cleaving the blue empyrean;
Oh! for such wings that I might try
The unknown realms of space to scan.

Above the clouds the Tumblers roll,
Tossing somersaults prompt and bold;
Ah! with such skill I might control
The worlds, by thought alone, foretold.

Swift through the winds the Tumblers sweep,
Circling about their home so dear;
Oh! for such speed that I might leap
Into the ofttime dreamt of sphere.

Down from the clouds the Tumblers drop,
Folding their wings with silent grace;
Ah! how certainly time will lop
From life, the dreams our fancies trace.

WILBUR P. MORGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NUNS, SNELLS, AND SPOTS.

DEAR SIR:

In one of your back numbers, some few months ago, I noticed an article on "Nuns" that contained some statements that I cannot, as an old breeder of pigeons, accept as being correct. The writer goes on to describe a "Nun," which is correct, except where he says "there should be from

seven to nine colored flight feathers." The best and oldest authorities describe them as having from "five to seven," and those that have taken prizes in England, repeatedly, had only six. But the main point that I wish to speak about is where he says "that Spots and Snells are the 'culls' or 'outs' of Nuns." This I think an error, and that he nor any one else is smart enough to produce a pure *German Snell* from a Nun—they are as distinct and different as two birds can be.

SPOT.

A "Spot" is a bird that is marked as follows: The top of the head, over and down as far as the eye, is colored; the tail is of the same color of the spot; body and wings pure white. It is hardly possible that in time you may breed-out the *colored flight feathers* in the Nun, and dispose of the colored feathers, or "bib," under the throat, but I think a man would die of old age before he accomplished it. A "German Snell" is a very different bird from a "Nun" or "Spot," not only in its markings, but in its carriage and build throughout. I have bred them (black, red and yellow), and they always breed young *true in their markings*, as several can vouch for that had them from me.

GERMAN SNELLS.

A pure German Snell has a small colored spot, about the size of a pea, right between the eyes, and starting at the base of the beak, but does not extend over the head like a "Spot." The tail is of the same color as the spot on the forehead, they are booted with the same colored feathers as the spot and the tail, and have a crest like a Priest. They have the carriage and build of a swallow, and act like them in their movements. If a "Snell" is an "out" from a "Nun," how does he obtain a *booted bird* from one that is smooth leg? I know feathers can be bred-out, but I never knew you could breed them on from birds that never had them.

PORTLAND, ME., 1874.

W. W. STEVENS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: A friend and fancier, whom I visited a few days since, showed me a strange way or rather an attempt to raise an English sparrow. The facts of the case were as follows: It seems that a large gray squirrel had escaped from its cage and ran up and down the trees that are on my friend's place. In jumping from one tree to another he upset a box nest, with three young sparrows in it that were just about ready to fly. Two of them were instantly killed by the fall, but the third was still alive and was put by my friend under a pair of pigeons whose young had just died. The birds at once set to work to rear the little stranger, and in this they succeeded for a little over nine days, when it ungratefully died, *positively* from the overfeeding to which it was subjected.

Yours truly,

B.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1874.

[The above reminds us that some two years ago, while in Glasgow, Scotland, we were accompanied by the late Mr. Miller (a most thorough and devoted fancier of Pouters), to see the loft of a Pouter fancier. After climbing up through a trap-door, we witnessed the curious incident that a pair of Pouters had hatched a chicken and a pigeon in the same nest, and although two weeks old, they occupied the nest together. The chick would leave the nest, which the old pigeons would try to prevent, get food and water, and then return. But the most amusing part was when the old birds

tried to feed the chick, they could not understand why it should run around and refuse the food offered in their usual manner.

Some time ago, Mr. Herdegan, former manager for W. H. Churchman, informed us that during a late exhibition of the Penna. Poultry Society, a pair of pouters were calling to nest, and to play a joke upon the owner, he got a Bantam's egg and put it under the Pouters, but it had not remained there long, when a covetous fancier purloined the egg, took it home carefully and set it under pigeons, but great was his surprise when the young Bantam ran out of the nest and began to help itself. The joke was too good to keep, and had traveled further than was originally intended.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Here is an item for the *Fancier*, which amusing as it may appear to some, was rather the opposite to me, and goes to show how much some people know about pigeons. I have two pairs of very fine inside Tumblers, and about a week ago, while exhibiting them to a friend, in the yard, the best one getting frightened, succeeded in flying beyond my reach, and darkness coming on I lost him. I hunted everywhere for him, and at last gave him up as gone. Last night, however, a boy brought him to me, having heard of my inquiries about him. The boy told me that he caught him the day after I lost him, and let him fly in the woodshed with some other pigeons he had. His mother saw it tumble two or three times, and supposing it to be in a fit, doused it in cold water. That stopped him for awhile, but when he got dry at it he went again, whenever he attempted to fly. The lady noticed it had "fits" only when flying up, so she out of pity clipped its wings, so that it could not fly at all. I have got my Tumbler but he has got over tumbling now.

Yours,

LON. HARDMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 24, 1874.

MOTTLES.

THERE are numerous birds among the varieties of pigeons that are called Mottles, and yet not one in ten approaches the standard by which, alone, birds answering to that name should be judged. The Mottles of one person are the Splashes of another, or the Speckles of some other. So it turns out that B is dissatisfied with the birds C sends him or D thinks E does not know what a Mottle is because E rejects Splashes, etc. There need be no difficulty about all this, for it has long been settled as to what a Mottle should be. A Speckle is a spot of one color upon another. For instance, upon a sheet of paper you drop some ink; it spots, or specks it, and if you shake out a number of drops the paper becomes speckled all over. And so it is with a class of pigeons; the color of the bird (black, red or yellow, etc.) is spotted all over with specks of white, whence comes the name of Speckles, or Speckled Tumblers, etc.

A splash is a different thing. A boy will stand in the gutter, and splash mud over you as you walk by. In this instance a large quantity of mud falls upon one or two places (the little spots count for nothing here), and your white suit is said to be splashed. Therefore among birds, a black (red, blue, etc.) one with large spots of white occurring here and there on its plumage is called a splash; thus two or three white feathers will give a bird a splashed tail, or when the white extends across the back it is a splashed back, as some call it a handkerchief back.

A *Mottle* bears a definite meaning with it. It has not come by chance, such as a speck or splash; on the contrary, it denotes that something has been carefully done. There is no sense in saying I am mottled with mud, splashed is the word for that; but when you look at a work of art, you say how carefully that mottling is done. With birds a Mottle means a black (red, blue, yellow, etc.) bird with a rose consisting of about twenty-four (rather less than more) white feathers upon the shoulder of each wing. If these feathers are arranged in a perfect circle, with a black feather alternating between every two of the white ones, it gives a brilliancy and beauty to the bird that will set any fancier wild. Some fanciers allow a few white feathers scattered about the head and neck of the bird, but methinks it is because they cannot always attain the highest perfection in breeding Mottles, and are, therefore, inclined to be liberally lax in their ideas in order to accommodate the name to the speckled birds, and not the birds to the name. That is not true fancying; it is but a make-believe, and is always accompanied by an unpleasant sensation of conscience that is very disagreeable to have about one when one's ideas are formed to a high standard. Eaton in his edition of plates, gives a beautiful illustration of a Mottle, and the only objection to it is the speckling of the back and neck; but then Eaton was not so strict in his ideas of the meaning of the word as he ought to have been, for he gives us also a plate of a Mottled Trumpeter, and by comparing the pictures it is conclusively shown he attached different degrees of latitude to the word as used in speaking of Mottled Tumblers or Speckled Trumpeters.

What makes a mottled bird valuable is the purity of the mottling and the rareness with which such mottling is reached. It is easy to breed speckled birds; it is hard to breed birds mottled on the wings and moderately speckled about the head; but hardest of all is it to breed that pure white mottling on the wings alone. It takes time, and the most careful selection, to produce anything of moment among pigeons, and the most experienced fanciers have not yet succeeded in fixing those few white feathers indelibly upon the shoulders of the birds, but the time will come when it will be done; meantime, do not let us be dragging down a high standard and prostituting our energies by resting content to call Splashes, Speckles, and even Griggles by the name of Mottles.

Mottled Tumblers are exceedingly scarce, whether short or long faced. There is but one Short-faced nearly approaching perfection in coloring, in the circle of our acquaintance. It is a beautiful black, in the possession of Mr. M——, a fancier of refined taste and liberal ideas, residing in our city. It was considered cheap at fifty dollars, and is now unpriceable. The Long-faced are sometimes called Rose-winged, and are occasionally well bred, but in most instances they deserve the name of White-winged or Splashes, more truly than Rose-winged; many of these last are fine tumbling-birds, and some of elegant beauty. Mottled Trumpeters are far from being fit exemplars of the word Mottle. It would be better to call them Speckled but for the fact that, yielding to the invisible influence of the word mottle, the fanciers are gradually excluding more and more of the white from the standard of markings for the Trumpeters, and the time is not far distant when the mottling of the perfect bird will be ruled by a standard for colors common to both varieties.

DR. W. P. M.,

In "Poultry Bulletin,"

FEBRUARY, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. II—MACAWS.

THESE magnificent birds are found in the tropical parts of South America, and the islands along the coast. Though seldom successfully taught to imitate the human voice, yet, when taken from the nest when quite young (before their eyes are opened), and carefully reared by hand, they become the most fluent talkers known among birds; repeating long sentences with facility, and imitating the songs of other birds. When captured, after arriving at a more mature age, they are exceedingly untractable, and can be taught hardly anything, except uttering a very disagreeable screech.

Macaws are the largest of the parrot tribe—often reaching a length of one yard. The principal features which distinguish them from the rest of the species, are their great size; the length of the tail feathers; the shortness and great strength of their mandibles; and their cheeks being destitute of feathers. They generally inhabit forests of tall trees—preferring those abounding with palms—on the fruit of which they live. There are several varieties of Macaws, the most common being the

RED AND BLUE MACAW.

This variety inhabits Brazil, Guinea, and other parts of South America. Formerly, it was quite common in the island of St. Domingo, but it is now extinct. It generally lives in moist woods of the Macaw Palm; the latter bearing a small fruit, upon which it principally subsists. The flesh of the Macaw is black, tough, and bad tasted; though it is used by the natives in the manufacture of a kind of soup. Numbers of them are shot for this purpose. Like other varieties, it cannot be taught to imitate the human voice, unless taken from the nest when quite young. The tone of its voice is rather harsh and disagreeable. In captivity it is subject to fits, and these are generally the cause of its death. In treating this disease, remove the bird from the cage on the first symptoms, and pour a spoonful of cold water down its throat. If this fails to bring it to, plunge it suddenly into cold water, or pull out a tail feather. One of these remedies will generally produce the desired effect.

It is about twenty inches long—though sometimes reaching the length of a yard. The prevailing color is scarlet. The quill feathers are blue on the upper, and yellow on the other side; diversified by green and yellow; the other parts of the body are blue; the lower tail feathers of a fine vermilion. The cheeks are destitute of feathers—being covered with a skin resembling that found on the turkey. It requires a larger cage (or what is much better, a stand and chain) than those used for common parrots, so as to have room for exercise, and to preserve the beauty of its brilliant plumage. It is often called the red or the scarlet Macaw. The natives call it the *Yonzalo*.

The blue and yellow Macaw is somewhat smaller than the preceding, and is a rarer bird. Its plumage is considered by some to be even handsomer than that of the red and blue Macaw. The feathers on the head are blue; gradually becoming green as they approach the wings. The fore part

of the neck, breast, belly, and the under part of the tail, are of a fine yellow. The rest of the plumage is either blue or olive. It is a native of Jamaica, Brazil, Guinea, and Sumatra, and its habits greatly resemble those of the blue and red Macaw. This species readily learn to imitate the sounds made by different animals.

THE GREEN MACAW.

This rare species is of a blackish-green color; its plumage shining in the sun with a metallic lustre; the bill and eyes are dull red; and the legs and feet black. It is about seventeen or eighteen inches long. It is found in Guinea and the Brazils. It is extremely beautiful, and quite sociable with persons with whom it is familiar; but its great demerit to popular favor is its weak voice. It seldom learns to articulate distinctly, if at all.

To be of any use as a talker, all kinds of Macaws must be taken from the nest when quite young, and reared by hand. Of course, we who live in the temperate clime cannot do this; but it is better to pay an extra price for one that can talk, than get a cheap bird that is useless for this purpose. The management of Macaws, as well as all kinds of parrots, will be given in a future number.

RABBIT FANCIERS, ATTENTION!

At the next annual exhibition of the Eastern Penna. Poultry Society, the rabbit class will be made one of its specialties. Competent judges will be secured; men who know the difference between a lop-eared and a Dutch rabbit. Two of the executive committee are old rabbit fanciers, and are desirous of having, at our next show, one of the finest collections of rabbits ever seen in this country, hence exhibitors who may wish to send their stock from a distance may rest assured that every attention will be paid them on their arrival at the show; and during the exhibition they will be fed and cared for by those who have been accustomed to managing rabbits. We also guarantee that they will not be thrust under the benches, or poked into a corner out of sight, but a good position will be given to them; so brother fanciers come and help us; if you cannot come yourself send on your lops, your Belgians, your Silver-grays, your Himalayas, your Angoras, your Dutch, and Commons. Our premium list will be ready soon, and it will be sent to all who apply for it.

T. H. WALTON, *Cor. Sec'y.*

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

NASHUA, N. H., June 26, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

The *Fanciers' Journal* has become to me a welcome visitor, the more so because it gives a portion of its space to my pets, the rabbits, for which I think that every rabbit fancier in the United States will duly appreciate it. I trust it will not be many years before we shall have rabbit clubs and rabbit shows in this country, as they now do in England. But what I want to say is this: a friend of mine has a lop-eared doe that has a litter of seven fine, healthy young ones, but the ears of two of them will both fall on one side. It would oblige him very much if some one of your subscribers would give, through the journal, information how to make the caps that are used to keep the ears in their proper position.

Yours truly,

MADAGASCAR.

The Zoological Society of this city recently received from President Grant, a pair of beautiful Nicaraguan birds, together with a very complimentary letter. They are now on exhibition in the Garden.

HOW TO KEEP GOLD FISH.

Seth Green gives the following instructions as to the manner of keeping gold fish: Use any well, creek, or river water that is not impregnated with mineral. Change the water when the fish come to the top and stay there, and breathe part water and part air. Take out nearly all the water, leaving enough for the fish to swim in, and fill the vessel with fresh water. Never take the fish in your hand; if the aquarium needs cleaning, make a net of mosquito netting, and take the fish out in it. There are many gold fish killed by handling. Keep your aquarium clean so that the water looks as clear as a crystal. Watch the fish a little and you will find out when they are all right. Feed them all they will eat and anything they will eat, worms, meat, fish water or fish spawn. Take great care that you take all that they do not eat out of the aquarium. Any decayed meat or vegetables in water has the same smell to fish that it does to you in air. If your gold fish die it is attributed, as a rule, to one of three causes—handling, starvation, or bad water.

AFRICAN PARROTS.

On Hong Island, in Africa, close to the Gaboon River, there is a stupendous cotton tree, the wide-spread and gigantic arms of which have served, time immemorial, as a lodging place not only for the parrots belonging to this part of the country, but, one might be tempted to believe, for all in Africa. These birds usually spend an hour or more in adjusting themselves in their proper places at night, during which time they keep up such a loud and incessant screaming that you cannot be heard anywhere in the vicinity without raising the voice considerably above the ordinary pitch. At length they are quietly seated, when they commence what very closely resembles a musical concert; this they continue about an hour longer. At regular intervals during the night they sing out as if they were keeping watch. The natives say the concerts have been borrowed from them, and the practice of keeping watch they suppose to have been derived from vessels lying at anchor in the river. These conjectures will not appear improbable to those who are acquainted with the singular aptitude of these birds to catch and imitate the sounds of the human voice. They are never molested; their powers of utterance, in the estimation of the African, are so close an approximation of human speech, that to kill and eat them would be almost equivalent to murder and cannibalism.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

What the reindeer is to the Laplander, the Siberian dog is to the Esquimaux. He is their only beast of burden, and is generally employed in drawing materials in a sledge over the boundless and dreary deserts of snow, where the cold is so intense that no other domestic animal save the reindeer, could exist, and bear the hardships this animal is called upon to undergo. They are generally fed once a day—at night—their allowance being a dried fish, weighing

perhaps two pounds. The sledge, to which they are harnessed, is about ten feet in length and two in width, made with seasoned birch timber, and combines, to a surprising degree, the qualities of strength and lightness. It is simply a skeleton framework fastened together with lashings of dried seal skin, and mounted on broad curved runners. No iron whatever is used in the construction, and it does not weigh more than twenty pounds, yet it will sustain a load of four or five hundred pounds, and endure the severest shocks of rough mountain travel, occasionally rendered more than ordinarily severe by the erratic behavior of the dogs, who, sometimes, should a deer or fox cross their route, cannot overcome their wolfish propensities, but give chase in a most determined manner, heedless alike of the driver's shouts and the loaded team behind them, dragging the sledge and its contents at lightning speed over bluffs and down steep inclines, often not being brought to a stand-still until submerged several feet in a snowdrift. The driver of a dog team carries no whip, but has, instead, a thick stick with a spiked point, which is used to check the speed of the sledge in descending hills. The number of dogs harnessed to the sledges varies from seven to fifteen, according to the nature of the country to be traversed, and the weight of the load. Under favorable circumstances eleven dogs will make from forty to fifty miles a day, with a man and a load of four hundred pounds. They are harnessed to the sledge in successive couples, by a long central thong of seal skin, to which each dog is attached by a collar and a short trace. They are guided and controlled entirely by the voice, and by a leader dog, who is especially trained for the purpose.

GRIMALKIN IN THE SHROUDS.

During the recent gales the schooner *Eaglet* lay in Tobermory Harbor. In furling the mainsail, a cat belonging to the vessel, without the knowledge of the sailors, got rolled up, and, while the sail continued furled, it could not escape from its confinement. For twenty-three days the sail lay untouched, and during that time poor puss was a close prisoner, without food or drink, and very little air. When the sail was unfurled the cat dropped out in such a weekly state that it could not stand. The sailors nursed their favorite so carefully that in a day or two it was skipping about the vessel as if nothing had happened.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

BETHEL, May 21, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I should like very much to get the complete files of your *Journal*, having a few numbers. I like the paper very much. Could not do without it. Think I can get it a few subscribers.

Truly yours,

J. A. MORTON.

BANGOR, ME., May 26, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find amount for another subscriber to your valuable *Journal*. Send it to Mr. —

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT NOYES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

MR. WADE.

I thank you for the *Fanciers' Journal* with which I am very much pleased, and will forward the subscription price soon.

Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA BOWERS.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May, 1874.

DEAR SIR: . . . I consider the *Fanciers' Journal* a valuable advertising medium. My advertisement of Brown Leghorns (one insertion) brought me an order the next day after the *Journal* reached me, and other orders afterwards. . . . Respectfully yours, C. F. HAWKINS.

CLINTON, N. Y., May, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

I cannot speak too highly of your *Journal*. It is a welcome weekly visitor at my house. I think it will take the place of the slower monthlies. Wishing you much success, I remain, very respectfully yours, WALTER C. HART.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., May 19, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . The weekly *Journal* is warmly welcomed by every member of our family. I hope for you a grand success. Yours truly, T. D. HAMMOND.

BARTON, VT., May 11, 1874.

MR. WADE:

I am well pleased with the effect of my advertisement in the *Journal*. Wishing the weekly much success, I remain, Yours truly, F. A. BELKNAP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* (No. 20) has come to hand, and I am so interested that I want to get all the numbers, even if I have to put you to some extra trouble in mailing lost numbers in transit. Yours truly, GEO. W. WHITE.

SPRINGTOWN, PA., May 21, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE:

DEAR SIR: Your *Journal* is invaluable. Please send it on. Yours respectfully, R. BRODT.

BLACKINGTON, MASS., May 18.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I like your *Journal* very much. Please find subscription price and advertisement inclosed.

G. F. HOPKINS.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19, 1874.

MR. WADE:

The last "ad." in the *Journal* brought me letters from nearly all of the Western and Southern States for fowls.

Respectfully yours, C. V. FOWLER.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 12, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: I did not think a weekly would succeed, but I can now scarcely wait for the week to come around, it has become so interesting to me.

Respectfully yours, J. E. LLOYD.

BLUE POLISH FOWLS AND BLUE TOP-KNOT DUCKS are inquired for—who has them?

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association. Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Two cocks and twelve hens Silver Polands, and one cock and three hens, Golden Polands; all nice and good birds—for different varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Plymouth Rocks, American Dominiques, and Game Bantams will be exchanged for Fancy Pigeons, either Nuns, Jacobins, Fantails, Birds, or pet stock of any kind. Address A. GAINES, Fancier, Castile, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE—One trio of very fine Sumatra Games, cost over \$15, for one thoroughbred Skye Terrier Dog from 10 months to 1½ years old. What offer do you say? T. D. ADAMS, Lock-Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

FRENCH POODLE—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be first-class. GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

THE FANCIER AND POULTRY REVIEW.

EDITED BY JAMES LONG.

New Series, Enlarged. Twopence weekly. Beautifully Illustrated.

This *Journal*, which is the oldest paper solely devoted to the Fancy in Great Britain, treats upon Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, and Canaries. Portraits of all the champion specimens are given, with original serial tales and articles by the best authorities.

Advertisements, every twenty words, 10 cents. Cuts charged as space. Mailed free to America for \$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 half year.

OFFICE, 12 CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—A Scotch Terrier Slut, 3 years' old, finely bred and perfect; weighs 3¾ lbs. Address C. H. MALLESON, Hudson, Cal. Co., N. Y.

IF ORDERED AT ONCE, I will sell the following very choice BREEDING STOCK, AT THE LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BIRD: one Light Brahma Cock, with one to five Hens; one Dark Brahma Cock, with one to six Hens; one Plymouth Rock Cock, with one to four Hens; one Golden Polish Cock, with one to three Hens; one Buff Cochins Cock, with one to three Hens; one Partridge Cochins Cock, with one to three Hens; one Silver-Gray Dorking Cock, with one to three Hens. A great offer, 6 birds for \$25.00; 13 birds for \$50.00. If they do not please the purchaser, they may be returned to me, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. Many of them are prize-birds, or out of well-known prize-birds, and pedigrees, and full particulars may be had by addressing

J. M. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Two thousand eggs sold! One hundred and forty-six satisfied customers! Six hundred dollars' worth of chickens shipped! and this result accomplished in four months, by judicious advertising of first-class stock! If this is a good showing, then give the FANCIER'S JOURNAL my sincere and hearty congratulations for contributing so largely to my success.

Fraternally yours, J. F. FERRIS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CASH—75 or 80 first-class fowls, old and young, at one dollar each, by taking the whole lot, including eight of the leading varieties. For particulars, address, with stamp, CHRIS. HALTEMAN, North Main St., Dayton, Ohio.



The finest and best periodical of its class in America.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.25 PER YEAR.

Agents Wanted. Large cash commissions. Send for terms and specimen copy.

C. J. WARD & CO., Publishers,

P. O. Box, 851.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.,

BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

BREEDER OF FANCY FOWLS.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

PRICE LISTS OF FOWLS AND EGGS ON APPLICATION.

Address

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529 Market Street, Philadelphia.

BAUGH'S STANDARD MANURES.

We supply in quantities to suit all kinds of stock for the manufacture of Fertilizers.

Prices furnished on application by letter.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate—*Our Standard Article Guaranteed.*

Baugh's Phospho-Fish Guano.

Baugh's Pure Ground Raw Bones.

Baugh's Pure Bone Meal.

Baugh's A. A. Nitrogen—13.50 Ammonia.

Bone Meal Star Brand.

Philadelphia Ground Bones (Raw).

No. 1 Fine Bone Dust (steamed).

Dissolved Bones, two grades.

Dried and Ground Blood, guaranteed pure.

Ground South Carolina Fossil Bone.

Oil of Vitriol.

Nitrate of Soda. Nitrate of Potash.

Sulphate of Soda. Sulphate of Potash.

Sulphate of Ammonia. Muriate of Potash.

Land Plaster and Salt.

Standard Articles—Lowest Prices.

Special attention given to filling orders for goods by recipe formulas.

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SOLID AND WINGED TURBITS,

MAGPIES, JACOBINS, BARBS,

AND YELLOW TUMBLERS.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,

Cambridge, Mass.

MALTESE CAT WANTED.—Any one having a fine specimen of the above to dispose of, about one year old, will please address, with price, JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philad'a, Pa.

C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings; S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

GRAND VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Dubuque, Iowa, H. C. DARRAH, Proprietor. All the leading varieties of pure bred fowls from strains of undoubted purity constantly kept, bred, and sold at reasonable figures. Any fowls sent out by me, disqualified by the standard, may be returned at my expense, and money will be refunded.

I am also author and publisher of *The Poulterer's and Farmer's Guide*, a work of about 100 pages, devoted to the prevention and cure of all diseases to which fowls are subject; and the care and management of poultry. The subject matter is the result of the author's own experience, and contributions from some of the ablest fanciers of America and England. Sent post-paid for 50 cents. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. Address H. C. DARRAH, Dubuque, Iowa.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each 50	
Pigeons.....	25
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 00
Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book.....	15 00
Breech-Loader. ("Glean").....	2 00
Trout Culture. (J. H. Slack).....	1 50
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Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.....	5 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.....	2 00
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Wallace's American Trotting Register.....	10 00
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Forester's American Game in its Season.....	3 00
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Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's Complete Guide.....	1 75
Harney's Bars, Out-Buildings, and Fences.....	6 00
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.....	1 00
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Breck's New Book of Flowers.....	1 75
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.....	1 00
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Cobbett's American Gardener.....	75
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Dana's Muck Manual.....	1 25
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De Voe's Market Assistant.....	2 50
Dog and Gun. (Hooper).....	Paper, 30c., Cloth, 60
Eastwood on Cranberry.....	75
Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide.....	1 50
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Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.....	1 25
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River's Miniature Fruit Garden.....	1 00
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The Mule. (Riley).....	1 50
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TUMBLER PIGEONS.—100 pairs Tumbler Pigeons at \$2 per pair. 50 pairs Inside Tumblers, \$4 to \$10 per pair. Also, Fantails, Turbits, Owls, Barbs, Nuns, and other varieties.
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCIERS' GAZETTE,

A BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' JOURNAL,

EDITED BY L. WRIGHT,

And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

SPECIMEN COPIES will be promptly mailed on receipt of TEN cents and stamp. Subscription per annum, \$4.00, postpaid, if mailed from publication office; if from this office, the subscriber will pay American postage, which is TWENTY cents per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, at the receiving office.

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EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
Dark Brahmas (Squire and others)..... 3 00
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Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

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IMPORTED, BRED, AND SHIPPED BY

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OR

CARRIER PIGEON.

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From my best breeding pen; my third premium Cockerel at Philadelphia, 1874, mated with my first premium Pullets at same place, December, 1872, and two Hens hatched from eggs imported from Wragg last year; price, \$3 per dozen. Also, Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 per dozen; Black Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen, securely packed, and guaranteed fresh.
JOHN CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Pa.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.
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PIGEONS, BANTAMS, AND RABBITS.—One pair of Yellow Barbs, \$6; one pair of Black Barbs, \$7.50; two Black Carrier Cocks. Also, one pair of Duckwing Game Bantams (Wister's importation), \$3; one pair of Inside Tumblers, \$5; one pair of common Black Tumblers, \$2. Also, one pair White Angora Rabbits, \$8; one good Himalayan Buck (Halsted's importation), \$5.
J. DAWSON THOMSON,
(Successor to John Thomson, Jr.), Shoemakertown, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All Imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st.
S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.
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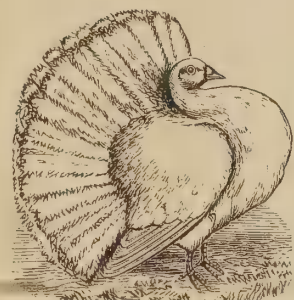
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16, 1874.

No. 29.

S. J. BESTOR vs. CONNECTICUT POULTRY NOTES.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., *Editor Fanciers' Journal.*

MY DEAR SIR: In the matter of the new standard, &c., allow me to state that I feel quite certain that the majority of the members of the Connecticut State Poultry Society have not approved, and will not approve, of the newly revised work; and that an erroneous impression has been conveyed to your readers by the author of an article in the *Journal* of June 4th, under heading of "Connecticut Poultry Notes." Said correspondent would have the fraternity believe that the Quarterly Meeting of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, at Hartford, May 12th, was "largely attended," and that the resolutions of the American Poultry Association, &c., were carried by a large vote. The correspondent aforesaid also informs your readers that the resolution "was opposed by only one speaker and two or three votes." In the latter statement he was a truthful James. I am informed by the secretary of our society that our total membership exceeds one hundred and fifty persons. When the resolution was passed there were present—inclusive of the President—fourteen persons; no more and no less. Three, including two of the officers of the society, voted against the resolution as unnecessary or premature, and ten, and no more, voted in favor of the resolution, or else voted not at all. My impression is that some of the ten did not vote at all, although out of this "large" attendance of fourteen I concede there was a majority in favor of the resolution. I lay claim to no particular merit in being the "only one speaker opposing," while, at the same time, my views are pretty well understood in the premises. I wish, however, the society of which I have been, since its first organization, an active member, or officer in some capacity, to be rightly quoted or not at all. We are a wide-awake, progressive Poultry Society, and not without some reputation in the estimation of the fraternity at large, and I should feel sorry if we were as a body to be misquoted.

I notice in your issue of July 2d that Mr. Halsted states that "the Connecticut State Poultry Society has formally recognized the work of the Convention, &c.;" doubtless so reasoning from the perusal of the communication before referred to, viz., "Connecticut Poultry Notes." I, however, make this prophecy, that our society never will use the latest version of the standard, without corrections being first made, and I don't think any of our best judges in its membership (and, by the way, we have not a few good judges in our membership) will ever make awards with the instructions to judges which preface the newly-fledged standard work as their guide and authority. Certainly I never would, and I believe I am honored with as many invitations yearly from our State organizations as the average fancier. No intelligent, independent judge would or could do it; at least so it seems to me.

So much by way of a minority report, if it may be so

termed, as against the "unanimous" (?) nine or ten majority, *vide* "Connecticut Poultry Notes." Again: Now, for one, I concede to the respectability, intelligence, and high-mindedness of the gentlemen of the Buffalo Convention, many of whom have been, and I trust are now, my warm personal friends, and several have been for years my almost constant correspondents, patrons, and associates in the poultry fancy. Many of them have been my personal guests, and I theirs, in years ago, but still I have dared to differ with them about this standard business, and I shall not cease the use of my pen, or the discussion of the errors and omissions in the standard, or any criticisms of my friends active in the Convention, or the society of which I am a member, or the American Poultry Association, until we get a little more of an improvement on the old standard than the one which had birth at Buffalo, A.D. 1874. I do not suppose that all of wisdom in Chickenology will perish at my decease, neither am I a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I arrogate this much to myself in reminding many of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, that when they were present at the Exhibition of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, in December last, I stated that the revision of the standard would take months of consideration and careful labor, that it was no time to do it in the excitement of a poultry exhibition, and although preliminary steps might then and there be taken, the conclusion of the work should be deferred for six months or a year, or we should make bad work of it. I thought the experience I had had, and the work done by myself in the preparation of the old standard during the meetings in New York, February and May, 1871, had given me sufficient knowledge of the labor and difficulties in the way to say that much, and certainly no man saw at an earlier hour, than did your present correspondent, what fools we had made of ourselves there, or was more willing to eat humble pie in immediate atonement therefor. With such an experience before me, therefore I urged our society and its delegates to take time to do this third revision well and thoroughly.

I made and offered, at a special meeting of our State Society, the resolution appointing delegates to the American Poultry Association's Convention at Buffalo; and had our delegates acted up to instructions I doubt not the American Poultry Association would have cheerfully deferred to a request for further time, and had the time been granted, many of the errors into which the Association has fallen might have been discovered in time to have avoided or remedied them, instead of leaving the work in confusion worse confounded, as now.

The resolution I then offered was in import this:—That three delegates be appointed by the Connecticut State Poultry Society to represent it at the Convention of the American Poultry Association at its contemplated meeting at Buffalo, but not to bind the society, by their votes, to a revision of the standard, without first submitting the business to the

Connecticut State Poultry Society for their approval, said delegates to have power to choose substitutes, and their expenses to be paid from the funds of the society.

Messrs. P. W. Hudson, C. H. Crosby, and C. A. Pitkin were appointed the delegates; Mr. Pitkin substituting his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Lockwood, and those gentlemen were at Buffalo presuming to understand the instructions of the corporation which sent them there at its expense. Although I will say this of Mr. Crosby—he was absent from the meeting when he was appointed, and has since informed me that he did not know that the *wording of the resolution* required them to report the doings for approval to the society before binding its delegation to a revision, and had he known he never would have voted otherwise than to defer action for his society's indorsement. Now, these gentlemen went straight to Buffalo and did exactly contrary to their instructions, and brought in their bills—forsooth (something over one hundred dollars)—for not doing as they were bid. The result we all know—no one opposing—the standard was made (revised?), rushed to the printers, no opportunity for correction, or for the supplying of omissions; but out it comes—Price \$1—advertised far and near, and every other poultryman who has bought one finds himself possessed of something he cannot use, is not pleased with, cannot breed to, and that must be born over again to get strength to live. Some one has written or said, "Deliver me from these has beens" or "might have beens," but the whole of the fiasco "*might have been*" avoided if a few of our wise men could have advised "more time" at Buffalo.

I feel gratified to know, however, that in my very earnestness, even in what seemed at first a difficult minority work, I have so many able indorsers, kindly letters and assurances of approval and esteem from my friends, old and new, in our fraternity, and I believe that all our seeming difficulties will yet be surmounted, and that the "good time coming" is near at hand. Nevertheless, I beg leave to say that while the American Poultry Association may claim for itself (or its particular champions for it) very much of dignity in its make-up, it will not satisfy the poultry fanciers of America to assume too much of the high and lofty style until it brings out something more of real merit than it has yet produced. Let us show the result of our brains and science as well as good manners and dignity. We cannot travel long on our dignity solely.

Yours truly,

HARTFORD, CONN., July 6, 1874.

S. J. BESTOR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HALSTED vs. SWEET AND CHURCHMAN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped not to trespass on your space, and on the patience of your readers again, but the remarkable statements of Mr. Sweet, in No. 28, demand a reply. I very much regret to see that he does not even get through his first sentence truthfully; in that he claims to be actuated solely by a desire to place before the public a "*fair statement*" of his side of this matter. Every candid reader will at once perceive that there is very little fairness about it.

If, as he claims, he is so desirous to have the public know all about the circumstances, why does he not tell them that all this "suspicion" and "conclusion" was kept perfectly quiet—not the least inkling allowed to reach my ears until they had consummated their designs? And why are they so careful to completely ignore and conceal the fact that the credentials of my associate and myself as delegates

were offered, accepted, and placed on file? They knew full well that had I been notified of charges being made against me, and what said charges were, that when the light of truth was brought to bear upon them, they would melt away like snow under the midsummer sun. They knew, also, that the act they were about to do was *illegal, unjust, unfair*.

I know of no principle in ethics or equity, by which a law may be retroactive; or, in other words, I have yet to learn how a man can become amenable for any act committed before the passage of a law making such act an offense and misdemeanor. That there was no law regarding this assumed offense is evident. Neither Messrs. Churchman or Sweet have *dared* to assert the contrary; but they have most carefully avoided all reference to the question. Mr. Sweet, throughout his whole letter, entirely ignores the assumed offense upon which they urged the action of the Association at the Boston meeting; and I now repeat the proposition contained in my former letter: 1st. That there was no law covering such a case. 2d. My dealings and connection with the Convention were in my official capacity as delegate, and not individually. 3d. The assumed offense was committed before I was a member of the Association; therefore there was no cause of action. I challenge both Mr. Churchman and Mr. Sweet to controvert this position.

But, to proceed further: if there was such a sincere desire to be fair and above-board about this matter—as Mr. S. intimates—why was not the official notice of the action of the Executive Committee at Boston communicated to me at once? Why was it delayed until the 19th of the month before mailing; fourteen days *after* the meeting? Does it not look as if the intention of these fairminded and honorable gentlemen was to prevent my protest (which they knew would come) from appearing in the same issue of papers which contained this infamous resolution?

The meeting took place on the 5th, at Boston. The official notification was mailed at Buffalo on the 19th. Fortunately, my attention was called to the matter by a friend, who received the doings of the Boston meeting in the form of a printed slip a week or more before the official notification was mailed to me.

And now to answer Mr. Sweet's letter in detail, which I propose to do "*without gloves*." In it Mr. Sweet has expressed himself as willing to "submit the question of veracity between himself and me to the public," and to that public I propose to leave it; asking them to remember that while "Truth is violated by falsehood, it may be equally outraged by silence;" and also, that "Truth is established by investigation and delay—falsehood prospers by precipitancy."

The first point with which I shall take issue, is the assertion of Mr. Sweet, made to various persons at the time of the Convention, and also repeated (but in different language) in his letter, that the gentleman known as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, "*was employed by me*;" or, as he (Mr. S.) expresses it, was "*his (my) stenographer*." The following will settle that point, and also one question of veracity between Mr. Sweet and myself.

NEW YORK, June, 1874.

I hereby certify that Messrs. A. M. Halsted, Robert Reid, and Geo. B. Willis, were appointed delegates from and by the New York State Poultry Society, to the Convention of poultry fanciers, held at Buffalo, January 15th, 1874; and that Mr. A. M. Halsted, and the gentleman known as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, attended the Convention in such capacity, and that their expenses were defrayed by the said society.

Signed, THOS. B. KINGSLAND, Pres't.

I will here state that the gentleman in question was a stranger to me; that I met him for the first time the day before leaving New York for Buffalo; that he was there introduced to me as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, who was to be my associate at Buffalo—Mr. Reid being unable to go.

That Mr. Willis was a stenographer has never been denied; and I know of no reason why a stenographer may not be a delegate to a poultry convention, as well as a merchant or a farmer. The next point at issue is Mr. Sweet's statement that I said that "Mr. Estes was quite old and not quick enough to write up the Convention, and desired him (Halsted) to do so for the *Bulletin*." This I pronounce *unqualifiedly false*—I said no such thing. The following will explain my instructions—the substance of which was what I told Mr. Sweet.

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1874.

MR. A. M. HALSTED, RYE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 16th inst., I would say that either Mr. Willis or yourself were requested by me (as Secretary of Associated Fanciers), to obtain for me while at the Buffalo Convention as delegates from the New York State Poultry Society, a *verbatim* copy of the proceedings of said Convention, for the use of the *Bulletin*; on the supposition that the convention was to be open to all having proper credentials; never for an instant supposing it was to be a close corporation.

Very truly yours,

WM. L. DARLING,

Sec'y and Treas. Associated Fanciers.

It was perfectly understood before we left New York City, that Mr. Estes was to write up the show of the Western New York Poultry Society, and to look out for the interests of the *Bulletin* in regard to subscriptions and advertisements; but that any report of the Convention was to be taken by myself and Mr. Willis.

The third point at issue is the statement that the table furnished by Mr. Sweet "was placed at his (my) request in a remote and out-of-the-way place in the room."

The room in which the Convention was held was probably three times as long as its width. The table at which sat the President and Secretary was about one-third the length from one end of the room. About the middle of the room was placed the first tier of seats, arranged crosswise; and probably about eight or ten tiers deep. The table at which Mr. Willis and myself were seated was on the left (looking down) of the *third tier of seats*. A number of gentlemen who were present are willing to corroborate this statement. This is the "*out-of-the-way place*" which this fair-minded gentleman would have the public believe I occupied.

I wish here to call the attention of the public to the fact that there was nothing secret in this matter. But that Mr. Sweet was asked for a table *for the purpose of taking notes*. Every movement on my part being open and above-board, and every move of these two gentlemen (Messrs. Churchman and Sweet), against me, was kept concealed.

"The man who dares traduce because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man."

The fourth point to which I refer does not concern me, but I cite it merely to bring forward more prominently this question of veracity between Mr. Sweet and myself. He (Mr. S.) says: "The President called the attention of the delegates to the resolution, &c., and said, as presiding officer,* he should be obliged to enforce the rules," &c., and "it would be his duty to expel such person." Mr. Churchman, after calling attention to the rules, said: "*If any person, other than the Secretaries, is found taking minutes,*

I WILL EXPEL HIM!" If needs be, I will bring three or more persons, besides myself, to make affidavit to this statement, and, I will say here, that throughout the whole session at which I was present, the tone of these two gentlemen was of this same offensive character, "*I, I,*" as if *they* owned and controlled the Convention.

The fifth point is the matter already referred to in my communication in No. 17 of this Journal, viz., the statements of both Messrs. Sweet and Churchman, that I "had received no telegram from home," &c.

The public, who are to be the *judges* in this matter (and not Messrs. Sweet and Churchman), will please read the following, and then decide for the *fifth* time upon this question of *veracity*:

RYE, N. Y., June 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

While attending the Convention of the Poultry Fanciers at Buffalo, in January last, I received a telegram from my wife, at Rye, N. Y., requesting me to return home. After I had left Buffalo, it was publicly denied in the Convention that I had received any telegram, and asserted that I had left for other reasons, not creditable to my standing as a member and a gentleman. Will you please state, by letter, that, on the sixteenth of January last, a telegram was received from Rye, N. Y., directed to A. M. Halsted, and that said telegram was delivered to me at St. James's Hall that afternoon, and the time of delivery, if you can give it?

Yours respectfully,

Supt. Western Union Tel. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. M. HALSTED.

To which I received the following reply:—

DEAR SIR:

The message above referred to was delivered to you in person at St. James's Hall, at 2 20 P. M., January 16. We have your receipt therefor.

Very truly,

J. W. TILLINGHAST,

BUFFALO, June 15, 1874.

Agent U. P. T. Co.

As to the matter of Mr. Willis receiving a telegram, addressed in another name, I know nothing of it, except by hearsay. Neither do I know anything about his being called away or the cause thereof. I do know, however, that the gentleman in question registered his name in full at the Mansion House, where it can be found by those inquisitive enough to go and see.

To still further expose the *unfairness* of Mr. S., I call attention to second column, page 354, 8th line from top—Journal of June 4th—"A gentleman connected with the Convention," &c. Again about the middle of same column, "A member of the Executive Committee who was present at Buffalo," &c. *That gentleman and that member was* WM. H. CHURCHMAN. And now, if the public can find any one who had anything to do with this outrageous transaction except these two parties, they can see further through a millstone than I can. It is Churchman and Sweet, Sweet and Churchman from beginning to end, and every candid reader will bear me out in "objecting to the tribunal as incompetent." It was *worse* than incompetent, it was *vindictive* and *unscrupulous*. The whole case was pre-judged, and I reiterate my charge that it was a trumped-up affair.

The assumed offense was "the introduction of a member under a fictitious name at the January session of the Association." But nowhere is this alluded to as a cause of action. Mr. Sweet, with characteristic *fairness*, entirely evades every point on which the public wish light, and after shirking every point at issue, has the sublime "*cheek*" to add: "I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, he who objects to such a jury, and would endeavor to shield himself

* The words "as presiding officer," were *not* used.

by such frivolous technicalities as are contained in said communications must have a weak case indeed."

Mr. S. does not bring forward a single *positive statement* to support his position. His whole action is based on what he calls "*circumstantial evidence*," and upon the plea that he and certain others "*reluctantly came to the conclusion*," &c.

What a wonderful exhibition of consistency is this! Why, O valorous chieftains, did you not take the society of which I was the delegate (duly accredited) to account? Simply because you DARE not; I repeat it, Messrs. C. and S., YOU DARE NOT! Verily Shakespeare says truly of such:

"You are the hare, of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valor plucks dead lions by the beard."

One more item and I have done. It is parliamentary usage, the world over, that when a delegate or member offers a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee the *mover* is placed on that committee, usually as chairman. The first resolution at the Buffalo Convention, moving for the appointment of "a committee of five persons to divide the members of the Convention into sub-committees," &c, was offered by myself. Mr. Churchman, the Honorable President, either through ignorance or a lack of courtesy, or from the same motives which prompted his later action, disregarded parliamentary usage in this, as well as in two subsequent resolutions which were moved by me, and passed by the house. The public will please bear in mind that this was *before* that "very close watch was placed upon those gentlemen."

I may be prejudiced—it is very probable I am—but I cannot but come to the conclusion that if the "*honor and integrity of the Association*" are to be maintained by such actions, and upheld by such hands, the sooner it is dissolved the better.

I have information in my possession that discloses the fact that as early as last fall "Mr. Sweet was resolved that the American Poultry Association should revise the 'Standard of Excellence,' and that if the copyright I *then* owned could be obtained, well and good, if not, that the Association would go ahead, and that the Association should own the copyright of said standard."

This is the honorable and upright manner of taking what they did not own. It was not stolen from me, however, as I sold out my entire right, title, and interest to the said copyright in November last—the assignment being on record at Washington. Mr. Sweet in conclusion says: "Neither malice nor jealousy prompted him" in his action. Perhaps he has other and more polite terms for these failings. Doubtless he imputes to me anger and resentment towards himself and Mr. Churchman. He is wrong.

A. M. HALSTED.

[In justice to Mr. Chas. A. Sweet I wish to state, that being Secretary of the A. P. A. during the year 1873, I was in close and frequent correspondence with him and I must say that he was a devoted officer of the A. P. A., and I do not think he made any move but what he believed to be for the best interest of the Association; and the large and harmonious meeting of the Fanciers at Buffalo was due, mainly, to the extra exertion of Mr. Sweet; he accomplished that which he has just reason to be proud of. We do not remember his using the word *I*, as a member of the Association, and had it not been for his cool judgment, the Association would have much more to regret than it has. As to the personal feeling against Mr. Halsted, the members of the Association are best able to judge. It is very plain that had there been a *kindly* feeling toward Mr. Halsted, the trial and expulsion would not have taken place.—Ed.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the most interesting stories of animal intelligence and instinct is told by an eminent naturalist. A young lady, who was sitting in a room, the door of which was open, and led into the yard, where a variety of fowls were disporting themselves, was suddenly approached by an old drake, who seized the bottom of her dress with his beak, and pulled it vigorously. Feeling startled she repulsed him with her hand. The bird still persisted. Somewhat astonished, she paid some attention to his unaccountable pantomime, and discovered that the drake wished to drag her out of doors. She got up, and he waddled out quietly before her. More and more surprised, she followed him, and he conducted her to the side of a pond where she perceived a duck with its head caught in the opening of a sluice. She hastened to release the poor creature and restore it to the drake, who by loud quackings and beating of his wings, testified his joy at the deliverance of his companion.

A HEN THAT WAS A ROOSTER.

P. A. CASHION, of this county, had a chicken hatched about eighteen months ago that was a gray on one side, running from the comb back to the tail, on the opposite side a deep black. It had a very heavy comb, and a large wattle on the black side and a small one on the gray; a heavy spur on the left leg and a light one on the right. It laid a dozen or more eggs, set on them, hatched and raised a brood of chickens, as any good hen would. After the chicks were weaned it went into the rooster business—crowed regularly, fought the other roosters, got a number of wives and proceeded to assist them in their domestic affairs, as a good rooster should.

By and by—that is, a week or two ago—it laid down and died with the cholera. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that on the gray side it was a perfectly developed hen, on the black side a perfectly developed male.

These facts are vouched for by some of the best citizens of our county, and there can be no mistake about it.—*Dresden (Tenn.) Democrat.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SHIPPING EGGS LONG DISTANCES.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

The question is asked by a correspondent, in No. 26, will eggs hatch shipped by express? and then gives his experience with eggs shipped over one thousand miles; every egg hatching. This is remarkably good success, and all that any "reasonable" purchaser could ask. My experience,

like "Bro. Pyles," has not been as satisfactory. Wishing to introduce new blood into my Light Brahma strain this spring, and at the same time improve the stock if possible, I took a look through the several journals before me, and soon lit upon an advertisement that had the right ring to it. "Light Brahmas exclusively." Hens weighing from "ten to twelve pounds each;" "cocks from fourteen to fifteen," all *prize birds*, selected at the "leading poultry shows." The next mail carried my five dollars to Hartford, Conn., receiving in return one dozen eggs—one broken. I set them under a careful sitter. At the end of three weeks I thought I would take a look at my chicks. Lifting the hen carefully from the nest, so as not to injure them, I discovered the same eleven eggs "*unhatched*." Upon examination I found them all infertile. I wrote him the result, and, at his request, sent two dollars and fifty cents for another clutch, directing him to pack them in a cushioned-bottom box, which he failed to do. On arrival, the eggs were taken out and placed under a Partridge Cochins hen sitting on the ground. The same result followed—nine dollars out, no chicks—and "*sold again*." As Pyle *remarks*, there should be some way of "showing up" the rascality of these "unprincipled dealers," that their trickery may be brought to light. I can but add one word in favor of the ever-welcome weekly visitor, the *Fanciers' Journal*: it has become a necessity in the family, and just what all fanciers have felt the need of—a more "frequent visitor" than the monthlies. It should receive (as I trust it does) their liberal support.

Very truly yours,

H. PARHAM.

LIMA, O., July 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BURNHAM vs. WRIGHT. 1849? '46? '47?

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

"The forms of things *unknown*, the writer's pen
Turns into shape; and gives to airy *nothings*
A local habitation—and a NAME."

—Shakespeare.

"Be sure you're *right*, then go ahead."

—Davy Crockett.

J. M. WADE, ESQ:

I ask space for an article on the "Brahma-Pootra origin" question, though I agree with you that this subject is pretty well played out; but I desire to present a little fresh information on this topic, which I commend to the especial attention of Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, who has so strangely mixed me and my Gray Shanghai fowls up with his "Bother'em-Pootrum" nonsense, in his late two poultry books:

Of course I cannot quote from his two ponderous volumes *all* that Wright has so erroneously and unjustly set down about me; but I must make a few extracts briefly from him, and other authorities of which he does not avail himself, for my present purpose, and then leave this subject to take care of itself in the future. My criticism of the contents of Mr. Wright's works refers to the *past*, of course—to the period *prior* to the issue of his books in 1869 and 1872. At present, and for five or six years latterly, we have all come habitually to call the Light Gray Chinese birds, "Brahmas;" because this title has now become everywhere acceptable. But, regarding those former years—with the story just as it then existed, before him—Mr. Wright has evinced a most extraordinary display of error (innocently or wilfully wrong), which, so far as I am concerned, I desire to correct.

In his "Monograph of the Brahma Fowl," published in 1870, Mr. Wright quotes Mr. Tegetmeier's account of the

introduction of my Gray Shanghais into England, in 1852, '53, and says on page 11: "Mr. Burnham, it will be remembered, sent over some of the earliest Brahmas as a present to Her Majesty, the Queen." Now, I never sent *any* "Brahmas" over to Her Majesty. I never said I did; and nobody, save Mr. Wright, has said this, that I ever heard of. The cage of fowls I sent to the Queen was duly labelled in large printed capitals, "EIGHT GRAY SHANGHAIS." I wrote a brief note to His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, in 1852, for her Majesty—which Hon. Mr. Ingersoll (then American Minister to the Court of St. James) kindly forwarded—in which "I respectfully tendered to Her Majesty a cage of Gray Shanghai fowls, bred from my stock imported into America from China, three years since;" and the Queen, through the Hon. Mr. Secretary Phipps, "acknowledged and accepted this magnificent present of Gray Shanghais."

Mr. Wright goes on to say, "Mr. Burnham affirms, in effect, that he originated the Brahmas." I did not use these words. I simply said: "I bred these Gray Shanghais *first* in America, from my stock imported in 1849 and '50 from China." And so I did. He (Mr. W.) puts these other terms into my mouth—sentiments I never uttered, or thought of, at that time. Then, Wright affirms, on same page, "We have thus two very definite statements by Mr. Burnham: First. That *he was the founder*, or original breeder, of Brahmas; and secondly, that the light variety were pure, uncrossed *Gray Cochins*!" These are Mr. Wright's words—italics and all (see pp. 11, 12). To which I reply briefly that I had never then used the words "I was founder," "originator," "breeder," or "importer" of any Brahmas; and that I never at any time—then, before, or since—said that "the light variety were pure, uncrossed Gray Cochins."

I cannot prevent any one from calling my stock by any name they see fit; but what I now earnestly desire is that Mr. Wright may not nickname my fine Gray Shanghais, "Brahma-Pootras," as he has done all through his books.

I am not now considering what Mr. Wright may hereafter claim that he *meant*, understand, or how he may change his language in future books, but precisely what he has *said*. Though he misquotes, garbles, and materially alters my language, I will not misrepresent him, knowingly.

In his next paragraph, page 12, he says: "Mr. Burnham states that the dark breed were Gray Chittagongs crossed with Cochins." I never made any such statement, and you cannot find it on the record. It is you, Mr. Wright, who made every one of these statements (in this form) in your books, to help sustain your utterly erroneously conceived theory regarding what you have written about, so ignorantly.

On this same page 12, Mr. Wright then makes an extract, to further prove his assumptions, from a humorous account *quoted* by me in an early poultry book of mine—which article I did not write, though he credits *me* with its authorship, wrongfully—about the so-called "Bother'em fowls (*not* Brahmas, nor Gray Shanghais)," of which humbug I then said, and now repeat, "never was a grosser hum perpetrated than this was, even in the then notorious hum of the hen-trade. He admits that my "matchless effusions were, at that time, by many considered to settle the question, and by some it may be thought to do so still." And, in this last sentence, I perfectly agree with Mr. Wright. But he proceeds, in his peculiar way, immediately "to bring Mr. Burnham's statements" (above referred to, which he himself puts into my mouth, but which I never uttered) "to the test of facts." And how does Mr. Wright thus proceed?

He presently quotes, on page 16, a long letter from Mr. V. Cornish, of Connecticut (dated March 2, 1852), about some "light gray fowls" which a Mr. Chamberlin "got a sailor to go after." This sailor, subsequently, "reported that he had found a pair, which he purchased of a man in New York," whose name nobody ever got, and "who could give no account of their origin," &c.

From this Chamberlin pair of grays, Mr. Cornish got his stock. "These fowls were named Chittagongs," adds Mr. Cornish, "on account of their resemblance to the large gray fowls then bred in this country, and so called," &c. I had then been breeding my "large gray fowls," in Massachusetts, three years; the originals of which I procured in 1849, of Dr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Porter, from Shanghai, in 1850; and here is a portrait of the Dr. Kerr cock—drawn from life and printed in Dr. J. C. Bennett's "Poultry Book," in which may be judged of as to its identity 1850, with the so-called "Brahmas" of to-day—though this picture was taken when the bird was but eight months old, and quite undeveloped in proportions, of course; which fowl was then called by Dr. Bennett "Chittagong," precisely as Cornish called his fowls in his 1852 letter.



Now, please mark! In this same Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book, issued at Boston, in 1850 and '51 (with appendix), *not one word* is mentioned by Bennett, in his entire 310 pages, upon *all* the then "known breeds of domestic modern poultry," about the existence of Chamberlin, Cornish, Knox, Brahma-Pootra, or Brahma fowls; while *my* superb Grays are set down as "*first* in the list of known varieties," "a very superior bird," "the wonder and admiration of all fowl fanciers who behold" this extraordinary new variety, &c.; "true portraits from life, from the breeding stock of Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.," &c. (This was written and published in 1849, '50, three years prior to Cornish's letter.)

In 1851 (having sold this Kerr pair to Dr. Bennett, after I got my second lot of light Gray Shanghais, of Porter, from China), Dr. Bennett bred this very cock and hen, with a light drab (or silver cinnamon) Forbes Shanghai hen—produced a clutch of handsome light gray chickens, which he (Dr. Bennett) exhibited in Boston, and called "Burram-pooters," from India. These three light gray chickens were the first so-called "Brahma-Pootras," or now "Brahmas," ever publicly shown in the world. All of them had a slight

top-knot, or streamer, as Dr. Bennett called it; and here I present exact portraits of said trio, "drawn from life by Durivage," in 1851. By comparing this trio with the cut from life above, of my original gray Dr. Kerr cock, the likeness to the parentage will be very clearly seen—leaving out the small top-knot, which came probably from the Forbes hen Dr. Bennett bred with my grays, at first.



I propose to give Mr. Wright the full benefit of the following voluntary important statement of his, which appears on page 17 of his "Brahma Fowl" book; he there says: "A portion of Mr. Cornish's letter not quoted (at its first printing), states, that Chamberlin brought his fowls into Connecticut in 1849." The reader will observe that this account is taken from Mr. Cornish's letter, dated March 2d, 1852; but in 1869 (nearly 20 years afterwards), a Mr. Weld turns up, with another letter of Cornish's, dated Nov. 9th, 1869, which Wright publishes at the end of this book, page 142, in which Mr. Cornish then says: "The ship arrived in New York (with the Chamberlin fowls) in September, 1846, and the first brood came out in 1847, most of which I purchased in August." These are Mr. V. Cornish's own words, first "in 1849," afterwards "in 1846."

Now, did he get two lots—one in 1849 (as he declares he did, on page 17), and the other in 1846-'47 (as he asserts in 1869, on page 142, of Wright's book)? If not, and nobody in America has pretended that he ever got but one lot, how could Chamberlin have got "the original birds?"

But I am speaking now "by the card," and I wish to say just here, that I know Mr. Cornish to be a very worthy man. But are these two statements, as Weld says, "clearly accurate?" And do the two dates here, of 1849, first, and 1846, twenty years subsequently, corroborate Mr. Cornish's account in any particular, and sustain Wright's theory, as he says they do? Or, is it not clearly an attempt on Wright's part, at "anything to beat Burnham?"

In Wright, page 17, we have it thus: Cornish says that "Chamberlin brought his fowls into Connecticut in the early part of 1849." Mr. Cornish says in the same letter, "I got my stock from Chamberlin, direct." Then he says (in 1869), "the ship arrived in 1846! Most of the first

brood came out in May, 1847, which I purchased in August, and the old pair in April following." Thus, though he asserts clearly, on March 2d, 1852, that Chamberlin did not "bring his fowls into the State until 1849," he "purchased of Chamberlin the most of their first brood in August, 1847, and the old pair in April, 1848!" And in that same first letter (see Wright, page 16, and Miss Watts' Poultry Yard, page 62, printed in italics), Cornish says, "*it is certain they never were bred till they reached his town, in 1849!!*"

In next number of *Fanciers' Journal*, I will conclude, and present some new information, never before published, to prove the utter falsity of the original "sailor" yarn, repeated by the parties upon whom Mr. Wright unfortunately relies for his utterly groundless theory about "Brahma-Pootras."

MELROSE, MASS., July, 1874.

(To be concluded next week.)

MARK TWAIN ON POULTRY RAISING.

FROM early youth I have taken an especial interest in the subject of poultry-raising. Even as a schoolboy, poultry-raising was a study with me, and I may say without egotism that as early as the age of seventeen I was acquainted with all the best and speediest methods of raising chickens, from raising them off a roost by burning lucifer matches under their noses, down to lifting them off a fence on a frosty night by insinuating the end of a warm board under their heels. By the time I was twenty years old, I really suppose I had raised more poultry than any one individual in all the section round about there. The very chickens came to know my talent, by and by. The youth of both sexes ceased to paw the earth for worms, and the old roosters that came to crow, "remained to pray," when I passed by.

I have had so much experience in the raising of fowls that I cannot but think that a few hints from me might be useful. The two methods I have already touched upon are very simple, and are only used in the raising of the commonest class of fowls; one is for summer, the other for winter. In the one case, you start out with a friend along about eleven o'clock on a summer's night (not later, because in some States—especially in California and Oregon—chickens always rouse up just at midnight and crow from ten to thirty minutes, according to the ease or difficulty they experience in gitting the public waked up), and your friend carries with him a sack. Arrived at the hen-roost, (your neighbor's, not your own) you light a match and hold it under first one and then another pullet's nose until they are

willing to go into that bag without making any trouble about it. You then return home, either taking the bag with you or leaving it behind, according as circumstances shall dictate. N. B.—I have seen the time when it was eligible and appropriate to leave the sack behind and walk off with considerable velocity, without ever leaving any word where to send it.

In case of the other method mentioned for poultry, your friend takes along a covered vessel with a charcoal fire in it, and you carry a long slender plank. This is a frosty night, understand. Arrived at the tree, or fence, or other hen-roost (your own, if you are an idiot), you warm the end of your plank in your friend's fire vessel and then raise it aloft and ease it up gently against a slumbering chicken's foot. If the subject of your attentions is a true bird, he will infallibly return thanks with a sleepy cluck or two, and step out and take up quarters on the plank, thus becoming so conspicuously accessory before the fact to his own murder as to make it a grave question in our minds, as it once was in the mind of Blackstone, whether he is not really and deliberately committing suicide in the second degree. [But you enter into a contemplation of these legal refinements subsequently—not then.]

When you wish to raise a fine, large, donkey-voiced Shanghai rooster, you do it with a lasso, just as you would a bull. It is because he must be choked, and choked effectually, too. It is the only good, certain way, for whenever he mentions a matter which he is cordially interested in, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he secures somebody else's immediate attention to it, too, whether it be day or night.

The Black Spanish is an exceedingly fine bird and a costly one. Thirty-five dollars is the usual figure, and fifty is not uncommon price for a specimen. Even its eggs are worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half apiece, and yet are so unwholesome that the city physician seldom or never orders them for the workhouse. Still I have once or twice procured as high as a dozen at a time for nothing, in the dark of the moon. The best way to raise the Black Spanish fowl, is to go late in the evening and raise coop and all. The reason I recommend this method, is, that the birds being so valuable, the owners do not permit them to roost around promiscuously, but put them in a coop as strong as a fire-proof safe and keep it in the kitchen at night. The method I speak of is not always a bright and satisfying success, and yet there are so many little articles of *vertu* about a kitchen, that if you fail on the coop, you can generally bring away something else. I brought away a nice steel trap, one night, worth ninety cents.

Whenever you are ready to go raising poultry, call for me any evening after eleven o'clock and I shall be on hand promptly.—*Mark Twain*.

THE IMPATIENT HEN.

THIS is a tale of a queer old hen,
That sat on eggs exactly ten;
She made her nest with pride and care,
And weather foul or weather fair
You always found her at her post,
For patience was her daily boast.
Alas! how oft it is our lot
To brag of what we haven't got.

The sun began to warmer grow,
The grass and leaves began to show
Their twinkling green on hill and vale,
And sweet and pleasant was the gale.
This queer old hen began to long
To join once more the noisy throng
Of idle gossips—half a score—
That strutted by the old barn door.

"O, dear! O, dear! here I am tied—
A weary lot is mine," she sighed;
"No gleam of pleasure do I catch—
Why don't these tiresome chickens
hatch?"

It worries me, in heart and legs,
To sit so long upon these eggs;
I'm sick of pining here at home,
O, chicks, chicks, chicks, why don't
you come?

Your little houses, white and warm,
I've sheltered from the angry storm,

"There's Mother Dominique next
door,

Her darlings number twenty-four,
And they've been out a week or more,
And now she wanders at her ease,
As proud and happy as you please.

So stir your pinky little pegs,
My yellow bills, come out and walk,
Or else I'll doubt my eggs are eggs,
And think they are but lumps of chalk."

Then something rash and sad befell—
This old hen pecked each brittle shell;
And then, 'tis wonderful to tell,
Her treatment, which was very rude,
Killed on the spot her tiny brood!
And now, despised by fowls and men,
She lives a broken-hearted hen.

This is the moral of my lay—
To reap success in work and play,
Why spoil whatever you've begun,
Through eagerness to have it done?
Remember poor Dame Partlet's fate;
Don't be impatient!—learn to wait.

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"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

DURING the "controversy" in reference to the New Standard, and A. P. A., we have received many letters; most of which have indorsed the course which we adopted as indicated by the motto above; while others have complained in a friendly way, objecting to such use of the pages of the *Journal*. But these writers do not realize the importance of the matter at issue. It is of the utmost necessity that we have a perfect standard to breed to, and to judge by.

The one just issued is lamentably at fault. The Association made many mistakes, yet we know it was composed mostly of well meaning men, who will be glad to correct any such faults when their attention is properly called to them; and in this direction we feel that the *Journal* has been of service. Many of us are wiser than we were when at Buffalo; and to the almost unanimous verdict, we suggest as a remedy, that we must unite the well directed talent displayed by the opposition (called "fault-finders"), trusting that the augmented and consolidated wisdom will result in the production of a standard with which none but habitual grumblers can find fault.

As to the "Halsted controversy," we admitted it as a matter of justice to the accused, because we do not believe it right to hastily condemn any one, without affording him the opportunity for defence. and we are now satisfied that the alleged offense (?), if committed at all, was committed before and not after he was admitted a "member" of the association; hence, were it a crime instead, he could not be legally expelled, unheard.

It is well known that others attended the convention for a purpose similar to that alleged, as against (?) Mr. Halsted, and we fail to see the supposed force in the accusations of his especial accusers. It is claimed that he intended to surreptitiously (?) obtain, for his own use, minutes of the meeting, or something to that effect. Others went for the same

purpose. *It was not expected that it would be a "close convention."* Hence, the free use of our columns to both the assailed and his accusers, to open the way for the discovery and, if need be, correction of mistakes, and the operations of justice to all. Had Mr. Halsted succeeded in this alleged undertaking, we have no doubt that we should have had a Standard ably edited, of which no one could justly complain.

When we started this paper we intended that it should be in fact, what its name indicates—the *Fanciers' Journal*. We mean that all sides shall have a fair hearing. We will advocate no novelty unless satisfied that it is meritorious; and we will carefully watch the interests of genuine fanciers, and guarantee that the merits of this journal shall increase proportionately to the liberality of its support, and we will

"Be just and fear naught."



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

A PLACE FOR PIGEONS.

THE banks of Betsey River, near Frankford, Mich., are a favorite resort for pigeons, and they are annually taken there in great numbers. The nesting is about three miles wide and fifteen miles long, and extends along both banks of the Betsey River. On their first arrival, which is in May, the hunters build huts of boughs on the shores of Crystal Lake, a sheet of water nine miles long, and in other open localities, and shoot the pigeons as they fly in masses. There are three flights a day: first, the male birds begin to fly just before sunrise, leaving the nestings, and flying north and east, from ten to sixty miles to feed. This flight lasts nearly two hours, at which time the sky is actually clouded with them. At seven o'clock not a bird can be seen. Again at about half-past eight, the male birds begin to return, and the "hens" begin to leave the nests to procure their late breakfast. The males always take the places of the females, and do their share of the sitting. At nine o'clock the scene beggars description, when the sky is spotted with continuous clouds of pigeons going each way with the rapidity of the wind, and coming in sight continually for two hours. The "hens" stay out till four in the afternoon, when they return, and the "Toms" again go out in quest of food, and stay out as long as they please. Some do not return until sundown, at which time they can be knocked down by dozens, as they fly only a few feet from the ground.

Later in the season the catching is done in feed beds and salt springs, which are prepared some weeks in advance, being baited with corn and salt, which, being mixed, is scattered over a smooth spot in the woods near a muddy spring, which, being also salted profusely, affords a drinking-place. When birds begin to work the feed beds in sufficient numbers, say from one hundred to six hundred dozen, then the slaughter commences. The largest "haul" that has been made this season, at one spring of a net, was fifty dozen.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 377.)

call them foppish gestures, woo the female, and endeavor to incline her to his embraces; she, if consenting, will soon show it by her motions, as sweeping her tail, spreading her wings, and giving a nod with her head, as much as to say, Good sir, you may if you please; from thence they proceed to billing, in which action the hen will put her beak into the cock's, who seems to feed her, after this she will squat and readily receive his tread.

Your hen by this means being rendered prolific, they will seek out a nest, or convenient place, for the repository of their eggs, into which they will carry straw, frail, feathers, and such other materials as they find proper to form a warm and soft reception for the egg, neither party being at this time idle, though some are more industrious than others, on this account, who will lay their eggs almost on the bare boards.

When a hen is nigh the time of her laying, her mate will pursue her from place to place, not suffering her to be quiet in any place but her nest, out of a peculiar instinct, I suppose, fearing his offspring should be lost, by her dropping her egg in some place improper for incubation. And here you must observe that some cocks are so very hot that they won't, at such a time, suffer a hen almost to eat; this will render her very weak, and often make her lay a thin-shelled or imperfect egg; to prevent this inconvenience, the best way is to take the cock from her, till the egg become to a greater perfection in the uterus.

Pigeons though they will make a great increase in a year, yet it is not from the number of eggs they lay at one time, for they lay but two, and then immediately proceed to incubation, but from the frequency of the repeated hatchings, which generally happen once in five or six weeks, according as they are good or bad breeders.

When a pigeon has laid her first egg, she rests one day between, and on the succeeding day lays her second; they generally stand over the first egg, which, if you please, you may call an improper incubation, till the next is laid, and then sit close, that both young ones may be hatched at once, or pretty nearly, though some will sit close on the first, and by that means hatch one young one two days before the other.

The time of a pigeon's incubation, which trouble is equally divided between the cock and hen, except that the hen always sits at night, is nineteen or twenty days from the first egg, and seventeen or eighteen from the last, at which time you ought to observe whether the eggs are hatched or not, for two special reasons:

First. Because your young ones, for want of due heat, which often happens if the old do not sit close, may want strength to extricate themselves out of the shell, and so die in it for want of air and proper sustenance, for the nutriment they received from the internal part of the egg is by this time exhausted; whenever therefore an affair of this nature happens, if the egg be chipped or cracked with the force of the young one, break the shell all round with your nail, or the head of a pin, and you will find your account in it.

Secondly. If your pigeons do not hatch because their eggs are addle, or otherwise, you ought to give them a pair, or at least one young one to feed off their moist meat, which would

else make them sick, and they will be apt to lay again too soon, which will weaken them very much.

The young ones being thus ushered into the world, naturally leads us to take a view of the manner in which it receives its first sustenance. We have already mentioned soft meat, which is nothing else but a fine soft liquid pap prepared as it were by instinct by the parents, by a dissolution of the hard grains in their craw, against the time that the fœtus is first disclosed, when weak, naked, and helpless; this soft meat they throw up out of their craw, taking the beak of their young ones in their own, and by this means injecting it into theirs; with this meat they continue feeding them for six or seven days, when they begin to mix some harder food amongst it, until at length they feed them with all whole grain.

THEIR DIET.

We come now to treat of their diet, or the food proper for pigeons. The pigeon is a granivorous bird, and may be fed with various sorts of grains, as tares, horse-beans, pease, wheat, barley, hempseed, or rape and canary, of each of which in their order.

Of all grains, tares are found to be most adapted to these birds, and old tares are much the best, for the new are very apt to set your pigeons into a scouring, especially the young ones; the same will likewise happen from old tares, if they have by any means been touched or immersed in salt or seawater; for though pigeons love salt, yet too much is very pernicious, as, for instance, if in a voyage you give them salt water instead of fresh you will soon kill them.

Horse-beans are the next food to tares, but you must take care to get them as small as possible. There are a sort which they call small French ticks, which are good food, and somewhat cheaper than tares, but liable to two inconveniences: first, they are much harder of digestion, and consequently will not so readily make soft meat for the young ones; secondly, your pigeons are sometimes apt to be choked with them, especially young ones, and such whose œsophagus or gullet is anyways inclinable to be small, as in most long-necked pigeons it is. I had a Carrier the other day which fell down off my house into the yard, and when it was taken up (I not being at home), it gaped, as I was informed, as if for want of breath, and died in a few minutes. It was very fat, and seemingly in good health. I opened it to see if I could find any cause from within, but all its internals seemed perfectly sound and in good order; at last, examining more strictly, I found a horse-bean, and that not a very large one, sticking in the lower part of the gullet, which, with some little difficulty, I pulled out; and this, I verily believe, was the only cause of its death.

Pease, wheat, and barley are apt to scour your pigeons too much, therefore you ought to give them very little, if any, of this sort of food.

There is a sort of diet called Scotch meat, which is pease, beans, and tares mixed together; some people feed their pigeons with this, because cheap, but the beans are generally apt to be too large.

Hempseed, rape, and canary are food that pigeons are very fond of, but by no means ought to be made their constant diet.

N.B.—Even French tick beans are not proper for Dutch Croppers, or any large Cropt pigeons, because they are apt to make them gorge.

THE SALT CAT.

Being thus entered on the head of diet, it necessarily leads us to consider a certain useful composition called by the Fanciers a salt cat, so named, I suppose, from a certain fabulous oral tradition of baking a cat in the time of her salaciousness with cummin seed, and some other ingredients, as a decoy for your neighbor's pigeons; this, though handed down by some authors as the only method for this purpose, is generally laughed at by the gentlemen of the Fancy, and never practiced.

The right salt cat therefore is, or ought to be, thus made: Take gravel or drift-sand, loam, such as the brickmakers use, and the rubbish of an old wall, or for want of this a less quantity of lime,—let there be a gallon of each; add to these a pound of cummin seed, a handful of bay salt or saltpetre, and beat them all up together into a kind of mortar, mixing them up with stale urine, and your pigeons will take great delight in it.

The gravel or sand helps to scour their craws, and is of great service to digestion.

The loam being of an unctuous, oily nature, is a very great assistance to them in the discharge of their soft meat, or other meat when they are feeding young ones.

The lime or rubbish helps to harden the shell of their egg; and you will find by experience, that when with egg they are prodigiously fond of lime, and will have it some way or other, if possible. By this means therefore you keep them from pecking the mortar off your own or your neighbors' houses, though the damage from thence accruing cannot but be very trifling, for the whole length of their beak, and farther they cannot go, cannot reach far enough to loosen any tile that is naturally firm.

The salt and urine is a great provocation to drink, and this is no small service to your pigeons, which are of a very hot nature.

The cummin seed, which has a strong smell in which pigeons delight, will keep your own pigeons at home, and allure others that are straying about, and at a loss where to fix upon a habitation.

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. III.—THE COCKATOO.

THESE birds are generally valued on account of the beauty of their plumage, and the affection they show towards their master. The prevailing color of the entire variety is white; and they are readily distinguished from the rest of the species by the tuft of movable feathers on the top of their heads. This they can elevate or depress at pleasure. They seldom can be taught to imitate the human speech; though they are the most intelligent of the whole parrot tribe; and soon learn to understand and obey their master's commands. They are natives of Australia and the islands of the Indian Ocean—living in the woods and feeding on fruits, nuts, and berries. They make their nests in decayed trees, and the crevices of rocks; and their eggs are generally of a white

color. In captivity they often live to be a hundred years old. To be thoroughly tamed they must be taken from the nest while quite young. The varieties brought to this country are three in number.

THE GREAT SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO,

Also called the Great White Cockatoo, is in length seventeen inches. It, in common with the others, has a movable tuft on its head about five inches long. The plumage is a powdery-white, with the exception of some of the tail feathers, and the larger wing feathers, which have a yellowish tinge. The crest is sulphur-colored. The iris of the eye is a dark brown, with a white circle. There is also a smaller variety of the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo—both natives of New Guinea.

THE GREAT RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

This variety is the largest of the species, often reaching a length of two feet. The prevailing color of its plumage is white, tinged with a very pale rose; the bill is blue-black; the iris of the eyes deep red, with pale gray circles. The tail feathers are diversified with yellow. The tuft on its head is about six inches long, and is red. It learns readily to imitate the voices of fowls and other domestic animals, but cannot be taught to talk.

THE WHITE COCKATOO

Is about fifteen inches long, and has a tuft of a fine lemon color. The tips of the tail feathers are of this color; as is, also, a spot located just beneath the eyes.

In domestication, Cockatoos are generally fed upon white bread, soaked in milk; a few vegetables once in a while; and occasionally different kinds of grain. They are generally kept in bell-shaped cages, with a double hoop suspended from the top for them to exercise in. The cage should be large.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. IV.—COMMON PARROTS.

OF all the different species of talking birds, that kind known simply as the Parrot, is the more generally kept. They are somewhat smaller than the two species previously given, and make much better talkers. In their wild state they associate in flocks; feeding on fruit, nuts, and the seed of various plants. In domestication any kind of animal food should be carefully expelled from their diet, as it causes numberless diseases. They can be fed on nuts, grain, and seeds; with occasionally a little ripe fruit or bread soaked in warm milk. Carefully avoid giving coffee.

The different varieties of this species are almost without number; but the ones generally kept in confinement we will give.

THE CAROLINA OR ILLINOIS PARROT,

Oftentimes classed as a *Parrakeet*, or a *Paroquet*, is found in most of our Southern States. Sometimes they make great havoc in apple or pear orchards—opening the fruit to get the seeds. They also eat great numbers of mulberries, grapes, and pecan nuts. According to Audubon, so intent are they on their work of devastation, that the enraged owner can creep up within a few yards of them with his gun, and kill eight or ten, or even twenty at a shot. The living birds will hover over the dead bodies of their comrades until they themselves fall a victim to the gun of the

angry farmer. At night they roost in hollow trees. The prevailing color of the Carolina Parrot, is bright yellowish green; head and neck bright orange; tail faint gray; very thick long tail; the middle feathers about twice the length of the others. Length about twenty-two inches. They are easily tamed, and when domesticated manifest much attachment to their master; but their powers of articulation are poor. They do better in confinement if kept in pairs; when one dies the other seldom long survives him.

THE GREEN OR AMAZON PARROT.

This is the most common variety of the whole species—being a fluent talker, and requiring less attention than any other. It is more generally kept. It can be found in most fanciers' stores, and can be bought for from \$10 to \$30. One of the most fluent and best talkers we ever saw belonged to this species. The color is a fine green with a yellowish tint on the belly; the beak is black, edged with scarlet feathers; the cheeks are dark blue, nearly approaching a green; the iris of the eye golden-yellow; the top of the head is oftentimes yellow.

THE GRAY AFRICAN PARROT.

This bird is very docile, and is one of the most fluent talkers among birds; and, on this account, is very valuable. A young bird of this variety, if well feathered, will sell easily at twenty-five dollars, while a well-trained bird cannot be bought for twice that amount. In length it is about ten inches; and the color of its plumage is a beautiful ash-gray, with a red tail. Its food consists of hemp seed and Indian corn, either raw or boiled, and occasionally a cracker soaked in coffee, but will usually do well on seed alone.

THE KING OR RED PARROT.

This variety is quite large. It can be taught to imitate tunes, and makes a good talker. It is very susceptible to colds, and should be kept in a warm place. The prevailing color is red; the wings are green, growing lighter colored as it approaches the centre.

THE GOLDEN PARROT.

This is the most beautiful of the parrot tribe, but is very rare even in its native country. It seldom becomes a good imitator of the human voice. The color of its plumage is a peculiar golden hue, making it appear very dazzling, and exceedingly beautiful.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]

S. H. T.—No; your parrot will not talk any better if you slit its tongue. This is an old-fashioned idea, and an erroneous one also; besides it is a very dangerous operation, and when done by an inexperienced hand, is apt to result in the death of the bird. We advise you to place your bird in a partially darkened room; secrete yourself behind a door, so the parrot cannot see you, and repeat *very distinctly* anything you desire it to learn. If this plan does not succeed, get rid of it, as it will never be a good talker. In a future number we will give more explicit directions on training parrots.

F. A.—You can get about one dollar each for your Cardinal Grosbeaks—that is if they are well-feathered birds—at almost any fancier's store. Woodpeckers cannot be reared from the nest without more trouble than they will ever be

worth. We will give a receipt for making the universal pastes in the next number.

Wood.—We do not sell fancy breeds—or any other breed of fowls. Will send you the canary as soon as you forward the money. Send money by post-office order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Mr. Philander Williams responds to my questions about the call for the meeting of the A. P. A. Executive Committee in New York, July 22d, whom I understood, very clearly, in *their* application to the President of the Association to issue a call. But, the call *itself*, signed by the President, is addressed simply to the Executive Committee, "every member of which" is urged to be present. I thus supposed that this was to be a special meeting of that *Committee* only. If, as Mr. Williams understands, and explains it, "Any one who has matters of interest to himself or the Association, whether members or not," may be rightfully "present in person," and *are* "to be properly listened to," all right, that is what fanciers and breeders who are "not members of the A. P. A." desire; and we shall thus have a good time on the 22d of July, in New York, no doubt. I shall endeavor to be there, and hope to meet yourself, Mr. Bestor, Mr. Felch, Mr. "W.," Mr. Babcock, Mr. Athole, Mr. Williams, Mr. Van Winkle, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Halsted, *et als.*, Mr. Sweet among the rest; to whom it will afford me pleasure to extend the hand of good fellowship.

Yours truly,

B.

"HOWL AWAY."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

The widely published invitation to attend the Buffalo Convention was distributed to all interested, and no one will say but what the most respectable and best breeders in the country participated in the meeting, and are now active, earnest supporters of the Association.

Examine the list of "sore heads" who would not accept the cordial invitation to be present at Buffalo, and with their superior wisdom and experience assist in revising the standard—would they be any improvement, or inspire any more confidence with those most interested in such matters? I think not. No one will say that the present standard is perfect—neither will any well-posted breeder have the assurance to say that our best judges did not serve faithfully on the several committees appointed to revise the standard. We could not expect perfection, and can only ask the Association to hear just criticism, and from time to time, as new editions are printed, correct mistakes, and in time we can confidently expect a creditable Standard of Excellence.

If the American Poultry Association receive the profits arising from the sale of the new standard, I have not a word of complaint to utter, as they will need all the funds they can command, and any breeder interested in poultry can well afford to pay a small tax in this way towards supporting the organization if he desires a standard.

I would suggest that the next edition contain the full proceedings of the Buffalo meeting, and sufficient pertinent matter to make a respectable-sized report, to be called Volume 1 of the American Poultry Association for 1874. Such a book would meet with a ready sale, and prove a source of revenue.

Yours agitatingly,

ILLINOIS.

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

A weasel which by some means got into a hen-house at Dubuque, recently, killed 183 chickens during the night.

The smallest dog yet seen, is one owned by a Hartford man. It is a black and tan, four months old, and is only nine inches long, and weighs one and one-half pounds.

The poultry propagator writes to "our contributor" to ask, "When is a hen most likely to hatch?" We have devoted considerable attention to this branch of fine arts, and answer unhesitatingly, "When she is in 'earnest.'" [Her nest.]

In Falmouth, the other day, a man could find neither his cat nor his young kittens. A Light Brahma hen was sitting on a nest, and something peculiar about her attracting attention, it was discovered that the hen was sitting on the kittens and the old cat, and furthermore, she continues to do it, and both old cat and kittens seem to like it.

The old question as to whether lager intoxicates, has been settled at last in an Ohio court. A German testified: "If you drink five or six glasses of lager in a little while you will feel more pleasant as if you drink five or six glasses of water in the same time; and, if you drink five or six glasses of water in a little while you will feel more disappointed as if you drink five or six glasses of lager in the same time." The jury disagreed.

A story comes from Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., of a music-loving dove. It is said that when the piano is played in the house of the dove's owners, it will fly into the house and perch on the head of the performer, where it will remain until the piece is played, when it will jump upon the keyboard of the instrument and hop about the keys, thus producing sounds it seems to enjoy. Friends of the family frequently visit the house to witness the bird's strange antics.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE STORY.—The following true story of a rat comes from a New Hampshire village:

A gentleman's house in this village was overrun with rats. Traps and cats were of no use whatever. After a time he succeeded in catching a fine, large old fellow in a box-trap, and having provided himself beforehand with a bell, he succeeded in fastening it with a wire securely around the rat's neck, and then gave him his liberty.

The rat scampered away, and during the night was heard rattling his bell, and pursuing his former companions from one part of the house to another. The next day, as the gentleman was in his yard, he heard the tinkling of the bell, and looking up, saw the rat walking deliberately up toward him, and when within about one foot of him, seated himself upon his hind legs, and looked up in his face, asking him, as plainly as a rat could, to take off the bell. The gentleman reached down, took up the rat in his hands, untwisted the wire, placed him on the ground, and Mr. Rat scampered away, without even stopping to say "good-by." The correspondent has forgotten to mention whether the house was thereafter infested with his species. The presumption is, that they have learned to "get out of the way when the bell rings."

A faithful dog, belonging to Charlemaine, the Hoboken suicide, stood guard over the body, and had to be shot before the undertaker could do his duty. That undertaker ought not to have been shot, but he deserved to be dog-whipt. He was more of a brute than the cruelly treated quadruped.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.
Maryland State Poultry Association. Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.
Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—LITHOGRAPHS OF WASHINGTON, copied from the original picture, by Guilbert Stuart, 13 x 17 inches, to exchange for "American Standard," and "Wright's Brahma Fowl;" one pair for "Standard," two pairs for "Brahma Fowl."
Address WM. D. ZELL, 422 N. Charlotte St., Lancaster, Pa.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS wanted in exchange for Golden P. Hamburg, Rouen Ducks, Black Spanish Bantams; must be first-class; other fowls the same.
SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, Long Island.

FRENCH POODLE.—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be first-class.
GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:
In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

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I am also author and publisher of *The Poultryman's and Farmer's Guide*, a work of about 100 pages, devoted to the prevention and cure of all diseases to which fowls are subject; and the care and management of poultry. The subject-matter is the result of the author's own experience, and contributions from some of the ablest fanciers of America and England. Sent post-paid for 50 cents. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. Address H. C. DARRAH, Dubuque, Iowa.

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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poultryers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls.....	6 00
Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
Pigeons.....	25
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 00
Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book.....	15 00
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Trout Culture. (J. H. Slack).....	1 50
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Hoosier Schoolmaster. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 25
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Harris on the Pig. (Joseph Harris).....	1 50
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23, 1874.

No. 30.

VERITAS ODIUM PARIT.*

FRIEND WADE:

I am really glad the communication of "W. M. W." has been so well answered, and by so good an authority as Mr. Flower. I must acknowledge that of all the Light Brahmas I have yet owned, those hatched from eggs obtained from your yards, are far ahead in excellence, are beautifully marked, splendid hackled necks, profusely feathered legs, with feathers also on *middle toes*, which in my estimation increases their value, with even the "new standard" and the "ten years' experience" of "W. M. W." to the contrary, notwithstanding. I notice with regret, that Mr. Lockwood, in his review or reply to Mr. Halsted's article (in No. 19) has introduced personalities, which in this standard controversy, I regard as utterly unnecessary and uncalled for. I certainly am unable to discover in Mr. H.'s article, anything to merit such a reply, or attack. Such personal allegations afford but a weak mode of defence, and the public will not from such essays be won over to the advocacy and support of a cause which the *public verdict* has pronounced an "abortion."

If this "Billingsgate" is really necessary to solace the "standard" in its dying struggle, would it not have come in better taste from some one *less interested in the one dollar publication!* It is indeed proceeding from bad to worse, if the character of one of the fraternity can be thus ruthlessly assailed, and the valuable space in *our Journal* occupied with matter *foreign* to the question at issue. Any unprejudiced reader cannot but admit, that the standard is indeed faulty beyond redemption, unless re-revised, and it would be wisdom on the part of those interested, frankly to acknowledge the truth, and gracefully do all in their power to correct the errors so manifestly existing, even if they "are just as the committee wrote them." Do this, then let us have peace, and a standard of unquestioned value.

Yours, &c.,

G. O. B.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

[The eggs mentioned by Mr. Brown were the last ones sent out from the "Oak Lane Poultry Yards," prior to the entire lot of Light Brahma fowls sold to Thos. L. McKeen, Easton, Pa.

In our remarks on the Lockwood letter, last week, we omitted to state that we received said letter *via* Claymont, Del. It was addressed in the handwriting of Wm. H. Churchman, President of the American Poultry Association, and we took it for granted that it had received his careful consideration.—ED.]

MR. FELCH AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

"And the fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is."

MR. EDITOR:

When we placed in your hands our review of the Buffalo Convention, we were not so simple as to suppose that all our views would be accepted by the gentlemen who participated

in its meetings, nor did we anticipate the necessity for any further remarks from us upon the subject. But in the *Poultry World* for May and June, are two papers by Mr. Felch, in which he attempts a defence of the action of the Convention, and makes some statements which seem to claim more than a passing notice. In charging us with pretending to be "leaders of poultry," we think he must have drawn somewhat upon his imagination, and when he styles our review as *uncalled for, unjust, untrue, and void of all Christian charity*, we submit the question whether Mr. Felch has not himself gone outside of Christian charity. We are not aware of the advancement, on our part, of any claims to leadership of any kind, or in any direction, but on the contrary have always contented ourselves with our interest in the "fancy," and our endeavor to keep ourselves posted in all that pertains thereto; we have, however, always entertained the opinion, that, when a meeting, call it caucus, convention, or what you will, was convened for a public purpose, any criticism of its action was neither "uncalled for" nor "unjust," provided always, that its action was open to such criticism, and if we felt that the necessities of the case required or demanded an adverse judgment, we are not able to see that such judgment must of necessity be either "untrue," or void of "all Christian charity."

Towards the National Poultry Association we are unconscious of hostility, but when it assumed to convene for a special object, which in its application, affected the whole poultry interest of the country, and opened its meetings with so much bombast and bad grammar, and so signally failed either to appreciate or improve its opportunity, we deemed it perfectly right and proper, that a free expression of the views of any one who chose to advance them, should be made. In so doing, we did not for a moment conceive that we were trespassing upon any private rights, or running atilt against the private opinion of any individual. But Mr. Felch seems somewhat disturbed by our remarks, and thinks we are "grieved and sore," because our "pet theory" was not adopted, or "everything done in Mr. Wright's way." Now we are not aware of holding any "pet theory," nor are we conscious that any theory of ours was presented to the Convention. We hold opinions upon the subject of a standard, and so does every thinking person who is at all interested in poultry, but we have never sought to force them upon unwilling auditors. We did expect, however, and the poultry men of the country had a right to expect, that a convention composed of so much intelligence, would have given a thorough exposition of all modern or new ideas on the subject of standards and methods of judging, instead of serving up to them such a rehash of the discarded and musty rubbish of 1865 or 1871. We do not believe any animal, of whatever kind, be it horse, dog, or fowl, was ever created absolutely perfect, and we hold the theory, that the mystery of good breeding of such animals, consists in the accumulation of as many good points or merits

* Truth often causes hatred.

as is possible in the individual specimen, and the judicious and successful counteraction of all possible defects apparent or inherited; and were we called upon to pass judgment upon such specimens, we should not consider the act of arbitration to consist in the amount of pleasure we should receive, but in the weighing or balancing of bad against good, and a thorough sifting of bad from good. This is our idea of good judging, for

"If worth be found, the worth is not so much,
Because, like wheat in straw, it has not yet
The value which in threshing it may get."

Again, we hold the theory, that the perfection of the specimen does not consist so much in the number or quality of its good points or merits, as in the absence of its defects; therefore we should not consider that specimen the better which would figure highest in any scale of merits, but much rather the one which carries within itself the least number of defects. We are all aware that it is much easier to propagate virtues than to eradicate defects, and in judging of the quality, we think the system of judging by defects the easier and surer. In relation to Mr. Wright's theory we would say, that we have a great respect for Mr. Wright and his opinions, and as far as we understand him we think his system is founded upon correct principles, but we do not think he stands in need of our assistance in advocating his ideas, nor are we in full accord with him in the details of his system.

Mr. Felch states that we have condemned the standard before its issue. In our paper we distinctly stated that we could not speak of the standard, because at the time we wrote it had not appeared; we did say, however, that the experience of the past gave us no encouragement, that *any convention* could either compile or revise a standard which would be any improvement upon its predecessors, and after reading the opinions which have been so freely given in our poultry journals in relation to the new standard, we do not see the necessity for us to change our ground. Mr. Felch, on the contrary, claims that the new one is a decided improvement upon the old, and to sustain himself, says: "In the old standard of excellence Dark and Light Brahmas were ruled by one general description, save in color, and both alike compelled to be judged by one and the same numeral scale, which to all thinking men was deemed unjust." We should be very much obliged to Mr. Felch if he will inform us WHO THESE THINKING MEN ARE, whose sense of justice is outraged by so startling a fact. In all our acquaintance with poultry lore we have entirely failed to discover the expression of such views by any writer of note, even by Mr. Felch himself, but we have in our mind a long list of poultry worthies, comprising such authorities as Hewett, Febay, Wright, Miss Watts, Mrs. Blair, and others, who have laid down in the most distinct terms that the light and dark varieties of the Brahma, in shape, style, and carriage, in everything except color, were identical. Mr. Felch and his friends of the Convention *have made a new departure, indeed*, and discovered that "a Dark Brahma has no rights which a Light is bound to respect." We think it will be incumbent upon the National Poultry Association to add an amendment to its constitution, and pass a civil rights bill for poultry. But, Mr. Felch, if this is to be the rule in the future, why stop here? Why not carry the innovation to other breeds? Surely there is as much difference in the several varieties of the Cochin, the Game, or the Hamburg as in the Brahma; why not include them, and do away with

all classification, and "let every tub stand upon its own bottom?" We do not feel at all surprised at his request that we should call our maternal ancestor by some other name, for if this idea was to be fully developed we think there might possibly be an entire revolution in the established orders of nature. It was not our intention to speak critically of the standard, for we have not been able to examine it with sufficient care, and because its merits and demerits have been fully discussed by others, but there are some points in Mr. Felch's paper upon the subject to which we desire to refer. In the new standard for Light Brahmas the color is laid down as *milk-white*, and the value of this point is placed at ten in the scale.

Now our idea of milk is, that it varies in color, from the real old sky-blue to the rich cream color so noticeable in the product of the Jerseys, and if the numeral 10 represents one of these extremes, what number will represent the other, or how will we get at the gradation from the one to the other? We certainly cannot see any improvement in so indefinite a term over the old words *pure white* or *white*, and should consider it as unreliable for a guide as an east wind. Again, we are not able to see upon what principle big feathers should be required upon the middle toe of a Dark Brahma, when, according to Mr. Felch's experience, it will hock from 15 to 20 per cent. of all the progeny, and banished from the light variety for the same reason. "Oh consistency!" but—

"What's sarse for goose is not the sarse for gander, with B. C.,
No more'n you an' me."

Now let us look for a moment at the instructions to the judges, of which Mr. Felch claims to be the author, and which he considers the crowning glory of the new standard. He says that the old standards were inoperative and of no effect, because they were not properly applied. In order to do justice to this statement we must go back and take a hasty survey of a portion of the history of the old standards and their application. The first effort in the direction of a standard of excellence was made, if we are correctly informed, by Mr. John Baily, of London, who gave the points and color without any numeral values. The English Poultry Club afterward added the numeral scale, but so little respect did this scale command that we are informed no respectable judge in England pretended that his arbitrations were in accord with it, nor any reliable breeder who accepted or was governed by its dictum. The first American standard and its revision were founded upon the same plan (wrongly as we think), and now, after the total failure of all its predecessors, the new one has not only this numeral incubus to carry upon its back, but it has also the additional crushing weight of these ridiculous and imperious instructions to support. We know very well that the failure of all former standards was the inevitable result of the system upon which they were founded, and not from want of their application. We have no faith in tabulated scales, either of merits or defects, because we do not believe that merits or defects can be so estimated with any degree of accuracy.

There is a subtlety in beauty which can only be felt, not weighed; and there is a damning influence in deformity which no numbers can fathom, and, therefore, Mr. Wright expresses our own conviction when he says: "The eye of an experienced judge is worth all the standards in the world." Mr. Felch makes his instructions imperative in all cases. Let us look at the result: In 1870 or 1871 this system of summing up the points was adopted at New York, Hartford,

Chicago, and Worcester. In New York the judges in the Asiatic class (the only one we think in which it was applied) were engaged in their duties between two and three days; at Hartford about two days; in Chicago we do not know how long, and at Worcester two days and a part of the third. Again, at Boston in 1873, the application was more thoroughly made, and we have the written statement of two, if not three, of the officiating judges, that they were so dissatisfied with the system that they would never again officiate where it was required. Now let Mr. Felch, or any one else, apply this new scale, as his instructions demand, to our large shows, and apply it faithfully to all the classes and individual specimens (not to the Asiatics alone), and we venture the assertion that a week's time would hardly be sufficient to ascertain the result.

It is a matter of surprise to us that, among the intelligent people who constitute our poultry fraternity, there should be so much misconception of the purposes of a standard, and yet we see again and again that such is the case. There seems to be many who are impressed with the idea that a standard is made for the express purpose of dictating to the judges what they shall do, and how they shall perform the service. This seems to us to be starting at the wrong end of the matter, and carries with it the presupposition that the judges are ignorant of the fowl which they are called upon to judge. We believe, on the contrary, that every breeder of fowls should have a definite idea of what his fowls ought to be, and any person who has not such an idea should never be selected to judge a show, nor should he accept the office if appointed. Admitting this idea, that every person who is called upon to judge for us is well versed in those varieties upon which he is to decide, how ridiculous, not to say impertinent, does it appear for us to say to them, "Gentlemen, you are not to decide upon these fowls by your own knowledge or experience, but by certain formulæ which are laid down in the standard." How many judges worthy of the name, think you, we would be able to obtain under such conditions, who would be willing to sacrifice their self-respect for the honor of the office. We do not believe we should be able to hold our shows even on such terms, for we know our best judges do not, and unless we are much mistaken in the gentlemen, we think they will not abide by any standard which carries with it such an insult to their honor and self-respect. We have by no means lost our faith that the poultrymen of America will yet compile a standard which will meet all their necessities, but we do not expect to see it until they have a more definite conception of what their necessities require:

"New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still, and onward, who could keep abreast of truth;
Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires, we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's time-rusted key."

Before they make any further attempt to revise the present or past standards, we trust they will make a thorough examination of all the different systems and modern ideas upon the subject, and if, in their judgment, they are founded upon correct principles incorporate them into the new work.

"Strive! endeavor! it profits more
To fight and fail, than on time's dull shore
To sit an idler ever;
But to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
The victory faileth never,
Therefore in faith abide,"
Spake a low voice at my side,—
"Abide thou and endeavor."

W.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MORE ABOUT THOSE BLACK RUSSIANS.

MR. EDITOR.

I made a mistake, and I may as well confess it. Since writing an article some time ago on Black Russians, published in your valuable *Journal*, I have been looking anxiously for some fancier of this variety of fowl to buy me out. I certainly offered my fowls cheap enough, but I never had an inquiry since writing my last article. I have secured nine more eggs, and finding that the bill of supplies was fast running ahead of the products, I killed two of the birds, and made with my family a comfortable, though by no means elegant meal of them. A third became infected with roup, and I planted her at the foot of a grape vine hoping in due season to convert three dollars' worth of Black Russians into dividends in the shape of *Hartford Prolifics*. The fourth I still have! she is the best of the lot. Don't somebody want her at a dollar? I would like to feel that I have not thrown all my money away.

I have endured an endless amount of insult on account of these birds. One man told me he could buy a cart-load of such birds from the farmers in his neighborhood at fifty cents a pair. I showed him the beard, the rose comb, the yellow feet, in fact all "the points" of the bird, but he still insisted that he could match them all in every respect, and asked me to come along. But the weather even here among the mountains was too oppressive for the amount of exercise required, and I did not go. A green farmer's lad said, "Why, Mr. R., that looks exactly like one of our old muffsies." Well, I could not deny it. But it makes one feel a little sore to be chaffed in this way, and have his fancy fowls put down to such low figures. Last and worst of all comes a private letter to hand a week ago from the editor of this *Journal*, inquiring after me, and telling me that there is a public rumor that I have made money enough out of Black Russian eggs to retire from business. Think of that! Don't somebody else want to get rich with that one hen? She is worth a dollar and a quarter now.

I believe I disclaimed in my last article any intention of doing harm to any one's business, by giving my opinion of Black Russians. I asked the question, "Does any one know any good of them?" and hoped to have it answered through the *Journal*. A gentleman engaged largely in breeding this variety of fowl writes me that my article, and that of "*Ancient*," which appeared two weeks later, would lead people to infer that he (not Ancient) was a humbug, and asks me to correct this false impression. I cannot see my way out of the trouble, except by saying that this gentleman lives in Massachusetts, and my fowls were not brought from

that State. Whether they differ from the gentleman's named or not, I cannot say, but mine answer well to the description given in the standard, and to description given in circulars, so far as markings and points go. As I before said, they belie the description terribly so far as economic merits are concerned. I vouch for the description I gave of my own fowls, and on that point have nothing whatever to add, except that I am willing to sell that one hen at the price named, unless Mr. Wade should inform me of more rumors favorable to rapidly increasing wealth from the sale of Black Russian eggs, when I shall immediately advance the price at least seven cents a rumor.

Again I must express myself as being sorry to injure any one in his business by giving my opinion of these fowls as I have done. But my birds did not treat me well, and I do not want any one else duped as I was. I shall be glad to know that no one has been hurt by my good-humored confession, of how I was done by Black Russians.

A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

THE TRUE ORIGINAL BLOOD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. W. E. Flower, of Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, who is notably a good breeder of Light Brahmas, has, in your last number, hit the nail *exactly* upon the head. He states the precise truth, when he "ventures the assertion—all 'opinions' to the contrary, notwithstanding—that there is not a strain of good Light Brahmas in the United States, whose best blood cannot be traced to Philadelphia."

This is so. The best Light or Dark varieties of the so-called "Brahma" fowl ever bred in America or England came from the original 1849 Dr. Kerr (Philadelphia) Grey Shanghai blood, bred with my Grey Shanghai imported in 1850, through W. T. Porter. There is no denying, arguing, winking, or theorizing this patent *fact* out of sight, and I know it. In my forthcoming new volume, to be issued in September, entitled "THE CHINA FOWL—Shanghai, Cochín and Brahma," I shall embody the clearest proofs in support of this position, which Mr. Flower, as above quoted, has stated so accurately, in a very few words.

Yours, &c.

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, July 19, 1874.

MACHINE FED DUCKS.

NAMELOC, Paris correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, writes as follows:

"While visiting the Garden d'Acclimatization, in Paris, I saw a machine used for the purpose of facilitating the fattening of ducks for the tables of epicures. As it was new to me, I have thought a brief allusion to it would not be amiss. In the building, which is quite large and handsome, are several large circular frames, having hundreds of boxes, looking something like pigeon-holes. These boxes are just large enough to allow a duck to stand, their heads being to the front. Near the frames are machines, in which the food to be given is placed, having flexible tubes, the ends of which are placed in the ducks' bills and partly down the throat. By a very simple movement of a lever, the food is forced into the duck, an indicator, something like a steam gauge, registering the amount each bird receives. When the ducks are first placed in the box, it is necessary to use some force to get the tube in their mouths, but after being fed several times they seem to like it, and quack lustily

when they see the preparations are completed for feeding. The ducks are fattened very rapidly, and the speculation, it is said, is a profitable one. As there does not seem to be any cruelty in thus preparing ducks for market, would it not be well for the Zoological Society at Fairmount Park to erect a similar establishment? At the one in Paris, quite a revenue is raised simply from the fee charged to see the feeding machine."

DISEASE IN REFERENCE TO PROGENY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

We should like to learn the opinion of Mr. Pyle, or some of your experimental contributors, in regard to the effect—or probable effect—on the young of fowls affected during the laying season with roup, corn, or canker.

We have only one pair of our White Bantams left, from which we would like to raise a few more. The hen has been drooping about at different times, for some months; her head has a bad swelling on one side, and looks like a wen, about the size of a hickory-nut, which extends considerably into the mouth; it has destroyed the sight of one eye; her mouth is occasionally affected by a yellowish matter; she swallows with great difficulty; eats but little; and occasionally seems likely to die. Then she will revive, and the color will return to her head, and she will lay for a few days, until again deterred by a relapse of the old complaint—which is sometimes attended with signs of cholera. She seems, naturally, to have a very hardy constitution; and, were she and her mate both completely cured, I should expect to raise a fine lot of chickens. The cock has suffered materially in health, in consequence of close confinement in a small cage, with only indifferent care, but is slowly recovering, since he has the advantage of a grass run. I have no doubt that the eggs of the hen are impregnated, and she is now well enough to begin incubation, but I fear that she may not live long enough to hatch her brood. Supposing the stock to be valuable enough, the question is, would not the chicks be so liable to disease as to make it useless to try to save the eggs; or, in other words, I would anticipate the consequence to the chickens of fowls originally hardy, but temporarily diseased. If I am able to hatch any, I will in due time report the result for the benefit of others.

MRS. MYERS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

THE last poultry show in Boston was a good one. Exhibitions of fowls and pigeons are now annually getting to be larger, more important and better everywhere. The Asiatic varieties were bred closer for points in the past season than any I have ever seen. *Weight* as well as *size* has been improved upon. Cocks over fourteen pounds, and hens ten to eleven pounds, of admirable shape, were not uncommon. All this is decided improvement, and shows the advantages attendant upon good care and skilful breeding.

The show at Music Hall, in February, 1874, would compare very favorably with any kindred exhibition ever held in this country. The Game varieties, the Black Spanish, the White and Colored Leghorns, the beautiful little Bantams, as well as the different colored Cochins and gigantic Light and Dark Brahmas, were all superior in their way,

and the thousands of visitors who thronged the alleys of the great hall, during an entire week, were delighted.

The position of the committee of judges at these exhibitions is, as a rule, an onerous and unenviable one. Where such a display of really good stock is placed together in competition, contributed by men from every quarter, who have tried their best to produce what they deem a trifle finer, heavier, better plumed, or more desirable than their neighbors, the decisions of the umpires rarely give universal satisfaction. And it is not an easy matter, oftentimes, to come to the *just* conclusion as to general merit in many cases. Thus, those who fail to obtain the prizes they aim for are disappointed, and are apt to consider themselves wronged.

It has always been so from the commencement of fowl exhibitions in America. In the old days, when the first New England Association flourished, the same difficulties existed, and similar dissatisfaction followed the distribution of awards as is current at the present day. In too frequent instances the judges were not then, any more than they are now, competent, disinterested, honorable, and fair in their decisions. It is difficult to find such committees of gentlemen who are willing to serve in this thankless capacity; hence the cause of the criticism of those who, in the judges' opinions, are second, third, or fourth best, as it turns out.

In the instance of the late Boston show, the committees of judges were average good men, and, generally speaking, the awards made were accepted and acceptable. Nobody questioned that Sturtevant Brothers, of Framingham, showed the finest Light Brahmas there, the largest, the best feathered and colored, and the handsomest formed, both old and young. They were awarded first premium for *fowls* and second for *chickens*. Now, the choicest two trios of Light Brahma *chickens* in the hall were Sturtevant's. They were bred from the old (first prize) birds, and were really superb specimens. But some other contributor took the *first* for young stock, which, though fine, was not so good as those to which were awarded the second prize, and every breeder in the hall knew this.

Among the best stock shown at Boston, were the *new style* "Plymouth Rocks." This name for fowls originated twenty-five years since, with Dr. J. C. Bennett, who in his work on poultry, published by Phillips & Sampson a quarter of a century ago, describes this variety briefly thus: "The Plymouth Rock fowl is produced from a Cochon China cock with a hen crossed between a fawn-colored Dorking, Malay, and Wild Indian." The cocks were speckled red and dun, the hens dark brown, and some of them Dominique. I never saw half a dozen *alike in color*, however, among the originals. They were first bred at Plymouth, Mass.

The Plymouth Rocks of to-day are an entirely different bird. They are bred, I judge, from crossing the Dominique with the China fowl. In color they are uniformly Dominique, but are generally smooth-legged, and those exhibited this season were very fine, stately, showy birds. They are duly classed in the standard, are bred largely in Essex County, Mass., and have many admirers. It is claimed for this variety that the *new* strain mature earlier, are excellent layers, come to good size, the chicks are hardy, and altogether they are an acquisition to our American poultry, this last cross being a judicious one, as the good qualities of both the China and the Dominique fowl are well known. The name adopted by the originators of this late variety is a good one, but Dr. Bennett started it years ago for a very different kind of fowl.

The "Wild Indian" hen above alluded to (in Dr. Bennett's "Plymouth Rocks"), was unquestionably a Malay fowl. The Doctor procured her from a ship at Boston from Calcutta, and she was a very remarkable specimen; a genuine virago in temperament, and of most pugnacious qualities, fighting and vanquishing any other fowl in his yards, male or female, that came in her way. He produced a very superior strain of Games from this hen, crossing her to an Irish or Earl of Derby cock subsequently, to which he gave the name "Wild Indian Games." The old hen was finally sold for one hundred dollars to a Mr. Griggs, of South Carolina.

The original "Plymouth Rocks" run out long ago. The new variety is a better sized and shaped bird, and having only two distinct strains of true blood in their composition, promise fairly to prove a valuable addition to Americanized poultry. Though an acknowledged Yankee manufacture, I notice that they are recognized as a "breed" in the new American standard.

"BUFF COCHINS" FROM "PURE" BRAHMAS.

MR. EDITOR:

I notice a long article in the *Poultry World* for June, by a writer who claims to be "the oldest breeder of Light Brahmas in America," in which he states, that certain "Brahmas were shipped to England," in the early days, he "knows for a certainty, are the fowls which Lewis Wright has described as Dr. Bennett's pure Brahmas." And, "in breeding *these*, many different shades of color were produced, the most *objectionable* being pure buff! as fine a color as we see to day among Buff Cochins." . . . "I had more fear of the *Buff* showing itself from this stock sent to England by us," (Bennett and him), "than of anything else!"


Now I bred several years (1851 to 1856) the Light and Dark Brahmas, from stock obtained from G. P. Burnham of Melrose, Mass. (which this same writer declares "Wright calls Burnham's Mongrels"), and I assure you I never *once* saw a *buff* chicken bred out of Burnham's "Gray Shanghai" stock in my life. They *did* come Light and Dark, at times, but never, in *my* experience, otherwise than clear, clean, black and white, from *that* stock. By whatever *name* any of these breeders then called their stock, it is certain that *Buff* Cochins (or Shanghai) or Brahmas, never showed themselves with *me*.

I *do* think, that, on this question, Burnham was clearly ahead in "date of origin" in this variety, and the admissions of this late writer, on this important point of breeding *buffs* out of his lauded "Pure Stock," is a *decided* mark against his assumed theory, in my judgment.

Yours, &c.

B. HARTWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June, 1874.

 THE French expedition which has been exploring Tierra del Fuego, reports the finding of a large lake in the interior, 15 miles in circumference, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation, and literally covered by an army of wild fowl; among which the most abundant were ducks and geese. These regions are inhabited by rude but hospitable tribes; the women especially are very affable and obliging. One of them, in exchange for some pieces of sugar and a common handkerchief, gave the leader of the expedition an object to which she attached an immense value, and which she preserved as a relic—the lid of a sardine box.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 2.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

IN my opening contribution under the above broad title I spoke of the poultry "pedigree" crotchet. I shall avoid the mention of *names* of persons in these papers (except to credit quotations from writers), because I shall aim herein to treat the subject upon general *principles* merely.

In my article "Number One" of this series I alluded to one prominent American breeder, in the extract I made from "Burnham's New Poultry Book," necessarily, in making an accurate quotation from that work; but I did this only for the purpose of referring the reader to this *type* of breeders, who are constitutionally afflicted usually with waspish notions or "crotchets of the poultry fancy" on the brain, and who cannot help it. But, once for all, I wish to say that no one must apply my remarks to himself, *individually*, unless he do so voluntarily. I am writing of a *class*, not of particular persons.

"Hobbies," maintains Bulwer, "should be wives, not mistresses. It does not answer to have more than one at a time. One hobby may lead us out of extravagance, but a team of hobbies we cannot well drive till we are rich enough to find corn for them all—and few men are rich enough for *that*!" And the Rev. Mr. Alger appositely says, "A fretful fancy is constantly flinging its possessor into gratuitous tophets."

Now I have in my mind at this moment a very good breeder (whom I cannot mention by name, because the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* does not wish his correspondents to advertise any parties in *this* portion of his paper), who is a good representative of his class, and who possesses *two* of these hobbies, or crotchets, pre-eminently, which dual fancies (as an author I last week quoted from aptly puts it) this person is "running into the ground," probably unwittingly.

I will merely present his case, illustratively, as applicable to that of many *others*, who possibly may be just as innocent in their vagaries as I believe *he* is, but who are nevertheless upon the same track, and who will find, sooner or later, that he or they cannot drive this "double team" always, because, metaphorically speaking, they are "*not* rich enough to supply the corn for them."

This representative breeder I now picture is not properly a fancier, because of his indulgence in this sort of idiosyncrasy, this persistent pursuit of his favorite *ignis fatuus*, and because he has limited himself for some years, we will assume, if not altogether from the outset, to the producing and reproducing of but *one strain* of a single variety of fowls. This variety is a "pea-comb bird, in the grain," so he declares, for instance.

He breeds no others from *his* stock; *never* finds any other in his yards; they never come otherwise; they ought never to come differently; they won't breed diversely from this; the original stock they descend from breed thus; this peculiar characteristic of the pea-comb (or "white earlobe," if

you prefer to substitute *that* feature) is innate, certain, uniform, positive, unalterable (in *his* stock), it has always been thus; and chickens sold by him may be relied on to breed the pea-comb invariably, as, say the true Cornish-Chamberlin, Light Brahmas, for example, *have done* from time immemorial in their history. This is hobby first with this breeder, and he appears, on paper at least, religiously to believe in all this, and will swear to it *almost* every time in his enthusiasm.

But these typical breeders' other hobby, for they have *two* of these crotchets well developed in their fancy latterly, is that of the "pedigree" nuisance for *poultry*. He can tell you (this enterprising kind of fancier) where and whence the sire and dam of every bird he sells originated; who their grandfather and grandmother were; whence the great-grandfather and great-grandmother came; and so back to the great-great, on both sides; and, ante-*these*, the great-great-great, &c., &c., and so on—away back to the Cornish-Chamberlin, Bennett, Plaisted, Burnham cock-a-doodle-doo of 1849, '46, or '47, that came from Luckipoor, in India, possibly in the hands of the sailor who found the original pair of Grays in New York or elsewhere, and sent them to Connecticut in some of these above-named years by "one Mr. Knox," who lately turned up in Connecticut, alive and frisky, after having been dead full twenty years, according to Mr. Cornish.

Now such a "pedigree," so "clear and explicit, and undeniable," is a big thing in the estimation of the class of breeders of whom I merely sketch a type. The particular strain of stock this party may breed we will call, for convenience sake, the genuine Chamberlin-Brahmapootras, or Light Brahmas, as I think he would style them. And he has the pedigree of all his numerous birds set down in form, no doubt most accurately, within the last three months, if you please, in a "certain publication." (I do not name the paper, because I am forbidden to advertise any party in these contributions.)

I have thus aimed to define such a breeder's position, just as he and his associates in this moonshine have or would put it before the public. I repeat it, such men raise good fowls, possibly. They may be the possessors of an excellent strain of stock. They have been singularly fortunate, indeed, in their success in this regard, if their statements be true. And they "stand alone in their glory" upon this question of the "pea-comb" and the "pedigree," since their stock transmits the peculiar characteristics of the Cornish-Chamberlin birds thus infallibly, when *no other* man in America or England, from Virgil Cornish, in 1849, down to C. C. Plaisted, in 1874 (who latterly claims to be "the oldest breeder of this pure Chamberlin stock in the United States"), has ever yet enjoyed this extraordinary good fortune in breeding: *vide* the elegant extracts, with day and date behind them, upon these two "crotchets" hereunto annexed, from the published records.

THE PEDIGREE DODGE.

"Mr. Chamberlin brought his *first* pair of these Gray fowls into Connecticut in the early part of the year 1849. This is certain."—(*Virgil Cornish's original account, given March 2d, 1852.*)

"The owner of the fowls was named Nelson H. Chamberlin. I bought his *first* brood, hatched in 1847. The ship arrived at New York with them in September, 1846."—(*Virgil Cornish's second account, written "to order," November 9th, 1869.*)

"I purchased my stock of Chamberlin, in August, 1849. And it is certain they never were bred till they came to this town, New Britain, Conn."—(Mr. Cornish, at the close of his first letter in 1852.)

"The first pair of these fowls were brought by one Charles Knox to Nelson H. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn., in 1847. They were first bred by Mr. Chamberlin in 1848."—(Plaisted, in his *true history of the Brahmas* in June, 1874.)

"I imported from Shanghae, China, my first full grown Light Grays, in 1849, through Dr. J. J. Kerr, Phila., and my second lot from Shanghae, five adult birds, through Wm. T. Porter, New York, in 1850."—(G. P. Burnham's account from 1849 to 1874 continuously.)

"The Light Brahmas came from India, in the year 1846. They were not known by name until they were exhibited at Boston in 1850-51."—(I. K. Felch, late in the year 1873, over his signature.)

"Dr. Bennett's fowls sent to England always bred pure, because they came from the pure Cornish-Chamberlin stock, while Burnham's were spurious."—(Lewis Wright, in 1873, in his *Illustrated Poultry Book*.)

"All these fowls shipped to England were bred by Dr. Bennett, myself, or Hatch (out of the Chamberlin stock); this I know for a certainty. These are the fowls Mr. Wright has described as Dr. Bennett's 'pure bred.'"—(Plaisted, in his *History*, in June, 1874.)

"In breeding these Chamberlin birds, many different shades of color were produced, the most objectionable being a pure buff!"—(Mr. Plaisted on same page of his *Brahma History*, 1874.)

"We breed only pea-comb birds. Our stock is pure—from Chamberlin's—and the pea-comb is the certain indication of its purity. We have its pedigree back to the old Chamberlin stock itself."—(Mr. I. K. Felch, in June, 1874, before *Massachusetts Poultry Society*, at Boston.)

So much for the origin and the accurate pedigree of this particular variety, to wit: "the Cornish-Chamberlin strain." Let us now see what chicken history records about that peculiar characteristic the "pea-comb," which some breeders claim is so "infallible an evidence of their purity."

THE "PEA-COMB" HOBBY.

"Dr. Bennett states that the comb of these fowls is small and serrated. Frequently they have the pea-comb. The usual form of the comb, however, he adds (in 1853), is single; but the deviation of the pea-comb is not uncommon."—(Miss Watts's *Poultry Yard*, London, 1860-62.)

"The only difficult point is this variety of their combs, viz., the pea-comb and the single. We prefer the former, but do not see why both may not be pure."—(Correspondent in Miss Watts's *Poultry Yard*, 1862.)

"One authority says the pea-comb is preferable, the others say it should be single. This pea-comb is a novelty with us in England. We had never before seen anything like this."—(W. B. Tegetmeir, London *Illustrated Poultry Book*, 1866.)

"After breeding Brahmas many years, always keeping to families imported from America, we are confirmed that the 'pea-comb' is the comb for these fowls. Single-comb fowls never take prizes now."—(London *Poultry Yard*, in 1862-63.)

"All Mr. Burnham's first fowls sent here were single-combed; while the originals (the Cornish-Chamberlin's) were pea-comb. The pea-combed alone is almost conclusive evidence of purity."—(Lewis Wright p. 246, *Illustrated Poultry Book*, 1872-73.)

"The three fowls sent by Dr. Bennett in '52, to Mrs. Hozier Williams, England, were pea-combed. Of the ten sent the same year to Dr. Gwynne, by Dr. Bennett, seven were single-combed. All were from the Cornish-Chamberlin stock, direct."—(Rev. W. Wingfield's *Poultry Book*, London Edition, 1853.)

"The single-comb would appear to be the usual form of that feature in these fowls; though, as Dr. Bennett admits, the true breed do sometimes present this deviation of the pea-comb."—(Same *Illustrated Volume*, p. 176, London, 1853.)

"In reference to this, I can only say that out of twenty chickens bred for myself, from a cock and two pullets (of the Chamberlin stock), got of Dr. Bennett of New York, in 1852, I cannot detect a single 'deviation' from the single comb of the parents!"—(Dr. Wm. Custe Gwynne, in *Tegetmeir*, in 1853.)

"Both varieties, light and dark, should be precisely alike, in size, shape, and carriage—only differing in color. No pure strain ought to breed a solitary single-comb bird. We would not press a fancy point too far; but, considering how typical the pea-comb is, we would not breed from an imperfect one."—(Lewis Wright's new *Poultry Book*, page 249, in 1873.)

"This is the original, the usual American type, though there were till very lately some splendid yards of single-combed Light Brahmas in existence, which would run some of the present exhibitors a close pace for our prizes!"—(Lewis Wright's new *Illustrated Poultry Book*, in 1873.)

"The pure-bred Chamberlin fowls Mr. Hatch selected with pea-combs, and bred them extensively in 1852-53. All the Brahmas we (he and Dr. Bennett) shipped to England, were of this stock. This I know for a certainty."—(Mr. Plaisted in a new *History of Brahmas*, in 1874.)

"I do not believe the Dark Brahmas are derived from imported stock alone, but that the Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas are alike entitled to the credit of their origin."—(Mr. I. K. Felch, p. 68, April *Poultry World*.)

"I did notice the pea-comb on my first birds. It was not so with all. There was a tendency to throw dark chickens, but a greater tendency to become lighter, in breeding them."—(Virgil Cornish's second letter, Nov. 9th, 1869, Wright's *Poultry Book*.)

Now, if from the twenty odd statements by the above reliable authorities, to wit, Messrs. Cornish, Tegetmeir, Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Messrs. Burnham, Felch, Plaisted, Lewis Wright, Dr. Gwynne, Dr. Bennett, Mr. Hatch, et als., whose several accounts, above quoted, agree so perfectly, both in dates and assertion (?), the fancier who studies these "accurate" extracts cannot make up his mind, that this so-called Cornish-Chamberlin pure stock came from some where, at some time or other, and that it is not only single-combed usually, but pea-combed—in its purity, sometimes, and has a bully pedigree to fall back on, besides—I can only conclude that said fancier must be very skeptical, or densely obtuse, and faithless to boot. Still I may congratulate intending purchasers of such pedigree stock, on the fact that this is a free country yet, thank heaven! and they can buy what they please, if they have the wherewithal to obtain it. Nobody can complain at these little "crotchets of the poultry fancy." "You pays your money, gentlemen—and you takes your choice," here—every time!

NEW YORK, July, 1874.

A GENTLEMAN at Helena, M. T., has a pair of huge mountain lions, or cougars, which he has raised from whelps. These beasts are now about two years old, and fully as large as a good-sized panther. They do not obtain their growth until four years of age. They are very ferocious, and give no evidence of being tractable, and an ordinary sized dog did not last long enough to give a yelp. The owner says they have already devoured some ten or twelve dogs and twenty or thirty cats, which have been given them to play with.

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At this time of the year cholera may be expected in those pens where cleanliness and variety of diet are not attended to. Much has been well said on this subject, by various writers, at different times; yet there are a few cautions which it seems necessary to remind people of, who are not actively engaged in raising valuable poultry, and who seem to think it not worth while to study the requirements or habits of their stock; the consequence of which is, a loss of the little aim employed; a deficiency in pocket; and the general idea that poultry is not profitable because the stock will die off, without stopping to offer any explanation of their sudden disappearance. Could their companions remaining testify at an indignation meeting over the dead bodies of the pride of the flock, they would, in the majority of cases, bring in the unanimous verdict—died of cruel neglect.

Remarks.—"We complain of the same treatment which resulted in the death of our comrades—hot, filthy drinking-water—in addition to spasmodic feeding. We are actually neglected at times so long that we are almost starved, and then we are over-fed, and we eat more than we can digest; at least we fill our crops to the utmost capacity with our staple corn feed. On a sultry day—it may be at night, just before retiring—being thirsty also, we drink from any dirty sink drain, or dish of well-water (the best we can find), and go to sleep, or stand around *without exercise*. The corn in our crops is swelled by the moisture; it *ferments* in a solid, *sour, indigestible mass*; the liver is not in working order; and the result is cholera or dysentery. The droppings are scant, thin, and of a greenish color, owing to the interference of bile. We drink until our crops will hold no more; the blood rushes to our heads until we are dizzy with the oppressiveness; our heads turn dark, and we are unable to see clearly; we are dull, sleepy, and at times suffer extreme pain, and shall all die if we do not find relief, either in prevention or remedies. We prefer the former, and respectfully request that during this

sultry weather, that our diet be varied by the regular supply, or substitute of wheat or oats, and barley coarsely ground or cracked, and occasionally thoroughly scalded, with relish of a little salt. Then do, please do, imagine how thankful we would be for a supply of cool, pure water from a clean fountain, well shaded, and we will cheerfully promise to die at a good old age, after faithful service, but never of the fatal cholera."

Now this is common sense, though supposed, for illustration, to be uttered by dumb fowls; and we would again remind the care-takers, that sometimes relief (if bad cases) is found in the solution of carbonate of soda, in proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, which corrects the acidity or fermentation, and promotes digestion.

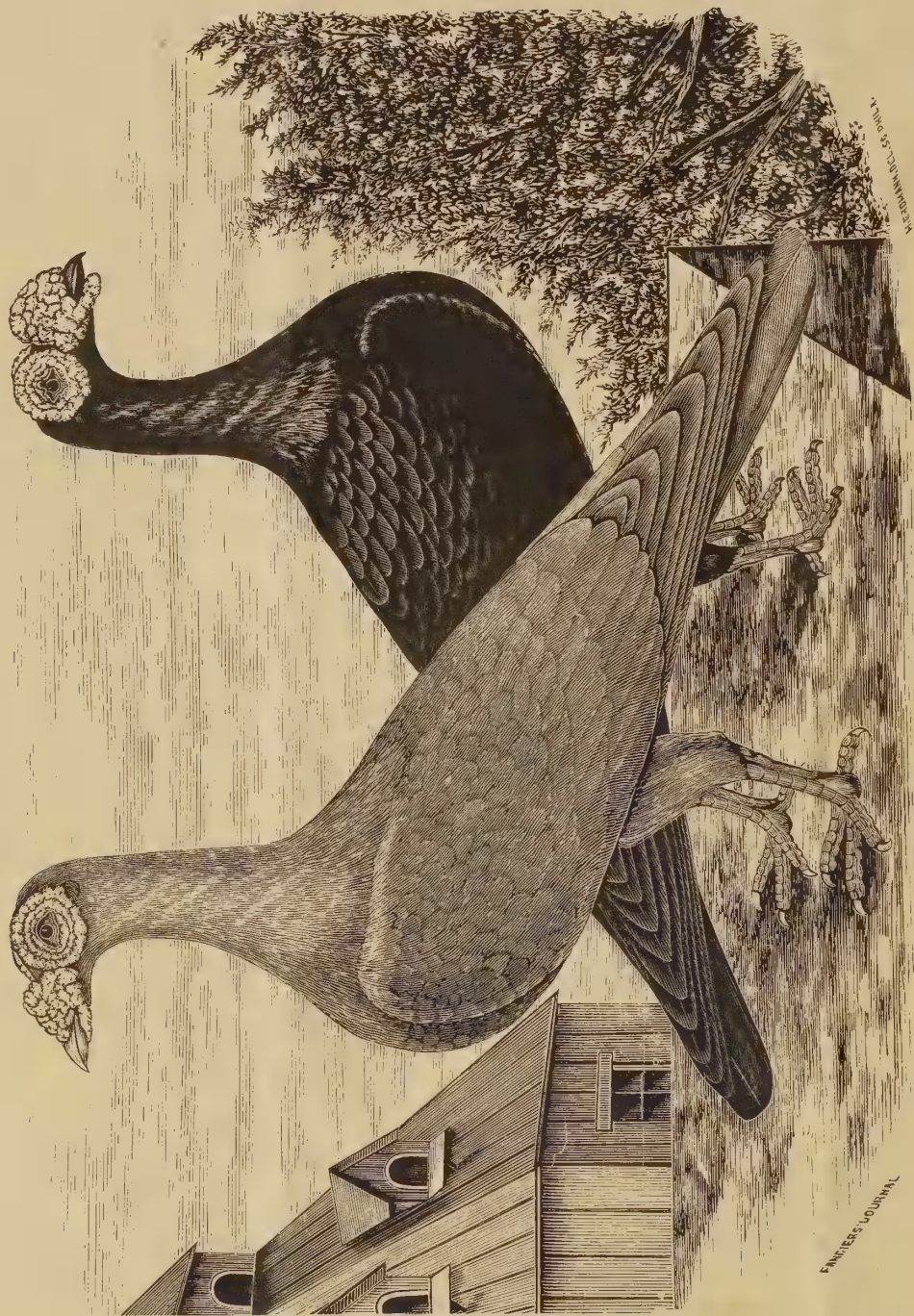
THE game law of 1873, which allowed killing of squirrels after the 1st of July in Pennsylvania, has been corrected by a supplement to the law approved April 17, 1874, and the squirrel law is now as follows: "No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession."

THE *American Agriculturist*, ably edited, and carefully guarding the interest of its numerous readers, writes of the pedigree herd-book business as applied to the rapidly-increasing flocks (*including fowls*) as follows:

"Of making many herd-books there is no end. For every breed of horned stock we have a herd-book, and the fact that this is necessary, only goes to show that stock-breeders are very much like others—herd-books being neither more nor less than a method of guaranteeing the purchaser, to some extent, against imposition. But when herd-books for swine, for sheep, and now for poultry are proposed, it is time to ask, for what good purpose are they needed? For cattle, which do not very rapidly increase, and whose identity is easily determined, it is desirable to have the safeguard of a herd-book, provided it be only thoroughly well and honestly managed. But for animals which reproduce so rapidly, and the identity of which it is so impossible to preserve, as that of pigs, sheep, or fowls, herd-books seem to us not only useless, but impracticable and absurd."

THE closing chapter, by G. P. Burnham, on the Origin of the Brahma Fowl, is unavoidably crowded out of this number, but will appear next week.

No. 4 of Cassell's "Book of Pigeons" just received by mail, containing two colored plates of White, Red, and Yellow Dragoons; also, Red and Yellow Barbs, all of which are well executed by J. W. Ludlow. It also contains the following woodcuts: "Loft for Carriers," "Perches for Carriers," ground plan and three elevations of Carrier loft, and a full-page "Diagram of a Perfect Carrier," fully explaining every point in detail. This number commences the description of the Carrier and gives instructions how to build the loft, with a full description of how to mate, breed, and exhibit. Price, 50 cents per number, prepaid from this office. Every pigeon fancier should have a copy of this work for reference.



DUN CARRIER HEN,
Two years old.

BLACK CARRIER COCK,
Three years old.

PAIR OF CARRIERS.

IMPORTED BY MR. JOHN YEWDALE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

Interested in all that pertains to poultry, I have felt much interest in the new standard. But, I cannot say that I have been by the articles that have appeared in the poultry journals with reference to it, because they have been (with exceptions) of a personal and abusive character. They have caused bad feelings; bred distrust; divided effort; and have been injurious to the poultry interest. Discussion of the standard and its get-up, I for one, and there are no doubt many others, would have gladly welcomed. Discussion would have caused study and thought, and given new interest, and led to renewed labor. Now, in reference to the new standard; it is certain that the Convention at Buffalo (if I have a correct idea of that organization) could have made just such standards as it saw fit. If said standard was for the use and guidance of its own members, its approval by others would be to them a matter of indifference. But, if it was made for the use and guidance of all the poultry fancy, they would desire the approval of all. Having this desire, they would undoubtedly have courted criticism, and any errors of oversight or judgment pointed out to them, they would no doubt have rectified as soon as possible. Any points in regard to which there are real differences of opinion, let us have them discussed (not insinuations and personalities), but let us have proper, gentlemanly discussions, that fanciers may be edified, and their knowledge increased. F.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

PAIR OF CARRIERS.

(See Plate.)

By the kindness of Mr. John Yewdall, an amateur of this city, we are enabled to give this week a fine illustration of a pair of Carriers, imported this season, and which our artist sketched from life. We can assure our readers that the artist has not done them full justice, especially in carriage. The head of the cock is very correct, as seen from a side view, but when seen in the loft he is much finer than in the picture. The head of the hen is not so well done, and both look much better when seen from above, or in the loft. This pair of birds were imported this season from London, at a cost of £45, sterling, besides expenses. The cock is coming three years old; the hen is two years old. Mr. Yewdall also owns the father of the above cock. He is past his prime as a show bird, but is breeding well this season with a hen that took second premium in her class at the National Exhibition, held in New York last winter. This gentleman also owns the hen that took first premium at the above show. She is breeding with a fine cock imported by him this season, which, considering his age, is almost perfect in the leading points of a Carrier, and is one of the best birds in this country.

Besides the two pairs above mentioned, Mr. Yewdall has several pairs of his own raising, which for size of eye and beak wattle, narrowness of skull, and length of beak, are seldom equalled in any loft; taking them altogether, as a loft they are not excelled in this country. This gentleman makes a specialty of Carriers and Pouters, and has some of the latter that have few, if any, superiors, even in England. We have a promise, at an early day, of giving an illustration of one or more of the best Pouters raised this season.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 458.)

THE best way is to put your salt cat in jars, with holes in the sides for them to peck it out, and a cork at top to prevent their dunging on it, and to keep off the rain, or any other contingencies if exposed to the weather.

DISTEMPERS OF PIGEONS.

We come now to treat of the several distempers incident to birds of this kind, and to prescribe the various remedies generally made use of in their cure.

1. The first disease therefore that we shall take notice of is, the corruption of the egg in the uterus. This generally proceeds from an unmatched hen being over salacious, by reason of high feeding, or some other cause, who will often without the coition of the male engender eggs, but seldom without his concurrence either perfect them or bring them forth, so that they will corrupt in the womb; the only remedy for this is to put her to a cock in time.

2. The wet roup next falls under our consideration, and in this case, once in two or three days give them three or four peppercorns at most, and put a handful of green rue in their water; you may let all your pigeons drink of it, for it is very healthful.

3. The dry roup, which you generally distinguish by a husky cough, and I am apt to believe proceeds from a cold, to which they are very liable, especially in moulting time; to cure this, give them every day three or four cloves of garlic.

4. The next distemper that falls under our cognizance is the canker, which proceeds mostly from the cocks fighting and pecking each other, though some people have assured me that giving them water in a tin vessel will likewise throw them into this disease. The method of cure is this: Take burnt alum and honey and rub the part affected every day, and it will cure it; but if this happens not to take effect, dissolve five grains of Roman vitriol in half a spoonful of wine vinegar, add it to the former composition, and rub the part affected. Some people will take off the scurf and make it bleed before they apply the remedy, but I am apt to believe you will generally find it searching enough without.

5. If the wattles or flesh round the eyes of the Carrier, Horseman, or Barb are pecked and torn, wash them first with stale urine for several days; if this does not do, dissolve two drachms of alum in an ounce and a half of water, and wash the part grieved; but if the case be very stubborn, mix twenty grains of red precipitate with half an ounce of honey, anoint the part therewith, and it will certainly effect the cure.

6. Pigeons, especially in the summer season, are apt to be troubled with small insects, which the Fanciers term lice; in this case smoke their feathers well with the smoke of tobacco, and it will infallibly kill them.

7. There is another sort of small vermin which are very troublesome, and will often kill your young ones in the nest by creeping into their ears, &c., especially when first hatched, and always prevent their thriving; to hinder this, strew tobacco dust in the nest, and over your young pigeons, and it will destroy these vermin, which are called pigeons' bugs by some, and by others the blacks.

8. Another disease to which they are subject is gizzard-fallen, that is, the gizzard falls down to the vent. The gentlemen of the Fancy say it proceeds from weakness, though I rather believe it is caused by feeding with too much hempseed. I know no cure for this malady unless nature herself works one, which it sometimes will in young pigeons.

9. The next distemper is what the Fancy calls navel-fallen; in this case there is a kind of bag hanging down near the vent. This malady is generally desperate, and if giving them clary, or some other strengthening things, won't cure them, I know nothing that will.

10. Pigeons are liable to be pap-arsed, as the Fancy call it. This distemper proceeds either from a natural innate weakness, or from a cock's being too salacious and treading his hen too often. I know no cure for it, except flying will do it. Young pigeons and Carriers are most subject to it, especially if not flown.

11. Some pigeons, as Croppers and Pouters, are apt to gorge themselves; that is, when they have been too long from grain, they will eat so much that they cannot digest it, but it will lie and corrupt in the crop, and kill the pigeon. If this therefore at any time happens, take the following method:

Put them in a strait-stocking, with their feet downward, stroking up the crop, that the bag which contains the meat may not hang down; then hang the stocking upon a nail, keeping them in this manner till they have digested their food, only not forgetting to give them now and then a little water, and it will often cure them; but when you take them out of the stocking put them in an open basket or coop, giving them but a little meat at a time, or else they will be apt to gorge again.

If this does not effect the cure, you may slit the crop from the bottom with a penknife or sharp pair of scissors, take out the corrupted meat, wash the crop, and then sew it up again. This method has been practiced with some success, though the crop will not be so round as before.

Others will tie that part of the crop, in which the undigested meat lies, tight round with a string, and let it rot off. This method never fails, though it spoils the shape of the crop.

12. The next and most fatal distemper incident to this kind of bird is the vertigo, or (as generally styled by the Fancy) the megrims. In this disease the pigeon reverts or turns its head in such a manner that the beak will lie on its back, and will flutter and fly about at random. This distemper is usually reckoned incurable, and indeed it too often proves so; though I once had a Turbit, of the owl kind, taken with it in a violent manner. Some gentlemen seeing it, advised me to pull the head off. I told them I would first try if I could not cure it, which they asserted to be impossible; however, I took about a quarter of a pint of water, an ounce and a half of spirit of lavender, one drachm of spirit of sal ammoniac distilled with quicklime; these I mingled together, then I tasted it, and found it too strong for the bird, and therefore added a little more water. I believe in

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

BIRDS BY MY WINDOW.

Sweet birds, that by my window sing,
Or sail around on careless wing,
Beseech ye, lend your caroling,
While I salute my darling.

She's far from me, away, away,
Across the hills, beyond the bay,
But still my heart goes night and day
To meet and greet my darling.

Brown wren, from out whose swelling throat
Unstinted joys of music float,
Come lend to me thy own June note,
To warble to my darling.

Sweet dove, thy tender, love-lorn coo
Melts pensively the orchard through—
Grant me thy gentle voice to woo,
And I shall win my darling.

Lark, ever leal to dawn of day,
Pause, ere thou wingest thy skyward way—
Pause, and bestow one quivering lay,
One anthem for my darling.

Ah, mocker, rich as leafy June,
Thou'lt grant, I know, one little boon,
One strain of thy most matchless tune,
To solace my own darling.

Bright choir, your peerless song shall stir
The rapturous chords of love in her;
But who shall be our messenger
When we salute my darling?

Oh, voiceless swallow, crown of spring,
Lend us awhile thy swift curved wing;
Straight as an arrow thou shalt bring
This greeting to my darling.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Tell your correspondent "Madagascar" of Nashua, N. H., who has "two of the Lop-eared Rabbits, whose ears fall both on *one* side," that if he takes them when *very young*, and with a needle passes a couple of stitches of white silk through the points of the ears—after drawing the ear that droops in the wrong direction well over to the side it *should* fall—and thus securing the tips of the two ears *together* loosely, under the throat, that with the subsequent growth of the ears, both will hang in their proper places; and this process will prove no inconvenience to the Lop. In four or five weeks the ears will droop naturally, and the stitches may be removed. Yours truly, BUTTERFLY-SMUT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.

A CANINE PROTECTOR.

A WRITER in the London *Figaro* says: "I am a marine engineer, and during one of my Mediterranean trips I brought home a canary, a perfect gem of a whistler, who warbles from early morn to dewy eve. I have also a Scotch terrier dog called Pepper, and a cat dignified by the name of Tom. Since the addition of the canary to my household Tom has cast many a longing, lingering look at him, which boded no good, and aroused serious apprehensions for the warbler's safety. About a fortnight ago, and as is my custom in the morning, I went to the kitchen where the cage hangs,

when, to my horror, I discovered it empty; the door of it, which was never perfectly secure, being open. The canary was not visible; but Tom was seated on the dresser in an excited-looking state, as if he had done the bloody deed, of which no trace was observable. On looking around, fancy my astonishment and joy at beholding Pepper lying on all-fours, with his mouth gently covering the canary with just sufficient resistance to keep it from fluttering off, while his eyes were fixed with intensity on every motion made by Tom. Such sagacity on the part of the terrier was touching in the extreme, and the satisfaction with which he yielded up to me his feathery charge spoke volumes."

[We can readily credit the above, having had a case quite similar. Some time ago, taking a fancy to a young pure white guinea pig, he was put in a box and taken into the house, the box being covered with slats. It had no sooner been put in the house when a rat terrier we had was exceedingly anxious to get at it, as he would had it been a rat; but after a long persuasion he finally learned to understand that he must not touch it, and soon came to regard it as a pet, and not a rat, and from that time became its guardian. A few days afterwards, when the family were seated in the room, the Maltese cat jumped on the box, but with no intention of taking the pig; but the dog seeing the cat jump on the box, crossed the room like a flash. The cat wondering what had got into her friend, the dog, left equally as quick, and ever after that gave the guinea pig a wide berth. At any other time, or in any other place, the dog and cat were perfect friends, but he gave her plainly to understand that he could not, and she should not, have the pig. No human being could have understood the situation any better than the little dog, Tarry.—ED.]

A HORSE AND HIS LITTLE FRIEND.

On a small farm in France was a young horse, whose temper was so intractable that all attempts at taming him failed. The farmer would have parted with him but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old, to whom the animal showed a great liking. He would come to his young friend and receive food from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy neck patted by the little fellow. One day, all the family were out in the fields, excepting the mother, who, being busy in the house, left the child playing in the yard, when he fell into a pond, and would have drowned but for the timely aid of his friend, the horse. The animal happened to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice, came out at a trot. Seeing the child struggling in the water, he seized him by the garment, and drew him out at the very moment the mother came to look after him.—*Practical Farmer.*

[We were once cognizant of a similar case, while on a visit to an extensive farm in the State of Maine, and when the time arrived to harness up to make the train, the man went into the field to catch the horse; finally he came for the proprietor, but neither of them could catch him. They gave it up as a bad job, and came to the house. The farmer turned to his little daughter, saying, "We can't git the horse, and you must go and git him or we will be too late for the train." She went to the field, called her friend, he ran to meet her, and she brought him to the barn, and we were soon on the way to the station.]

☞ "James Jenkins," said a notional schoolmaster to his pupil, "what is an average?" "A thing, sir," answered the scholar promptly, "that hens lay eggs upon." "Why do you say *that*, you silly boy?" queried the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the youth, "I heard a gentleman say the other day, that a hen would lay, *on an average*, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ There are fourteen deer in Congress Park, Saratoga.

☞ A letter from Egypt states that a race of pigmies have recently been discovered in Central Africa.

☞ In Springfield, Ohio, there is a deluded hen who laid her eggs up in an apple tree, and is now sitting on a bare bough in blissful ignorance that her eggs fell to the ground as she laid them.

☞ A fastidious member of the Boston Common Council is said to object to the birdhouses for the trees on the Common being constructed in the Gothic style of architecture, which he maintains is only suitable for church edifices.

☞ BANTAMS INDEED.—Abner Winslow, of Putnam, Conn., has sent for our inspection, a dozen Game Bantam eggs, which weigh only 2½ ounces. The hen which laid the eggs weighs 12 ounces, and was reared in Woonsocket.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*


☞ Black bass are quite plenty in the river at Hartford, and are caught with hook and line, while a trap at Colt's Ferry takes a dozen or more daily. These fish have not heretofore been caught there, and it is probable that they came from some of the ponds that have been stocked. Striped bass, also rare, are caught with hook and line almost every day.


☞ In these days of hydrophobic fever, it is refreshing to read a sensible bit of advice, such as comes from a New Orleans paper. A timid correspondent wanted to know "how to tell a mad dog," and the editor made the following suggestion: "We don't know what he wants to tell him, but the safest way would be to communicate to the dog in writing. Send the letter from a gun in the shape of wadding, followed by small shot to see if he gets it."


☞ We do not see why, with the proportionate amount of animal food, space, and pure air, &c., fowls may not be raised on a large scale as well as on a smaller one. But, we hear of failures; and we would advise beginners to commence with caution and well-directed efforts to work up to a large scale, instead of beginning largely without any experience. We would like to hear from such as have failed in either case, and learn to what cause they really attribute their failures.


☞ The *Cultivator* of 1856 (March No.) has an article from E. K., of Ohio, describing the curiosity of an egg within an egg, laid by a "Shanghai" hen, owned by a gentleman in Rushville, which is the most curious of anything in the egg line which we ever heard of.

The egg, it was stated, was nearly as large as the egg of a goose, and when broken, one perfect yolk and white was in it, and within that another egg of the usual size, and as perfect as any, shell and all—being an egg within an egg—a most curious freak of nature. On the next page of the same is the statement of the precocious motherly proclivities of a common barnyard pullet, which, at the age of six months, hatched a brood of eleven chickens from eggs of her own laying.

 There is a gentleman by the name of Martin Van Buren Bates, residing in the vicinity of Medina, Ohio, who is seven feet eleven and a half inches in height, and weighs 478 pounds. His wife is eight feet in height, and weighs 415 pounds. They were married in England in 1871. Who says there are not giants in these days?


 **AN ELEPHANT A THIEF.**—The elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, innocently got his keeper into trouble on the 23d of April. Staff-Surgeon Luckie, who had been in the Ashantee war, dropped in the gardens a ring, taken among the African spoils. The elephant saw the ring drop, put forth his trunk and picked it up. Being in the habit of giving to his keeper coins and other indigestible presents made to him by admiring spectators, he gave the ring to his keeper. So far the keeper was safe—the elephant was the unconscious thief. But the whole transaction was seen by others; and the keeper being taxed with having the ring in his possession, said he knew nothing about it. He was then observed to throw something away, which was found to be the ring. He was fined twenty shillings. The elephant appropriated other peoples' goods. The keeper was the receiver.

 **INSTINCT OF TURTLES.**—Audubon, the naturalist, stated that at a certain place on the coast of Florida, sea-turtles, those huge, stolid-looking reptiles on which aldermen are fed at the expense of the taxpayers, possess an extraordinary faculty of finding places. Working their way up out of the reach of the tide-water with their flippers, quite a deep hole is excavated in which a batch of eggs are deposited, and then carefully covered up. On reaching the water, they not unfrequently swim three hundred miles out to sea, foraging appropriate food. When another batch of eggs are developed, after a lapse of about fourteen days, they will return unerringly in a direct line, even in the darkest night, and visit the buried eggs. Removing the sand, more are deposited and secured. Away they go again as before. They know instinctively the day and hour when the young brood—incubated by solar rays—will break the shell, and are promptly on the spot to liberate them from their prison. As soon as fairly out of the hole, the mother turtle leads them down the bank to the waves, and there ends her paternal solicitude and maternal duties.

 **THE REFORMED CROWS.**—Colonel B—— had one of the best farms near the Illinois River. About a hundred acres of it were covered with waving corn. When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a barrel of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The blacklegs came and partook with their usual relish, and as usual they were pretty well corned; and there followed a strange cawing and cackling, and stuttering and swaggering. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering, and their zig-zag way through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there, being joined by a new recruit which happened to be sober, they united at the tops of their voices in haw-hawk-

ing and shouting either praises or curses on alcohol—it was difficult to tell which—as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. But the colonel saved the corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol, and not another kernel would they touch in his field.

 A farmer in Walpole, N. H., had a dog—one of those half pointer, half setter good-for-nothings, that "set" on the floor at dinner-time and *point* at the table.

One day, after due deliberation, the farmer determined to commit canicide. He accordingly procured a suitable strap, and, calling his faithful dog, proceeded to a stream of water not far distant; and, finding a pool of sufficient depth, fastened a stone of suitable size on one end of his strap, and commenced adjusting the other end round the dog. Poor Tige, perhaps remembering the fate of his juvenile sisters—or maybe inheriting natural hydrophobia—and also concluding there was a tide in the affairs of dogs as well as men, when taken at the flood, began to exhibit unmistakable signs of uneasiness, and before the strap could be securely fastened, he made a last desperate effort and escaped. He did not stop for ceremonious leave-taking, but took a bee-line due east over the hills. The celerity of the dog's movements made such an impression on the risibles of the farmer that whistling was wholly out of the question. Notwithstanding his master called long and loud for him in endearing tones, the dog never looked behind so long as he was in sight.

Weeks and months rolled on, but no tidings from the dog. About two years after he left, when his master was returning from Keene, on the Surry road, he met his old dog with a new master. He spoke to the dog, calling him by his old name, but Tige would not even look at him.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

GAME HEN, RABBITS, AND GUINEA PIGS.—I have a very fine Black Game hen, from a strain bred for pit exclusively, price \$1.50; a few common rabbits, five months old, at \$1.50 per pair; also, Guinea pigs at from \$2 to \$4 per pair. Letters answered same day as received. Correspondence solicited.

WM. D. ZELL, 422 Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—For \$1.10 I will send one brass Stencil Alphabet and Figures, size one inch, with can of stencil paste, sponge and brush, complete in a suitable box; also, stencil and name plates, all sizes. Ask for what you want and the price will be given. Letters answered same day as received. Stencils by mail, post-paid, for price. Address

WM. D. ZELL, 422 Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

FRENCH POODLE.—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be first-class.

GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of well-mated black Baldhead Tumblers, with one young one, and eighteen common Tumblers; also, one Blue Rock (female) for any other variety of fancy pigeons. Nothing but good birds wanted. Address

NELSON V. KETCHUM, No. 7 Fifth St., Williamsburg, L. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Three very fine Dark Brahma hens (P. Williams' strain), for one trio of White Leghorns. Leghorns must be first-class. Address

H. C. SLOAN, Lockhaven, Clinton Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One three-year old Shepherd slut and four pups, from good stock (as good blood as can be found), for Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, B. R. Game Bantams, Silkies, White Leghorns, Lop-eared Rabbits, Black Cayuga Ducks, one Rouen drake.

LYMAN A. McKEEN, South Achorth, N. I.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One Buff Cochins hen (Warner's stock), and one Dark Brahma hen, for two Silver Duckwing Game Bantam hens; or I will give three Partridge Cochins hens for two S. D. Game Bantams, as good as the Cochins, which are first-class fowls.

S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio Buff Cochins for a first-class Partridge Cochins pullet, must be first-class. Also, one trio Partridge Cochins for one first-class Black Cochins cock, must be first-class. The two trios cost \$30. What offers. Address

BENJAMIN MANN, 529 Market St., Philada.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Blue Pouter hen for other fancy pigeons, either Barbs, Fantails, Magpies, Swallows, Turbits, Nuns, Inside or Bald-Head Tumblers. Address

LAWRENCE J. NEHWARD, Allentown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A handsome Gray Squirrel and tin cage for fancy pigeons, of any kind. What other offers. Address

GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All Imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st.

S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.

FANCY PIGEONS FOR SALE.—One pair Yellow Wing Turbits, \$8.00; one pair Black Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Black Mottled Tumblers, \$6.00; one pair White Fans, top first premium Western New York Fair of 1873. \$6.00; one Blue Moor Cap hen. \$4.00; one Red Turbit cock, \$1.50; one White Turbit cock, \$2.00; one Black Baldhead Tumbler hen, \$3.00. Will sell the lot for \$35.00. Address

ED. ELLWANGER,

Care ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—One trio Dark Brahmas, \$6.00; one pair of same, \$5.00; one trio Light Brahmas, \$5.00; also one White Cochins, and one S. S. Hamburg hen, \$2.00 each. Stock warranted.

W. B. SWIGART, Maquoketa, Iowa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, WESTMORELAND, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.

I have a splendid lot of young Aylesbury Ducks from my best imported strains, not a blemish on one of them. They will be ready to ship Aug. 1st. Price, \$10.00 per pair, if ordered soon.

100 PAIRS OF COMMON PIGEONS, all colors, for sale at 30 cents per pair, by the quantity; also, a great variety of Fancy Pigeons. Send for price list.

J. H. KRAFT & CO., Box 426, New Albany, Ind.

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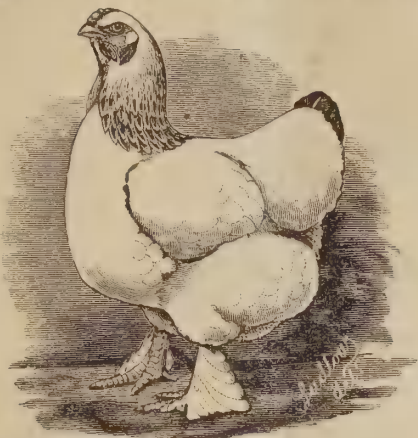
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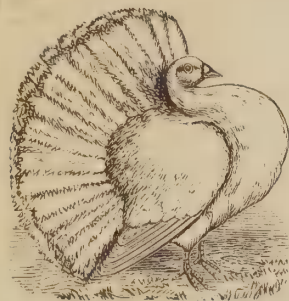
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 30, 1874.

No. 31.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY,
July 23d, 11 o'clock A. M.

THE meeting was called to order by Mr. C. A. Sweet, First Vice-President, who stated that after waiting twenty-four hours for a quorum, and a sufficient number not being present, it was deemed imperative that the meeting proceed to business, and act upon business, as if a full board were present.

In answer to the call, which convened the Executive Committee, that all fanciers, who were interested in the revision of the Standard, should be present and offer their views for the consideration of the Executive Committee, the Secretary presented a communication and protest from Mr. A. M. Halsted, in the matter of expulsion, which was read, received, and ordered on file. On motion of Mr. Philander Williams, Mr. Halsted was given a hearing; and, after a careful consideration by the committee, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Sweet (Mr. Williams having been called to the chair):

WHEREAS, A. M. Halsted has this day appeared before the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, and has made explanation to this Association of the Willis Cochran affair, upon which he was expelled; and

WHEREAS, He has presented to this Association evidence that he was not aware at the time that the said Willis was appearing under an assumed name; and

WHEREAS, We deem that he has presented to us sufficient evidence to warrant us in reinstating him to full membership in the Association.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend that he be reinstated upon the evidence in the case; and that we deem his point of a want of jurisdiction in the case, one not well taken.

Mr. Halsted having withdrawn his plea of the want of jurisdiction, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Isaac Van Winkle, being called upon, gave his views respecting Houdans. He considered the requirements of the Standard respecting the fifth toe as injurious; as a breed, they had his partiality, as he considered they matured earlier, with less offal, than any other variety; being, at two months, fit for the pot. In his several years of experience in breeding them, he had noticed that although he possessed wide perches, at a slight elevation, floors of sea-sand, and a good grass run, those fowls which possessed the fifth toe—which he considered as an excrescence—had a strong tendency to become bumble-footed, which he could attribute to no other cause than this useless appendage. The same disease was acknowledged to be thus caused in the Dorkings; but, while the fifth toe was natural with them, in the Houdans it was artificial; being derived from the cross with the Dorkings. While his own yard was breeding quite uniform the fifth toe, still he believed it should be left optional with the judges as to the requirement of it.

He also made remarks upon other breeds, giving great credit to American breeders in the advancement they had made during the past few years.

Mr. P. Williams made pertinent remarks as to the revision of the Standard.

Rev. Mr. Atwood remarked that we could take an advance step in breeding Dark Brahmas, considering that white should be admissible in the cockerels, as they would breed the clearest steel-gray birds.

Mr. Burnham coincided with the views of the previous speakers, and remarked that he was well pleased with the changes proposed in the "Instructions to Judges," and upon motion of P. Williams the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the following changes be made in the 'Instructions to Judges,' on pages 3 and 4 of the Standard: 1st. That the word 'Instructions' be changed to 'Suggestions,' so that the phrase shall read, 'Suggestions to Judges.' 2d. That the whole of the first paragraph be stricken out. 3d. That the next (second) paragraph shall read, 'The Association advises,' &c., and that wherever the word 'instructs' appears it shall be changed to 'suggests' or 'advises.' 4th. That the paragraph next the last be amended so as to read, 'Also, that we recommend that no variety of a class of fowls be placed in our list of premiums, when such class is recognized in our Standard of Excellence, unless such variety is also recognized.' 5th. That the entire concluding paragraph be expunged. And, 6th. That these 'Suggestions to Judges' be placed in the back part of the book, instead of in the front as now."

Mr. Burnham wished the Committee should take action upon additions to the Game Class, as proposed in the communication of Mr. S. J. Bestor.

Mr. Van Winkle remarked upon the breeding to feather of some of the varieties proposed to be added to the Game Class.

They were followed by remarks from Messrs. Burnham, Atwood, Warren, and Williams.

Mr. A. D. Warren offered the following, which was adopted unanimously.

"*Resolved*, That all applications to the American Poultry Association for recognition of any new breed or variety of fowls, must be accompanied by specimens, and a statement of the breeder that the said variety or breed has been bred by himself, or others, for two or more years, and that they have bred as true to feather as other well-known breeds; and the said statement must be testified to by competent witnesses."

On motion of Mr. Warren, of the original Committee on Games, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we will recommend to the Committee on the Standard that they insert in the standard of Excellence a standard for Spangled, Blue, and Brass-Back Games.

The following names were presented for members of the Association:

G. W. Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. C. Athole, New York City; A. P. Groves, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Edmonds, Melrose, Mass.; Henry B. Butts, M.D., Louisiana,

Mo.; Geo. W. Wood, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frank P. Butts, Farmers' Village, N. Y.; C. C. Plaisted, Hartford, Conn.; L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; James M. Lambing, Parker's Landing, Pa.; E. W. Wellington, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. P. Burnham, Melrose, Mass.; Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, N. J.; A. B. Banta, Hackensack, N. J.; Richard L. Haydock, Bloomfield, N. J.; Henry I. Allen, Schoolcraft, Mich.

All of whom were unanimously elected.

On motion adjourned to half after four.

FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.

Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Philander Williams moved to recommit the revision of the Standard to the following committees, viz.:

Brahmas.—I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.; W. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.; Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. C. Skinner, Detroit, Mich.; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; A. B. Estes, New York City.

Cochins.—E. C. Comey, Quincy, Mass.; David Jones, Tecumseh, Mich.; C. H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.; H. M. Thomas, Brookline, Ont.; Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.

Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques.—W. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn.; C. B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. J. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.

Dorkings.—G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, N. Y.; Fred Sturdy, Guelph, Ont.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

Hamburgs.—Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H.; E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

Black Spanish, Andalusians, White, Brown, and Dominique Leghorns.—J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; C. A. Pitkins, Hartford, Conn.; W. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.; F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.

Polish.—H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.; R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.; H. M. Thomas, Brookline, Ont.

Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, and Guelthers.—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, N. Y.; W. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.

Games and Game Bantams.—Phil. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; M. H. Cryer, Salem, O.; A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.; Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, N. J.

Bantams other than Game.—E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; Geo. A. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Various Classes.—Wm. Atwood, Big Flats, N. Y.; S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wis.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.

Turkeys.—Geo. Van Derveer, Pt. Jackson, N. Y.; J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

Geese and Ducks.—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.; C. B. Elben; J. Y. Bicknell.

Carried unanimously.

A. J. Tuck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we desire poultry fanciers, generally, to write out their criticisms on the New American Standard, and also to write out in full their ideas of what the Standard should be on the various classes, and send the same to the Secretary (Mr. E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.) before September 1, 1874; and the Secretary will take a record of them, and forward them at once to the chairmen of each of the sub-committees, when the various committees will take all of them into consideration, and from them endeavor to perfect a standard that will be generally acceptable.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. D. Warren offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a Compiling Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to gather the reports from the sub-committees, and, if deemed necessary, they shall be and are empowered to employ a competent person as editor, to clothe the same in proper and uniform language, and that the standard, as thus compiled, shall be ready to be submitted to a general meeting of the American Poultry Association, to be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, February 12th, 1875, at 2 P.M.

Carried unanimously.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: A. B. Estes, H. H. Stoddard, J. M. Wade.

A. D. Warren offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby assure all persons who have purchased one of the present edition of the standard, and all who may purchase, that they will be entitled to a copy of the new corrected standard, as soon as it is issued, *without charge*, upon their returning to the Secretary the old copy.

Moved by A. J. Tuck, and adopted, that all documents already received, or that may be received, on the revision of the standard, be passed over to the appropriate committees.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at call of the chairman.

E. S. RALPH, *Secretary*.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF.

Of all the canine race the English mastiff is the most faithful and reliable of watch dogs. He is the national dog of England; unfortunately, however, very difficult to find in his purity at the present day, having been crossed with the bulldog, under the false notion that it would give him pluck, whereas it only deteriorated some of his noblest characteristics, and added to his nature ferocity and *doggedness*. He is typical of the English character—courageous, tenacious, unflinching. "Why should we go," says a certain celebrated writer, "to the ignoble to obtain courage for the noble?" The brute ferocity of the bulldog is the more prominent from his stupidity, having but one idea, that of fighting. True courage is the attribute of true nobility, and is ever allied with gentleness and forbearance. Hence, the mastiff is not ferocious, but teems with true courage which some observers may not perceive; is so buried beneath docility and self-respect that it may be supposed not to exist in him, because the faithful, magnanimous animal is so conscious of his power that he is not prone to abuse it, being a genuine conservative and patrician of his order.

A great deal of interest has been taken of late in this country to improve the stock of watch and sporting dogs. The change of climate, soil, and surroundings will be beneficial to the mastiff, and give more vigor to the stock, provided he is mated judiciously and trained properly. I have been called upon to look at some very fine dogs which the parties called mastiffs; but the brown and yellow coats and pointed nozzles showed the base alloy. They may make good watch dogs, but treachery lurks in their eyes. The same writer I quoted above says: "The mastiff proper has been nearly destroyed by injurious crossing, and it is now in a few hands indeed!" Historical records tell us that the mastiff was highly prized at Rome; and Camden notices the employment of a special officer, "Procurator Cynegii" in Britain, for superintending this breed of dogs, and that they were used in the amphitheatre in the combats of animals. Strabo adds that they trained British mastiffs for war, and used them in battle. According to Dr. Caius, three were a match for a bear, and four a lion. Stone mentions a lion-fight with three of these dogs, in which two were disabled and died. The lion retreated, and refused to resume the battle with the survivor. How far we may give credence to these ancient traditions of the day will depend upon the faith we place in the testimony of these writers. What I have seen of the mastiff leaves no doubt in my mind of the truth of all which has been written about them, and the few

incidents that have come under my own observation may be looked upon as *dogtails*. My dogs are chained in a retired place during the day, and have the freedom of the barnyard during the night, which consists of about an acre of ground shut in by my henneries and a high picket fence. It so happened that one of the men of my place and a carpenter who was working for me went into the barnyard for some boards before the dogs were placed on their chains. Not seeing the animals they opened the gate and took up some boards, when they were suddenly pinned by the dogs, and in their fright they let the boards fall, and the dogs loosened their hold, and the men walked quietly away, the dogs politely showing them outside the gate, and laid themselves across the entrance until it was closed.

On another occasion one of the workmen in the place ran to the pump in the barnyard to get a pail, and as soon as he fairly got hold of it he was reminded by a severe jerk of the pants that it would be more for his interest to leave it alone, and he dropped the pail, and was politely shown the barn-door. They seem to say, "Walk around as you please, but 'touch not, handle not.'" A neighbor complained to me of some one stealing his eggs and milking his cow, and seemed anxious to find out the individual. I agreed to aid him, as it had become a matter of grave importance to him. Upon his stipulating with me that he would bear all the consequences of the experiment, I put one of my dogs in the manger in his stable for the night. About four in the morning a terrible screaming and shouting was heard in the direction of the stable. My neighbor arose and went to the place, and found a man lying prostrate, with the dog hold of his throat. He was so alarmed that he came immediately over for me. I coaxed the dog to let loose his hold, which he did, but planted his right leg upon the man's breast. I approached him gently and caressed him, and, raising the man up, asked him if he was hurt, seeing no blood, and he replied he was in the leg. I asked him how it was that he was bitten in that part of the body when the dog did not touch his throat. He said he attempted to escape, and hit the dog with a crow-bar, when he seized him by the leg, and bit him severely till he threw him, and then he jumped for his throat, and held him by the shirt and cravat. The individual turned out to be my neighbor's gardener, who resided a short distance from the house, and lived upon his master's eggs and milk. He said the more he resisted the animal the more ferocious he became, and he concluded when the dog had the better of him to leave him alone. He remarked that once or twice the dog, in trying to get a better hold of him, choked him badly, and that his weight upon his chest almost suffocated him. He had been playing that joke upon his employer nearly six months with the greatest cunning in avoiding detection. "It is a very convenient thing," says a certain writer, "for some breeders to insist that no mastiff" has a pedigree of forty years' standing, who have "manufactured" for our shores a big cross-bred dog that has been exhibited under the name of mastiff. How can the descendants of Lord Darnley's Nell be true "old English mastiffs?" How many "casts back" do Nell's posterity give in a litter? What bone or bulk have they? Are not their limbs small, at any rate, relatively so? Has not the rage for height incorporated staghound or some tall breed, and resulted in the late leggy dog with little bone, light limbs, houndy in barrel, weak loin, flat flank, and cat hocks? Only aristocracy of the olden time could afford to preserve him in purity, and transmit him through long ages in his integrity. In my

belief, it is, therefore, necessary to breed back from the few that now exist to the indigenous type through these *confrères* of the highest antiquity of pedigree, to restore the well-nigh lost mastiff to his original purity.

I. V. W.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

(To be continued.)

THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE STANDARD

AS IT APPEARS TO A DISTANT SPECTATOR.

[It is rather late in the day to publish the following, but, coming from the Pacific coast, and from a writer free from prejudice, who seems to have given the matter careful consideration, we think our readers will not regret the time spent in giving it a careful perusal.—ED.]

COMMUNICATIONS concerning the action of the Buffalo Convention have occupied a prominent place in the *Fanciers' Journal* until the number now before me contains little else but G. P. Burnham, attacks upon him and his defence. One who has read the "Hen Fever" cannot but be excused if he look for a motive of personal aggrandizement in an article, and especially a series of articles, by its author, but personal attacks are no answer to any line of argument, and it must be a source of regret to the readers of the "Journal" that Mr. Burnham has been so attacked. I believe I have read every article in each poultry journal, up to this date, attacking the new standard, and with the exception of the specific faults mentioned by Mr. Halsted I think the charges of any weight at all are resolved into the assertions that the standard must be faulty, because the action of the Convention was hasty and consequently imperfect, and that but a small minority of fanciers, there assembled, decided points affecting the whole fraternity, and which should have been decided, so as to form a standard, only by the great majority of those interested, or at least by a body composed of such a majority. The whole argument seems to be, such a convention so assembled *could* not compile a proper standard, therefore they did not. Assertions that the whole thing was the result of the manipulation of a "ring," by whose action everything, previously cut and dried, was rushed through to final action already by them determined on, seems to me, a distant spectator actuated by no motive of partiality, to be sufficiently answered by pointing to the names of the committees. As to the price, which has been the subject of most bitter comment (the editor of the *Poultry Record*, after recording in italics that he had *bought* a copy, announcing his determination never to keep the book on sale), perhaps the smallness of the discount and the fact that, to obtain the commission, the absolute purchase of so many copies is required, may have influenced the intensity and continuousness of the wail from these mulcted dealers. No one objected to the price of the old standard, to which the new is little inferior in size and quality; and the extra amount to make up the one dollar was hardly asked for on account of the value of the book, but rather as an involuntary contribution to the treasury of a national poultry organization of a sum which no one, it was imagined, would begrudge. This supposition, we now see, was a mistake, and the Society will probably act differently in issuing a second edition. It will also, it is presumed, hearken to those who deprecate the necessity of the purchase of an amended copy each year. This could be remedied, at least after the issue of the next revised edition, by publication each year of *addenda* or alterations in a sheet which could be sold for a dime, or be sent forth by the poultry journals as a supplement.

The remedy proposed by those who object to the Standard, is to assemble, after due notice, a convention of a majority of the fanciers of the country, where the payment of the large sum of \$3 for admission, as at Buffalo, shall be done away with, and the adoption of a standard, after each section shall have been amended and approved by such a numerous convention, *i. e.*, time and numbers, asserted as lacking at Buffalo, can make a better standard. This, it seems to me, is a radical mistake, even allowing that a greater number than at Buffalo could be brought together. Every one must be aware that the subject-matter would of necessity have to be prepared by committees; as to its revision, can not far more accuracy be had by each fancier in the country, without attending any convention, as many would be unable to do, who discovers any fault, giving notice of such discovery, as all are invited now to do, to the secretary of the Society, by whom such communications will be laid before a committee of revision? I read over the names of those who, at Buffalo, prepared the descriptions, &c., of each breed of fowls, and it appears to me that committees appointed by any convention, such as Mr. Burnham or others might now cause to be assembled, could hardly be composed of better material. As to want of time, I venture the assertion, that no one to whom was referred the preparation of that standard as to any particular fowl, came to the Convention without having had the matter in his thoughts for months. And if we take, for instance, the committee on Light Brahmas, Messrs. Felch, Wade, and Williams (if my memory be correct), and place them together, without a day's preparation, and request them to give a description of Light Brahmas, with a scale of points, &c., who doubts that it would be sufficiently well done to form a standard for our guidance? Does Mr. Williams require long time and study, and books to describe a Brahma, or define a scale of points? All these years of breeding, and judging, and study, are the preparations he has made, and a notice to him to be ready a year hence at any convention to perform this duty, would hardly find him better prepared. We must then accept the result of the work of these committees as good, unless we pronounce the members incompetent, and that objection has, I believe, not yet been made. Could any other convention improve matters otherwise than by selecting better men for such committees?

Mr. Halsted seems to have given an exhaustive *résumé* of errors in his article in your journal, and yet I find not one which I believe would not have been eliminated, if the work had been placed in the hands of some competent person, like himself or Mr. Estes, to "edit," with time to detect just such errors. A second edition will obviate such objections, much more easily to be corrected by a committee or by a single person, than by a new convention.

As to the paucity of numbers at Buffalo, for which we must thank those who remained away, every fancier who was unable to vote there, and those too who were, now, after much time and discussion, is invited to state specifically, where and how the standard can be altered for the better; and the Society promise, through a competent committee, I presume, to take into consideration, any and all such communications and act accordingly. This is our Centennial Convention, in which we can all present our views without fee or inconvenience, and until the Society manifestly disregard any just view presented to it, in its next edition, it seems to me, who am far away, and actuated by no party or partiality, that it should escape further censure.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CALIFORNIA, June 22d, 1874.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HEN TALK.

TUCK, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
I cannot make a fuss all day;
Yet, whenever my work is done,
I think I must have my say.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
Look in the barn, behind the hay,
There you'll find, in a cosy nest,
The cause of my roundelay.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
The deed is done, here on a tray;
Little John is bringing the eggs,
And I am driven away.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
Beware, young man, do not essay
To proclaim to the world your deeds,
It listens but to betray.

CAMP STOOL.

ARE EARLY CHICKENS PROFITABLE?

WITH most of us when preparing to enter into a new thing, the question that first presents itself is, will it pay?

Early chickens are much care and trouble. It would be folly for a workingman with only an hour or two night and morning that he could call his own, to try to raise them. One must have time at all times of day, and every facility for raising the tender little things, for care they must have to make them pay. They should be got into market by the middle of June, and weigh from two to three pounds apiece at that time. They cannot be very fat, but can be plump and handsome; should be dry picked and well dressed, and they will command a good price.

Chickens that will sell for one dollar or one dollar and a quarter each in June, will pay much better than late ones that will bring no more than that in the fall. When small they bear confinement well, and grow very fast if wisely fed, and by the first of June are no care comparatively speaking.

We have had remarkable success raising early chicks, and do not hesitate to pronounce them profitable. But we cannot say we have had good success with turkeys. Hatched out sixty-five. Have forty left, and still dying. They have had good care and good feed, have never been wet, been housed nights, &c., but still they die. They are the dearest little things, so tame and delicate, so pretty in their ways, and dependent upon our care and love, coming to the door and even into the kitchen for their meals, and then must

die. They are the prettiest pets we ever had, but all our love and care are of no avail. People tell us they eat rose-bugs, but we think the stock is not old enough. Hope we shall have enough left to try again next year. We have tried red pepper and black in their food, have given them sour milk, and kept it from them, but all to no purpose; the dear little things droop and die, and we have no power to save. Can any come to our aid? S. B. S.

WEST AMESBURY, July 13.

FEEDING CHICKENS BY MACHINERY.

It seems to be generally admitted by *gourmands* that no chickens of mechanical fattening have such exquisite flavor as those submitted to the process. In the Gardens of Acclimation at Paris, this is very scientifically practiced under the direction of M. Odile Martin. "Its advantages," say the authorities, "do not consist in the rapidity of the process alone, but above all in the special quality of the meat thus produced. It is solid, very tender, exceedingly fine-grained, not overfat (which would not be an advantage), very white in color, and of a flavor quite exceptionally excellent."

If this is so, of course there is no help for the chickens. They must perforce enter their *epinettes*, and be mathematically crammed. Behold here the ingenious contrivance of the Gardens of Acclimation for manufacturing this "exceptionally excellent" flavor!

It is a huge cylinder with fourteen faces, each in five stories of three compartments each. It holds, therefore, 210 fowls. The cylinder is hollow and empty, except for the axis on which it turns. This hollow construction renders it easily ventilated and kept clean. Before it is a box for the operator. This box, or carriage, moves up and down by pulleys. The *gaveur*—that sounds less offensive than crammer—operates thus: Commencing at the bottom of one of these fourteen faces, he seizes with the left hand the neck of the chicken; and pressing on each side of the beak, the bird is forced to open his mouth, as any lady knows who has doctored a sick chicken or canary. The *gaveur* then introduces the metallic end of the rubber tube into the throat of the chicken, and by a pressure of the foot on a pedal the food rises, and at the same time the amount passing through the tube is indicated on a dial in front of the operator.

It is therefore a skilful operation; for the *gaveur*, whatever other motions are necessary, must pay strict attention to the needle on the dial, or he will give his chicken too much or too little. The three chickens duly fed, he turns the cylinder on its axes a little, and the next face of it is before him. When he has completed the round he turns the crank, and the carriage rises to the next story; and so he goes on to the top. Having completed the upper circuit, every chicken in that *epinette* is duly fed. Then he turns the crank in the other direction, and the carriage descends to the floor, where it rests on a railroad. It is then moved along before the next *epinette*, and the whole operation on 210 more chickens is repeated. A skilful operator will *gave* or *eram*, 400 chickens in an hour! That is less than nine seconds to each one; for the time to move the cylinder, to move the carriage up, down, and to the next *epinette*, must be counted out.

Under this *epinette* regime, it requires an average of fifteen days to fatten a duck, eighteen for a chicken, twenty for a goose, and twenty-five for a turkey. The feed used for

chickens is barley and corn meal mixed with milk into a dough so thin that no other liquid is necessary. The ordinary quantity given, is from ten to twenty centilitres, or from seven-tenths to one and four-tenths of a gill each time; but this quantity is reached gradually. When the maximum that any chicken can assimilate is found, the number indicating this quantity is placed before its compartment, and the *gaveur* must measure it exactly on the dial.

Truly this is an age of wonders. What a labor-saving invention this *epinette* must be to the chickens. May-be it is not wise to give these details. What if some enterprising American should be thereby tempted to invest his whole fortune in a grand improved automaton steam-power *epinette*, warranted to feed ten thousand chickens a minute.

BURNHAM vs. WRIGHT. 1849? '46? '47?

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

"The forms of things *unknown*, the writer's pen
Turns into shape; and gives to airy *nothings*
A local habitation—and A NAME."

—Shakspeare.

"Be sure you're *right*, then go ahead."

—Davy Crockett.

(Continued from No. 29.)

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

I will now conclude my criticism upon Mr. Lewis Wright's two latest Poultry Books.

The silly story about "the ship with the Cornish-Chamberlin fowls on board from the *port* of Luckipoor, up the Brahmapootra River," having "arrived at New York in 1849" *first*, and afterwards "in 1846," was years ago utterly exploded. In the first place, Luckipoor is *not* "a port." It is a small town in the *interior*, over a hundred miles distant from the river banks. There are *three* places in India (hamlets) similarly named (see *Luckimpoor*), all far away from the Brahmapootra. After the letters of Mr. Cornish appeared in England, the accomplished editor of the *London Field* thus squelched this nonsense out. He had *previously* said (see Tegetmeier's elegant Poultry Book, page 55), "There is not a *particle* of evidence to show that these fowls came from India. The banks of the Brahmapootra have long been in possession of the British, and *no such fowls were ever seen in that locality*. In fact, they originated *not* in India, but in America." Then he adds, in the *Field*, speaking of Cornish's letters:

"A sailor, whose name nobody knows, belonging to a ship whose name no one remembers, and having a captain also unknown, is *stated* to have 'sailed from the *port* of Luckipoor' with these original fowls. It is a pity Mr. Cornish did not also forget the name of this port; for geographical truth compels us to state that Luckipoor is *not* a port at all! but a small inland town in the Himalaya Mountains, one hundred miles distant from the *nearest* point of the Brahmapootra River. Luckipoor is *not* among the ports mentioned in the 'Sailing Directions of British India;' and as far as we can learn from naturalists and others acquainted with that part of the world, *no such race of birds is to be found there.*"

This emphatic clincher, from such authority as W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S., is acknowledged all over the world to be, might be accepted ordinarily as a *finality*. Mr. Wright shrewdly "dismisses this subject of Luckipoor," very summarily, after reading the above from the *Field* (see Wright's latest work, p. 243), "with the simple remark that it is scarcely matter for wonder that the name of the ship, cap-

tain, and sailor should be forgotten," &c. But I will add here, that inasmuch as *no such ship ever arrived at New York*, either in 1849 *first*, or in 1846 *afterwards* (as the two Cornish letters "accurately state"), *this fact will better account for all this "forgetting," or "never knowing the names of either sailor, ship, captain, or original owner" of these "large light-gray fowls, so reported to have been found" somewhere (?) for Mr. Chamberlin.*

From 1843 to 1852 I was employed in the Boston custom-house. The gentleman who succeeded me as assistant cashier there was subsequently transferred, as deputy collector, to the custom-house in New York. I went on there afterwards, where, through his courtesy, I had access to the old customs registers in New York, from a careful examination of which, though I previously knew all about this Bennett "Brahmapootra" business, I ascertained the following two important facts, viz., that there is *not* upon the records of the foreign inward arrival lists there, any mention made of *any* ship or vessel from "the port of Luckipoor, in India," in *any* month of the year 1849, *first*; nor is any such arrival at New York recorded "in September" (or in any other month) "of the year 1846," *after*. Nor does any such arrival appear, either in 1849 or in 1846, in the daily newspaper shipping lists, published at those two periods, in New York.

This finishes the sailor-Cornish story, which, no doubt, Mr. Cornish and Mr. Chamberlain *believed* when it was first told. But, as Tegetmeier truthfully asserted in 1853, "there isn't a particle of evidence in this to show that these fowls ever came from India." Dr. Bennett, one of Mr. Wright's claimed chief witnesses, purchased of *me* for \$50 the first pair of Grays I ever bred, from which *he* bred the first so-called "Brahmapootra" chickens he ever exhibited, at Fitchburg Railroad depot hall (*vide* official report of judges at that exhibition) in Boston, Mass., and the Cornish (Hatch) fowls then shown, were there called Chittagongs (as see Cornish's two letters, and the report), and in a later official report also (in 1854) of the "National Society's" show in New York, of which the Hon. A. B. Allen, in the *Agriculturist*, says:

"Of their kinds, it was the choicest exhibition ever witnessed in America, and there were shown scarcely a pair of inferior birds (where I took twenty-one prizes for my 'Gray Shanghais' and others). The judges say: 'Though we have been governed by the nomenclature in the lists, we by no means assent to it as a *proper* classification. In our opinion, *Shanghai* and *Cochin* are convertible terms; but 'Brahmapootra' unquestionably is a name for a *subvariety* of *Shanghais*. . . . We recommend that all thoroughbred large Asiatic fowls be classed under the name *Shanghai*, to be further designated appropriately by their *color*. And we earnestly insist that all *ridiculous unmeaning aliases* of fowls be abandoned, and a simple, *truthful* classification in *name* be strictly observed in the future.'"

This in 1854 (when this "Brahmapootra" nonsense was being sharply urged by its advocates, but which had not even then been agreed to), though Cornish says (see Wright, page 143, "Brahma Fowl") "the name Brahmapootra was *established* in 1850!"

My "Gray Shanghais," entered at the Fitchburg depot show, first above spoken of, the year before, and again that same year also, *as such*, together with Dr. J. C. Bennett's, and the fowls entered there by Hatch and others, were declared by the judges to be "all of the same stock, evidently *Shanghais*" (see report), where *all* these contributions (except *mine*) were condemned by the committee as being "palpably misnamed" by the other contributors.

All these *real* facts regarding the "true origin" of the now so-called Brahma fowls, have been studiously ignored by Wright, as he does not refer to the above true particulars, in either of his two late works! Yet, in a letter I received from Mr. Wright recently, dated London, May 23d, 1874, he says: "As to the *Brahma* question, I can't say positively what conclusion I *might* have come to, were I in America, and able to hunt up evidence *on the spot*. In my books, I could only do my best with the evidence that was *accessible* to me. . . . The difficulty in my mind is not with Dr. Bennett, at all, but with the plain, accurate, definite statements of *Mr. Cornish*. I do not quite understand whether you mean to flatly contradict Mr. Cornish, or not. *His* account is, as I have stated, the 'difficulty,' &c." And it is of this very distortion, and the utterly unwarrantable perversion of this very *Cornish* "evidence," Mr. Wright has so strangely applied to *me* and *my* stock, that I complain!

My controversy is not (and never has been) with Messrs. Cornish or Chamberlin, Dr. Bennett or Colonel Weld. They have been allowed by me to tell their stories, in their own way, about *their* fowls, which never interfered with me or mine, until Mr. Wright tortured their accounts into some remote connection with what I had written and said about my *own* birds; while I never alluded to this other stock, and did not claim (but always *denied*!) that *any* body's "Brahmapootras," were my "Gray Shanghais;" though I still believe, as Dr. Bennett stated to Dr. Gwynne, in 1852, that my stock and the other "were precisely similar," and that *all* were bred from the original Gray Shanghais.

Here I have done for the present.* I have given, I think, sufficient proof and reasons why Mr. Lewis Wright, who claims that even the Poultry Fancy may be discussed in a reverent spirit, should *not* have thus inconsiderately and unjustly assailed, and wrongfully implicated, George P. Burnham in this "Brahmapootraism."

MELROSE, MASS., July, 1874.

ROUP, COLDS, CANKER.

AFTER many experiments, through quite a length of time, I am convinced that the use of Labarraque's solution, as described by Dr. Kunze in the *World*, is a certain remedy. Roup is but a protracted, aggravated cold, and I have found it produced most quickly by dampness and drafts. By causing the roof of one of my houses to leak last winter I very soon had several cases; by placing half-grown chicks in a house with a damp floor I soon caused colds and roup. In each of my breeding-pens I have small houses, 6 x 8, with one wide perch near the floor, running the length of the house. At each end of one of these perches I made a small hole, so as to cause a draft. In this house I placed five Brahmas. In a few days four of them had colds. Two of them I removed, and by the use of an aperient, alum-water, soft food, and a dry, warm coop, I very quickly cured them. Very soon after the other three had roup, two so badly as to be unable to see, and to breathe with difficulty. I used Labarraque's solution three times daily, giving a dose of oil the first day. They were soon completely cured. The other hen meanwhile had developed the worst case of all. I "doctored" her but once each day, and in a few days all cheesy

* In ■ forthcoming new work of mine, to be published this fall, entitled "*The China Fowl: Shanghai, Cochin, and Brahma*," I shall give the true history of this matter, more fully than I can do in the limited columns of a paper.—G. P. B.

matter had disappeared; but the slit in the top of the mouth was full of mucus, a viscid discharge continued from the nostrils, and with much swelling the eyes were still completely closed. I continued this treatment for twenty-one days; the daily application of the chlor. sodæ being just sufficient to prevent the increase of the virulence of the disease. For food I gave her one egg daily, introducing it into her crop through a funnel and rubber tube. Then, by neglecting her for a single day, the mucus hardened into a cheesy mass, the head became more swollen and feverish, and the breathing very difficult. I commenced the use of the solution three times daily, bathed the head with a diluted tincture of veratrum viride, and added a tonic to egg, used as a food. She was sound and well in two weeks, and she seems to have sustained no injury from my cruel experiment, as she is now strong and vigorous, with a brood of sixteen fine healthy chicks. Other experiments lead me to conclude that damp and draft are the greatest provocatives of roup, and that the use of Labarraque's solution is an almost infallible remedy. Out of five Hamburgs (a "scrub" lot sent me by a dealer in New York State, whom I have been partially instrumental in driving out of business) which I made sick, I lost four. Perhaps I let the disease go too far, but I think Hamburgs a very unsatisfactory fowl for such experiments.

It may be of interest to remark that in making the solution of sodæ chlor. I have found it unnecessary to use a filter, nor do I allow the mixtures of chloride of lime and of soda to stand separate, but pour the whole into one receptacle as soon as dissolved. Of course I first dissolve separately. I find it even better than the solution as prepared by Labarraque, and by keeping in a glass-stoppered bottle, and pouring off a small quantity of the supernatant fluid as needed, it does not lose its efficacy. In "doctoring" I use a saddle (as described in Wright's *Illustrated Book of Poultry*, page 344). Standing on the right of the fowl, I place the forefinger of my left hand between its jaws on the left, and my thumb on the right side of its head. I can thus hold it firmly, and can easily examine the trachea by pushing it up with my right hand, and then holding it in position with the last two fingers of the left. I use a camel's-hair pencil, which is soon worn to a "stub" by the action of the solution. By inserting this in the slit in the roof of the mouth I easily clear out the mucus. I prefer this to a syringe.

To ascertain the effects of contagion I dropped a small portion of the mucus from a diseased fowl into water, and gave this to two healthy ones to drink. As long as I used the discharge from the nostrils of those affected merely with cold it produced no effect, but a very little of the cheesy mass from the mouth of one affected with roup diseased them in a few days.


Canker or ulceration I found easily produced by filth. I placed cut straw in one pen, and after it had been trampled upon for several days, and become dirty, with more or less excrement mixed among it, I fed the fowls soft food thrown on the straw. I soon had several cases of severe canker. In another pen which I left unswept for three weeks, by throwing the soft food on the ground I soon had several cases. All were easily cured by touching the ulcers with Labarraque's solution; and I found, by using it in one of two cases and not in the other, that a dose of oil hastened the cure. I also found alum-water very beneficial for both canker and roup, and I would now give two or three tablespoonfuls every time I "doctored" a fowl.

In my experiments I found some fowls attacked only on one side of the head, and to ascertain if local irritation might not produce a species of inflammation allied to roup, or so as to render the part more liable to be attacked, I inserted a small piece of half-rotten straw into one side, through the slit in the roof of the mouth, wedging it in. In a short time that side of the head was swollen, the eye closed, and viscid mucus exuding from the nostril, while the other side was in a perfectly normal condition. To try the effects of Labarraque as a preventive in case one fowl should be found with canker, and it was feared the others in the same pen might be attacked, I placed one affected with some healthy ones, and each day touched their mouths with a feather dipped in the solution. Not one was affected. I took a Light Brahma cock, and touched the exterior of the rim of the glottis with a minute portion of the scrapings from an ulcer of another fowl. At the same time I washed the remainder of the throat and mouth with the solution. By the daily use of Labarraque I confined the ulcer to the rim of the glottis until it had grown quite large. By touching with the solution I reduced it until almost well, then allowed it to grow again, and finally cured it completely. I experimented with tincture of muriate of iron, but as I found the Labarraque never to fail I discontinued the other.

The record of a tithe of what some might call my cruelties would be tedious, but I pursued the matter so far as I think to warrant the justness of my conclusions. Dampness or drafts in the roosting-house, or the same cause which would produce cold or catarrh in any animal, should be looked for when fowls are attacked with roup. Filth causes canker. I have ceased to feed soft food on the ground, or in a receptacle where the fowls can tread upon it, or foul it in any way. I find that, if supplied with lime and gravel, the necessary quantity of grinding matter will find its way to the gizzard as well as if the food were thrown upon the ground. Even on gravelly soil, with a space swept every time they are fed, I can see no advantage in placing the soft food on the ground, and certainly it is objectionable if the feeding devolves upon a hired attendant. Stagnant and foul water is the worst enemy of all, and I have found it to fully repay me to cover the water from the rays of the sun, and, where I have not running water, to provide it clean and fresh at least twice a day.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CAL., July 8th, 1874.

 ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.—A lady residing near the Sister's Hospital, keeps a half dozen or more hens, and has been astonished at the strange manner in which a nest full of eggs was hatched. A quantity of manure had been thrown from the stable, and yesterday the children heard young chickens in this pile. They at once called the attention of their mother to the fact, who, to solve the mystery, directed that the heap be pulled down. When this was done, a short distance from the surface, a cavity was discovered, in which were nine little chicks. The hen had managed to make her nest in a cavity in the heap, and after laying eleven eggs, the opening had been closed by the stable man piling on more of the cleanings from the stable. The warmth generated in the heap had incubated the eggs, and nine of the eleven hatched out. This may be a discovery which some one may turn to account.—*Paterson Guardian*.

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A GOOD SIGN.—The closing moments of the Convention of fanciers, at New York, last week, afforded a promising sign, and the scene at the wind-up must have been exceedingly gratifying to all parties present. The Executive Committee, Mr. Sweet, of Buffalo, in the chair, expressed themselves highly gratified with the agreeable termination of the two days' meeting; and Rev. Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Ongley, of New York, congratulated the Convention upon the results that had happily been reached, through the deliberations of this meeting, and the opportunity that had occurred for the friends and hitherto opponents of the new standard to meet each other in conclave, and understand the views of both sides in a clear and friendly way. Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Massachusetts, made the closing speech on Thursday, P.M., and Mr. Isaac Van Winkle and himself were then unanimously elected, on motion of Philander Williams, of Massachusetts, as members of the American Poultry Association. The final interchange of compliments between the heretofore contending parties was very agreeable; and the Convention closed with an evident show that *good* has come out of the late sharp controversy which has occurred in the poultry journals, on the standard question, and a better opinion of individuals is now entertained by and toward each other than heretofore existed. We congratulate the A. P. A. on the complete success of this recent meeting.

MR. GEORGE M. ORRIS, Meadville, Pa., writes us, that having tried sand, sawdust, and whitewashing, for the floors of pigeon lofts, he is satisfied that whitewashing is the best of all. He finds that sawdust accumulates in heaps; and he thinks that sand gets into the eyes of the pigeons. In this we think he is mistaken; but he is correct about the sawdust accumulating as the birds fly over it. He writes: "Give the floor a coat of whitewash every two weeks, and clean the droppings from it every few days. It will entirely prevent insects of all kinds from breeding or harboring in the

loft and nest boxes, if they are kept well whitewashed, and the droppings will clean off easily, and the floor will be kept sweet and free from the smell of ammonia." We are satisfied that Mr. Orris is correct—the only difficulty in the way is the amount of labor it will take, and when the loft needs it, the most of the pigeons will be breeding, and ought not to be disturbed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BE KIND TO YOUR PETS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I will inform you of a little incident which happened yesterday. Among my collection of birds I have had a finch about three weeks—the least tame of the lot. Having accidentally left the cage door open for a moment, on my return I discovered that he was flying out among the plants in the greenhouse, where I hang their cages at night. I called my boy to assist me in catching him; but, before we succeeded, he escaped through an open sash, and was soon beyond reach. This happened in the morning; and, after a while, we gave up seeking for it.

At about 5 P.M., as I was returning from a neighbor's, and as I reached the gate, near the house, my attention was arrested by the fluttering of a bird near me. It was my lost finch, which lighted at my feet; and, on reaching down for it, stepped on my hand and allowed me to convey it in this manner to the cage, where it was soon engaged in its evening meal as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. It had not forgotten my previous kindness, which proves that it was not lost in this case at least.

Truly yours,

THOS. MORGAN.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Can you or any of your many subscribers give me a cure for consumption in the throat in chickens? I have a fine Dark-Breasted Red Game (good stock) that has consumption of the throat, and I would be thankful for the desired information as a young and inexperienced fancier.

Yours,

A. H. SHREINER.

MANHEIM, July 21, 1874.

RYE, N. Y., July 16th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

The Journal of July 9th contains an inquiry from "Madagascar" about the ears of "Lop" Rabbits, how to make them fall properly. I had the same trouble he complains of with the old "Gould" stock, and after trying half a dozen "remedies" suggested by older fanciers, such as stitching them to the skin of the cheek, tying them under the throat, wiring them, putting them into tin hoods, &c., I devised something which is *not* painful, and yet is a perfect remedy. I cut from a piece of leather a strip in shape like this illustration; the places x x are cut so as to act like a



flap. This must be made of such size as will fit the rabbit's head. Put the ears through from the under side, and draw the two ends under the throat, and tie them there. These "flaps" press the ear down, and after being kept on a week

usually effect a cure. In rabbits half-grown or over it will take a longer time. The best age to apply it is immediately they are weaned. The leather should be the thickness of ordinary boot-leather.

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

A SINGULAR CASE.

LAST winter I sold a fine Angora doe to Mr. C. H. Turner, of St. Louis, writing him that she was with young, and would probably kindle on the 19th of the month. On the 12th I took her from the hutch to ship her, but noticing that she showed no appearance of increase, I put her in with the buck again. She was served five times. Convinced that I was wrong, I wrote Mr. Turner that I was in error, for the doe had just taken the buck again, and that he need not look for any increase until thirty days from that time.

On the 25th I received a letter from him that the doe *had kindled on the 19th*, had a fine litter, and was doing well. It struck me as being a most remarkable case. Have any of your readers heard of anything similar?

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TORPEDO VERSUS DOG.

WE have a fine young Newfoundland dog, or rather we did have, and this is how it became necessary to make the above correction.

Little Miss Jennie (by way of compromise) has an allowance of "fireproof" fireworks, sometimes called torpedoes, on the 4th of July. While playing with them on the door-steps, she received an invitation to ride, and torpedoes were forgotten for the time.

By and by they were missed, and a council of war was held at the dinner-table. Many suggestions, more or less brilliant, were made, till finally Eben, mounting the back of his chair, orated thusly:

"Them 'ere torpedoes be inside the black dog. They were left outdoors. She was outdoors. She is full of mischief, and has a large mouth, and that is where they went, I bet ye a hokey." Breathlessly, amid general applause, he descended to his seat. His brilliant solution of the mystery was at once adopted, and ways and means for recovering the lost property were next considered. Among the many plans was one for wedging her mouth open, while the smallest boy on the farm should be held by the heels, and allowed to make an entry for exploration. Again, that she be placed in the shop-vice, and submitted to a steady and regular pressure, or that she be laid gently on the stone steps and carefully *percussioned* (is that a new word?) with the sledge-hammer. But the best plan seemed to be to cause a compound explosion by the common process of exploding the torpedoes.

Accordingly a committee was appointed to carry said dog to the chamber, and throw him to the ground below. The neighbors all declare that they heard a "distant roar of musketry." When the front yard was swept up, we found twenty small pieces of fancy colored tissue-paper, one-half pint small gravel stones, a small tuft of black hair, and the tip of a dog's tail.

"That's the how of it, sir."

E. S. DEMMON.

ASHBY, July 4th, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.



THE BELGIAN HARE-RABBIT.

THIS large and fine variety is, as yet, but little known in this country. Even in England it is only quite recently that it has come prominently into the notice of the fanciers of these pets.

As its name suggests, it comes from Belgium; the additional name of "hare" being added to it because of its great resemblance to that animal, and also because it was, at first, claimed to be a hybrid between the rabbit and the hare. That this latter supposition is incorrect, has been proved again and again by actual experiment. The two animals are entirely distinct, and will not hybridize.

The young of each are entirely different in appearance and habit. The young rabbit comes into existence blind, toothless, destitute of fur, and helpless; and it suckles its mother for ten days before feeding on other food. The young hare makes its appearance with its eyes open, teeth, a good coat of fur, and will commence eating grass or other food in a few hours after birth.

Among English breeders who have given them attention the Belgians are greatly liked. They are said to be the most profitable of any of the varieties; they are large, weighing from ten to twelve pounds; very prolific (which is unusual for the large varieties), and very hardy. It is said they are being purchased quite largely by gentlemen in England to turn into their warrens, the cross being very desirable for size and hardiness, and, at two or three months old, attaining the size of the common rabbit.

James Boyle, Jr., in the *Poultry Review*, says of them: "The points of a Belgian fit for exhibiting are rather numerous, but soon told. The first and most important is the color, which is the most striking feature about them. They should be of a rich brown, nicely ticked like the wild English hare (the nearer they approach this animal in color the better), and free from white, though I should not overlook a good colored and large specimen even if it had a little white fur. Next is size; they should be as large as you can procure them, and weigh generally from ten to twelve pounds. I have seen some few even heavier than this. Next we have their general formation; they should possess a long, graceful body, nicely arched back, broad across the shoulders, a moderately full-sized head, clear, sharp eyes, and good strong legs. Their general appearance is a bold, independent rabbit.

"The does may not produce a great many young, and still

may be called good mothers. They have from three to six at a litter, and, as they are all of some value, they should not be destroyed. They tend their young very carefully, but, being of a clumsy nature, are apt to knock them about if disturbed suddenly or too soon. I therefore should advise plenty of litter, and beyond a peep to see that they are all right, they should not be touched for a few days. You can regulate this according to the temper of the doe you have to deal with. The bucks are fine, burly fellows, and require very little attention.

"This variety is often troubled with ear-gum. I have seen rabbits that have been neglected with their ears quite full. This is very painful to them, and would make them scream out if they were handled. To remove this, cleanse them well with a slender bit of stick, and sprinkle a little flour of sulphur in the ear occasionally."

The few American breeders who have tried the Belgians do not report so favorably on them. They have not proved profitable, being both indifferent breeders and poor mothers. They require a large hutch, and the bucks need more room for exercise than other varieties. If confined in too small a space, they get dull and lose their vigor.

The illustration we present with this article was reduced by our own artist from a larger engraving by Harrison Weir, which appeared in the *Poultry Review* a short time ago.

HARRY'S CHICKENS.

SAMMY BRENT "lived way down South," and was just as full of mischief as a boy of thirteen could be. One evening he came home after a ramble through the woods and by the river, and asked his brother Harry, who was eight years younger than himself—

"Harry, wouldn't you like to have some funny chickens?"

"Indeed I'm just sure I would," answered Harry.

"Well, you take these three eggs and put them in a box of sand, and set it in the sun, and after a while you'll have three of the funniest chickens you ever saw."

Harry followed his brother's directions, and morning, noon, and night, he might be seen watching for his brood to poke their bills up out of the sand. At last, one hot day, just before noon, the sand began to move, and the queerest kind of a chicken came out. It had a long, horny bill, a long, flat body, without feathers or wings, four feet, and a tail nearly as long as its body. As soon as Harry's excited eyes could see clearly, he exclaimed: "Oh! oh! it's a alligator! it's a alligator come out of an egg."

If Harry had been a little older he would have known that the alligators bury their eggs in the sand and wait for the sun to hatch them, and as soon as the young alligators appear, the mother conducts them to the water.—*Hearth and Home*.

FREAKS OF A CAT.

FRIEND WADE: When an acquaintance of mine went to take possession of a small leased farm, he found a large cat occupying the premises, sole "monarch of all he surveyed," but he peacefully yielded the right of possession without persuasion or entreaty; neither did he exact pledges from the newcomer. But there was a few things that grimalkin liked. He preferred to lodge in the barn, making occasional visits to the house by day. But when milking-time came,

the old cat was around, and showed his bringing up. Taking position a little way from the milker, he would stand or sit up like a trick dog, and uttering a snappish mew, would strike spitefully with one and then the other paw, until the stream of milk was directed towards him, and when hit in the face, would lap and snuff and swallow until he had his fill; then taking to all fours again, would turn deliberately and lazily around, and as he walked away with an air of satisfaction, seemed to say, "I have had a good full meal of that which is not bad for a cat to take."

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, July 22d, 1874.

A LION CAPTURED ALIVE.

THE Russian River (Ky.) *Flag* says: "J. B. Baker, of this place, has two boys, aged about eighteen and twenty years, living on the old Chenoweth ranche, on the Ross Mountain, five miles above the mouth of Russian River, and about twenty miles on an air line westerly from Healdsburg. Some weeks ago the boys killed a large female panther, or California lion, that measured nine feet from tip to tip. The week before last their dogs treed a young male lion, supposed to be one of the cubs. The boys had heard that Woodward would pay a good price for a young California lion, and they determined to capture the animal alive. One climbed the tree and threw a noose over the lion's head. After tying the noose securely, they got another rope around his hind legs, and then lashed him to a pole, lowered him to the ground, and carried him home alive and unhurt. The feat was not performed without some risk, for the lion is a year old, and nearly six feet from tip to tip, but the boys managed the capture so well that neither got hurt—except that one had a finger slit by the sharp claws of the beast."

PLAGUE OF MICE.

WE are familiar, in this country, with the plague of grasshoppers, army worms, and other noxious animals, but have happily been spared from the devastations caused by mice in large bodies, such as not unfrequently have ravished portions of Europe.

Quite recently certain parts of Hungary have been terribly afflicted in this manner, to so great an extent, indeed, that in a single district the entire crop of sixty thousand acres was completely consumed. In another district ten thousand acres were destroyed in two weeks, not a grain, nor blade of straw, nor root being left—entire fields having been cleared, according to the statement, "as bare as a floor." Every attempt made to reduce the hordes of these animals failed. Ditches were dug and filled with water; but they soon became choked up with the dead bodies, the number destroyed being counted by hundreds of thousands, and yet without any appreciable impression being made upon the supply. The country was filled with immense numbers of hawks, eagles, owls, and other predaceous birds, together with foxes, weasels, wild-cats, etc.; but the devastations still continues, and there is no telling where it will end.

MEN, ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

A MAN of thirty, weighing on an average a hundred and thirty pounds, can drag, according to Regnier, only a hundred and twenty pounds. The proportion of the weight drawn to the weight of his body is no more than as twelve

to thirteen. A draught-horse can exert, only for a few instants, an effort equal to about two-thirds of his proper weight. The man, therefore, is stronger than the horse. But according to Plateau, the smaller insects drag without difficulty, five, six, ten, twenty times their own weight. The cockchafer draws fourteen times its own weight and more.

Other coleoptera are also able to put themselves into equilibrium with a force of reaction reaching as high as forty-two times their own weight. Insects, therefore, when compared with the vertebrata which we employ as beasts of draught, have enormous muscular power. If a horse had the same relative strength as a donacia, the traction it could exercise would be equivalent to some sixty thousand pounds.

M. Plateau has also adduced evidence of the fact that in the same group of insects, if you compare two insects, notably different in weight, the smaller and lighter will manifest the greater strength.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

SNELLS.

THIS variety has been admired by but few persons this side of the Atlantic. It belongs to the Toy Class, and is, therefore, one of the easiest varieties to breed true. It was produced, in the first place, in that hotbed of toys, Germany, and ranks quite high in that country. And the only persons I have known to be great admirers of it have been Germans who brought their tastes for plumage with them to this part of the world. It is a contemporary of the Nun and Spot, and evidently descends from the same forefathers; in fact, all the Toys are but modifications of color upon the ordinary common Pigeon, and any one familiar with markings can, in a few years, produce Breasters, Magpies, Swallows, Nuns, Snells, &c., at will. A Magpie, for instance, is but a Nun which has transferred the black from the wings to the back and breast; and a Swallow or Snell can be transmogrified into a Snell or Swallow.

Often in one's loft an oddly marked Pigeon (a Sport) will appear. If the marking is sufficiently curious, it can be fixed in most cases by judicious selection and pairing of the young of that Sport. There is such a tendency for any odd marking to become strong, that very little encouragement settles the question. Therefore nothing is easier in the handling of Pigeons than to produce varieties of Toys. The Germans are continually doing this, and as continually allowing them to run out, for the reason that they do not become the fashion. I have seen, in my life, Nuns, Snells (with and without colored flights), Spots, Breasters, Moor-caps, Death's Heads, &c., that were produced from the same strain of birds. How do you account for that? Why just in the same way you have seen Turbits bred from Owls, or *vice versâ*, where perhaps the first half dozen young will be various colored Turbits, Caps, and all; and the next half dozen, Owls, possibly, all solid, and without the sign of a cap. The ancient Snell was a white bird with colored head

(scalp), flights, and tail; some were smooth heads, others capped, but when capped they were so like the Nun that it at last became the fashion to have them differ as much as possible, and the caps were prohibited, as were also the colored flights. Now, therefore, the standard markings are as follows: A white bird with colored scalp and tail. The line of color on the head begins at the corner of the beak, passes backward through the centre of the eye and around the head to the corner of beak opposite to starting-point; the upper half of the beak is dark, the lower half white. The division of color at the tail is a line drawn from the root of the outside tail-feathers on each side, crossing the vent. The eyes are pearl, the feet clean, some few are capped or point-headed, but the most are plain headed. One can, in this variety, have anything he wants; for instance, by a cross with Swallows, a bird is produced with the colored head, flights, tail, and feathered feet; by introducing a white bird, spots will be thrown in abundance, &c.

The Snell is called by many the Helmet, from the fancied resemblance to the covering of the head used by the ancient knights. One of the best exercises for a studious fancier, or for any one who wishes to excel in the breeding of varieties, is to spend a few years experimenting with the selection and fixing of color among Toys. It serves as an introduction to the study of the higher fancies, and it is absolutely needed for an appreciation of the Almonds, &c.

What amateur or tradesman of five or even ten years, yea, or twenty years, whose mission it has been to buy and sell birds or to raise a few, can select a pair of short-faced birds, even out of his own loft, and say they will breed Almonds? The reason of this is because every one that buys a pair of Pigeons wants that pair to go down to hard work, laying eggs and nursing young ones, regardless of anything that may be learned, other than the price those young will bring.

Everything a man learns from personal experience becomes a key to something else he may come in contact with, and to nothing is this more applicable than in the pigeon fancy. The fact of knowing that a cross between the Swallow and a Helmet will give the nucleus for a capped, feather-footed Snell, is, of itself, knowledge invaluable. That this can be done, any one can prove by trying; and what are we here for but to observe, compare, and experiment?

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE.

COURIER PIGEONS.

WE are indebted to the *London Journal of Horticulture* for the following extracts from an interesting paper read by Mr. R. W. Aldridge, before the West Kent Natural History Society.

It is to the modern Belgians that we must award the honor of developing and applying to practical purposes that marvellous instinct by which the Pigeon finds his home from almost incredible distances. This instinct they have aptly termed "prientation," the nearest reading of which is the power of finding the cardinal points. About the year 1820 the discovery was first made that by coupling Pigeons possessing distinct qualities, as high flying, strength of wing, and keenness of vision, a breed of birds might be produced combining all these qualities in one individual. These birds have been produced, and are now known in England as Antwerps. It must not be supposed that the present perfection to which Pigeons have attained was arrived at without the

greatest attention and perseverance on the part of the Belgian amateurs; indeed, their capabilities were but gradually brought out. In the year abovementioned, a circumstance occurred which gave a great impetus to the already rising interest. It was the return of a Pigeon from Paris to its home at Verviers, a distance of over miles— a feat hitherto without precedent, and considered so wonderful that the bird, inclosed in a basket, was carried in triumph through the town, preceded by two men playing on violins, accompanied by two small pieces of ordnance, which were discharged at the entrance of the principal streets, to announce the arrival of the hero.

Up to this period a few unimportant *sociétés colombophiles* had existed; but now their growth was so rapid, that at the present time there is scarcely a Belgian village of any consideration without its society. *L'Epervier* newspaper, published at Brussels, is the organ of three hundred such societies, and confines itself to chronicling their movements, such as reporting races, announcing forthcoming meetings, advertising rewards for strayed Pigeons, public sales, and *nouvelles colombophiles* in general. There also exist two societies, one offering rewards for the destruction of birds of prey, the other for prosecuting persons detected in poaching or injuring Pigeons; and within the last few weeks a petition signed by upwards of four thousand amateurs has been presented to the Chamber of Representatives, urging still more stringent laws.

The great race of the country takes place annually in July. It is organized in Brussels. In 1868 the number of birds engaged was fifteen hundred. Both the King and the Comte de Flandre give handsome presents, and the city of Brussels subscribes 900f. These facts show that the interest taken in this national hobby is even more universal than that created by our English Derby. Before the introduction of railways in Belgium, the mode by which the societies' Pigeons were trained was certainly economical, primitive, and picturesque. A *charette* (country cart) was engaged; it was hooped over and covered in with canvas; perches and food were provided for the use of the birds. The driver was directed to the local authorities of some distant town, who witnessed the flying and attested the fact. Another system, but even more primitive, was by the "hotte," which was a wicker basket made to fit the shoulders and back of a *convoyeur*: the "hotte" was divided into five flats, or floors, each capable of holding ten Pigeons. With this load of fifty, the poor unfortunate wretch, with his still more unfortunate passengers, journeyed frequently ten or twelve days before they reached their destination; the birds to obtain their liberty, and he his coveted certificate of the fulfilment of his engagement. Fortunately, facilities have grown with the necessity. The "charette" and "hotte" are things of the past. It is now no uncommon sight on special days to see from three to four hundred baskets of Pigeons arrive at the same railway station, to be flown from that particular neighborhood under the superintendence of a *commissionnaire* appointed by a confederation of *sociétés colombophiles*.

The training of young birds is now conducted in Belgium in a much more systematic manner than it is in England. Here every one trains according to his notions, while in Belgium it is managed principally by the societies. Two methods appear to be in practice. In the first the young bird is not required to take part in any contest before the month of June or July; but before the close of the flying season will be expected to have done a journey of at least

one hundred and fifty miles. Some amateurs object to this training as being too severe, and prefer the second method, as follows: During the first year the young bird is only subjected to inconsiderable distances; the second year it is allowed to mature itself in idleness; but the third year, as it is then considered to have attained full development of all its faculties, it is retained until its performance is satisfactory, both in speed and distance.

As examples of what Pigeons are capable of doing, I quote from an unquestionable living authority, M. F. Chapuis, M.D., and Doctor of Natural Science, of Verviers. In his published list of twenty-one races, or flies, he mentions one from St. Sebastian, in Spain, to Liege, in Belgium, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, in sixteen hours. A Pigeon belonging to M. Grooters, of Brussels, has recently taken first prize in a race from Narbonne to Brussels, five hundred and ten miles. M. Ida Vivier, of Courtrai, in Belgium, possessed a bird that had flown from Belfast, Ireland, to Courtrai. Upon reference to the map this flight appears to be even more marvellous than the others, as the bird must have crossed St. George's Channel, England, and the Irish Channel. Instances of long journeys performed by untrained birds are by no means uncommon. The last-named gentleman recently possessed a bird that had flown from Chateauroux, in France, to Courtrai, two hundred and seventy-six miles, without any training whatever, and this bird was an imported Black Dragoon. It is very questionable if it would have done the distance in England at all; for it must be taken into consideration that the country passed over was remarkably favorable, there being few elevations, and a south wind usually prevailing, which would greatly facilitate the passage of the bird.

But although the Belgian voyageurs certainly excel any English breed in distance, ours have the advantage in speed; for, upon examining the results of several races, I find the greatest velocity attained does not exceed five-eighths of a mile (one kilomètre) per minute. A feature worthy of consideration, as a reason why the Belgian Pigeons excel in flying such distances in France and in their own country, is that they are at a certain season of the year often driven

(To be continued.)

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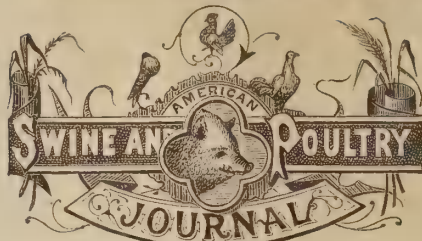
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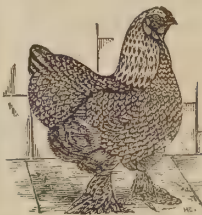
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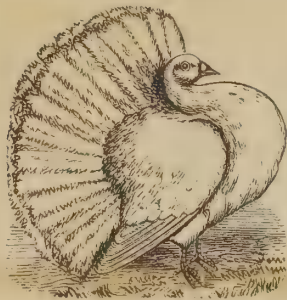
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 6, 1874.

No. 32.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

IN response to the call of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, for a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., July 22, 1874, the following gentlemen were in attendance:

Chas. A. Sweet, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Buffalo, N. Y.
E. S. Ralph, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. Tuck, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> ,	Nashua, N. H.
A. D. Warren,	Worcester, Mass.
P. Williams,	Taunton, Mass.
P. W. Hudson,	North Manchester, Conn.
Wm. H. Lockwood,	Hartford, Conn.
E. S. Ongley,	Auburn, N. Y.
H. H. Stoddard,	Hartford, Conn.
J. M. Wade,	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Y. Bicknell,	Westmoreland, N. Y.
S. J. Bestor,	Hartford, Conn.
A. M. Halsted,	Rye, N. Y.
A. B. Estes,	New York City.
Emory Carpenter,	Hartford, Conn.
C. C. Plaisted,	Hartford, Conn.
Robert Haydock,	Bromfield, N. J.
W. E. Flower,	Shoemakertown, Pa.
E. A. Wendell,	Albany, N. Y.
Wm. Lee Darling,	New York City.
Geo. P. Burnham,	Melrose, Mass.
H. S. Margrave,	New York City.
E. C. Comey,	Quincy, Mass.
C. S. Betts,	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Isaac Van Winkle,	Greenville, N. J.
A. P. Miller,	Galveston, Texas.
G. M. Frederick,	Chestnut Hill, Philada.
Benjamin Mann,	Haddonfield, N. J.
A. P. Groves,	Chestnut Hill, Philada.
Geo. C. Athole,	New York City.
Jas. S. Bailey,	Albany, N. Y.
W. J. Stanton,	New York.
J. C. Long, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Wm. Atwood,	Big Flats, N. Y.

The gentlemen present were called to order about 11 o'clock A.M. by the Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Sweet, Mr. Churchman being absent.

It appearing that there was not a quorum of the Executive Committee present, a motion was made that an informal meeting of the fanciers present be held while awaiting the arrival of absentees. The motion being carried, Mr. Sweet was nominated as Chairman, Mr. E. S. Ralph, Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Tuck, Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated that he hoped the gentlemen would make good use of the time and opportunity to discuss this Standard question, as by a full and free discussion the Executive Committee would better be enabled to understand

the views of breeders, and the objections urged against the present work.

Mr. Van Winkle then took the floor, and spoke of the Standard as a "national" one. Reviewing the formation of the Association, their mode of organization, which he claimed was the same as any other society; the fact that every one was obliged to become a member of the American Poultry Association before he could have a voice in the matter; and that the meeting sat with closed doors, made it nothing more than a *local* society. The claim to be "national" did not constitute it so, for there was nothing in its organization, in its constitution or in its operation to warrant the name. To be truly national, it must be conducted as a full and free meeting of independent fanciers, from all parts of the country; or, in other words, as an open convention. He then gave his views upon the admission into the Game Class of other well-known varieties, which had been omitted.

He was followed by Mr. G. P. Burnham, who asked the attention of the fanciers to the differences in the Standard upon the two varieties of Brahmas.

Mr. Williams stated that these differences in description were caused by having a separate and distinct committee for each variety; this resulted in different language being employed, and different terms used in the descriptions, as well as a heterogeneous arrangement of the scale of points.

Mr. Hudson replied to Mr. Van Winkle regarding the recognition of other varieties of games in the Standard, and stated that none of the varieties mentioned, so far as his experience showed, could be bred true to feather. The game committee at Buffalo considered this very question, and decided that the varieties they had described were the only kinds they had sufficient knowledge of, to justify their recognition.

Mr. S. J. Bestor followed with the statement that he knew of some of the varieties mentioned as having been left out, which have been bred and exhibited for many years. In this connection, he referred to the letter, addressed by himself to the officers of the Association in March last, asking for the recognition and admission into the Standard of the following varieties, viz.: Spangles, Brassbacks, Blues, and Blue-reds. All of these had been bred as true to feather as many other varieties of fowls, and could and did perpetuate their kind and color. It was upon this ground that he claimed their recognition; they were fully as worthy of a place in the Standard as the Piles, or the Plymouth Rocks, neither of which could be said to breed true to feather.

Mr. Halsted stated that the term "breeding true to feather" should be used qualifiedly; that literally we had few or no kinds of fowls that would do so. The expression, as commonly used, meant that a fair proportion of the progeny would resemble in color and style of plumage the parent stock. Looking at it in this way, it seemed as if the varieties mentioned were fully as deserving of a place in the

Standard as many others already there. Referring to an allusion, by Mr. Williams, to the earlier days of the Standard, Mr. Halsted gave a short and concise history of that work, through the several editions, from its incipency down to the present day.

A motion to adjourn until 4 P.M. was then passed.

At the afternoon session Mr. Burnham spoke at length upon the "Instruction to Judges," the several articles of which he characterized as silly, useless, and mandatory. He asked the Executive Committee to give the matter their fullest attention, and hoped they would take immediate steps to expunge the entire matter from the Standard.

Mr. C. A. Sweet (Mr. Bicknell being in the chair), replied, that he could see nothing in these instructions so particularly obnoxious, and that thus far he had heard no good reasons given for their abrogation. The gentlemen who drew up these instructions were not all present, and it would hardly be courteous to them to act hastily upon it, or without first hearing what they had to say. For his part he thought he could abide by the instructions and act under them without feeling insulted, and that they were a benefit and help to the judge, rather than a source of annoyance and a detriment.

Mr. A. J. Tuck took the same view of the matter, and stated that thus far he had heard no really valid reason against the utility of the instructions, nor why they should be expunged. He knew that there were some objections urged, but did not think that there was any widespread dissatisfaction with the instructions, and that until he heard more definite charges made as to their faults and defects, he could see no reason for making any change.

Mr. Halsted, in replying to the last two speakers, stated that probably the gentlemen belonging to the Executive Committee would hear less about the objectionable character of these instructions than those outside. In regard to the expunging of these instructions from the Standard, he thought it should be acted upon from a matter of policy, as well as of deference to the opinions of fanciers throughout the world. The gentlemen must know that these "instructions" have brought upon the Association nothing but derision from all English breeders and writers; and at home, here in America, out of some ten or more journals devoted wholly or in part to poultry, only one—the *Poultry World*—commends it, and that in a half-hearted manner. So with the different poultry associations; so far, only one has unanimously indorsed it. He thought he was speaking within bounds when he stated that fully three-fourths of the fanciers rejected these instructions as odious and dictatorial. It is peculiar to Americans to reject anything that is seemingly forced upon them. Why not then yield this point, and thus bring harmony out of discord? With the abrogation of this objectionable feature, or at least a modification of its mandatory tone, and the correction of those multitudinous errors and omissions, he thought the Association would receive the support and indorsement of the great majority of fanciers throughout the country.

As to their benefit to judges, no competent judge needs them; and, if the judge is not competent, neither these nor any other instructions can make him so.

Mr. Warren thought the abrogation of the resolutions was unnecessary; that the mandatory character could be changed so as to make them acceptable to all.

Mr. Hudson took the same view of the matter, and said

he did not feel that the Association should yield anything simply because it was asked to do so.

Mr. Burnham replied that it was not simply because it was asked, but because it was a fair and proper concession to those outside of the Association, who wished to act in concert with the members, but could not do so if they were obliged to indorse any such silly rules.

Mr. Bestor said that he felt that his position was perfectly well understood by the members of the American Poultry Association, for his letters through the papers had fully explained it, and that in presenting the paper he now held to the consideration of the Executive Committee, he did it solely to promote the best interest of all concerned. That he had no axe to grind was manifest, for he had no eggs to sell, and had sold none for many years, and, as to fowls and pigeons—his particular hobbies—he made it not a business, but a pastime. His record in connection with the Connecticut State Poultry Society was well known, and needed no mention from himself; and when he came before this Executive Board, as he did at their invitation, he felt that his requests should receive a fair consideration at their hands. The action he had taken in this matter, and the course he now pursued, were intended to produce good feeling and harmony between the members of the Association and those outside, who now stood antagonistic to the Society. His coadjutors, Messrs. Burnham and Van Winkle (and he might add Mr. Halsted, who was advocating the same action), who represented this opposing element among the fanciers, had decided to submit to the Executive Committee the following points for their action, and he would state that upon their favorable reception depended the harmonious action of the two factions (if he might so term them). If the Executive Committee agree to these requests, he could promise the hearty co-operation of the now opposing party, and that their good-will, their pens, and their pockets would assist in the growth and prosperity of the Association. It now depended upon the Executive Committee to say whether this desired union should be consummated or not.

Mr. Bestor then read the following:

Gentlemen of the Executive Committee: The points upon which we ask your favorable action, are: 1st. The abrogation of the obnoxious Instructions to Judges. 2d. The addition to the Game Class, in the Standard of Excellence, of the following varieties, viz.: Spangled Games, Blue Games, Blue-red Games, and Brassback Games. 3d. The correction of the multitudinous errors of omission, typography, &c., which prevail throughout the Standard. And, 4th. To promote amity and good feeling with all, the reinstatement of A. M. Halsted to full membership.

Mr. Warren replied at some length, followed by Mr. Hudson, who also rather resented that any demand should be made upon the Executive Committee for action in these matters.

Mr. Sweet, also, left the chair again to state that the third clause of Mr. Bestor's paper was one of the primary objects of the present meeting. The members perceived, as well as those outside, that errors had been committed, and they were as anxious to rectify them as anybody, and he believed that before they adjourned such action would be taken as would give perfect satisfaction to all interested.

Mr. W. E. Flowers then spoke of the faults and objections in and to the Standard, and of its rejection on that account, as well as because of the obnoxious instructions, by the society he represented—the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society.

Mr. Sweet then proposed that the word "Instructions" on page 3, of Standard, be changed to "Suggestions," and that the word "instructs" be changed to "advises" or "suggests," wherever it occurs; also that the whole of the first paragraph, and also the last (on page 4) be expunged, and that the paragraph next the last be amended to read, "Also, that we recommend that no variety of a class of fowls be placed in our list of premiums, when such class, &c." And that these two pages of "Suggestions" be placed in the back part of the book.

Considerable discussion followed upon this, and finally an informal vote was taken upon it by the fanciers present, when it was carried by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Burnham then took the floor, and urged the members of the Executive Committee now present not to delay proceeding to business any longer; that, by the continued absence of a few of their associates, without any known cause, when they knew of the great importance and necessity of a full meeting, they were fully justified in proceeding, and in transacting such business as should be brought before them, just as if a full quorum were present. The business that had brought so many fanciers together was one of great importance to the whole poultry fraternity, and these absentees had no right to object to any action their associates might now take. On the contrary, they were bound to indorse such action, for it was simply by their neglect to be present that this course of action was made necessary.

Mr. Sweet briefly responded to this, saying that several of the absent members had been telegraphed to, and he hoped they would report themselves by the next morning; that he thought it advisable to wait until that time, when, if still without a quorum, the members then present would take some action on the matter. What that action would be he could not say, as a conference would be first necessary with his associates.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and carried.

[We are indebted to Mr. Halsted for the above minutes of the first day's meeting, which came to hand too late to precede the official report of the Secretary, which appeared in our last week's issue.—ED.]

OYSTERS GROWING ON TREES.

MR. C. H. WILLIAMS, a Fellow of the Geographical Society of England, tells us how oysters inhabit the Mangrove woods in Cuba. "For several years," he says, "I resided in that island, and travelled there more than the ordinary run of foreigners, and have several times come across scenes and objects which many people would consider great curiosities—one in particular. No doubt the reader will open his eyes at oysters growing on trees. Often have I seen the sneer of unbelief on the face of the ignorant when the fact has been mentioned; but grow they do, and in immense quantities, especially in the southern part of the island. I have seen miles of trees, the lower stems and branches of which were literally covered with them, and many a good meal have I enjoyed with very little trouble of procuring, and not quite so expensive as they are in London at the present time. I simply placed the branches over the fire, and when opened I picked them out with a fork or a pointed stick. These peculiar shell-fish are indigenous in lagoons and swamps on the coast, and as far as the tide will rise and the spray fly, so will they cling to the lower parts of the Mangrove trees, sometimes four or five deep, the Mangrove being one of the very few trees that flourish in salt water."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY.

THERE seems to be a lively discussion going on between Mr. Lewis Wright of England and our friend Felch of Natic, in which the former has much the better of the argument. The latter has been a breeder of Light Brahmas for many years, and has produced some very fine birds of this class; but he has some crotchets peculiar to himself about breeding and about the standard and scale of points that in my opinion are not sound, or in accordance with the laws of æsthetics. It is my opinion that in his fancy points he is a little too nice; and upon his theory we should be obliged to sacrifice about two-thirds of the fowls we breed. As much as I admire beauty, I do not believe in yielding any more to it than to utility, if as much. It is rather an expensive luxury to rear fowls solely for their beauty. The gastronomic qualities of poultry are an essential requisite in the laws of economy. The more flesh you can put on a fowl with the least offal, the better; and the more eggs you can get out of a hen, the cheaper her keep. When you speak of the beauty of a Cochin or Brahma fowl, I consider scantily-feathered legs intolerable; whereas, in game and other variety of birds, the cleaner and smoother the legs the more beautiful.

There are some breeders, and judges too, whom I have met with at our fairs, that seemed to me to have a very vague idea of a real vulture-hock, and were unable to discriminate between a full, curled, soft hock and one that is really vulture in character. A vulture-hock is as opposite to good taste as a cleaned-legged Cochin or Brahma. I speak with some feeling on this point, as I have been sacrificed by such a vicious taste in judges; but still it never deterred me from breeding heavy-hocked birds. And there is still another peculiarity in the Brahma and Cochin, to which our breeders will be obliged to succumb, and that is leggy fowls of this variety. Short, heavy legs, with broad backs, and full, broad chests and proportionate necks, combine utility with beauty. Here again I have had to suffer at our exhibitions in consequence of a mistaken notion of judges, whose ideas of taste were long legs, crane-like necks, and slab-like breasts. I once heard a discussion of two judges on the relative merits of two Partridge Cochin cocks, and they gave the long-legged cock the preference as to size, when the other or short-legged cock outweighed him nearly five pounds. Ideas of good taste have changed somewhat since then; bare legs, long necks and bosoms are not considered beautiful in this variety of the feather tribe. Bosoms are not now the ideal of beauty in the feather tribe. I have not yet seen the standard and scale of points adopted by the Great American Poultry Association, but I will give you my standard and

scale of points for a Partridge Cochinchina cock, which is nearly the same as adopted by our English friends, who have shown great genius and taste as breeders of all kinds of animals.

SCALE OF POINTS.

- 5 *Head, Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.*—Rich, brilliant red.
- 5 *Hackle and Saddle.*—Rich, bright, golden-red, of one uniform color, and not, as so often seen, gradually shading off to a golden color at the back of the neck; each feather should be striped with a clear, deep black stripe down the middle.
- 5 *Back and Shoulders.*—Same color as the hackle, but much darker.
- 5 *Primary Quills.*—Deep bay on the outside web, and black on the inside.
- 5 *Secondary Quills.*—Are similar, with the addition of a black mark to each feather.
- 5 *Coverts.*—A rich, metallic-black, forming the well-known bar, without which no bird is perfect.
- 5 *Wing-bow.*—A dark, bayish-red.
- 5 *Breast.*—Underpart of body, thigh leg feathers, and fluff, must be a pure, rich black, and as glossy as possible. Any white, brown or red is considered objectionable. But the cock that won the first premium at the Crystal Palace showed some brown feathering. I never saw it but in one instance in my own fowls; but when a bird is so perfect in all other respects, I think some of our judges lay too much stress on this imperfection, as they are apt to do on other faults, when in every other respect they may be far superior.
- 5 *Tail.*—Should be a rich, metallic-black, entirely free from white feathers. White down or fluff on the roots of the tail should be avoided; also a squirrel or drooping tail.
- 5 *Style, Symmetry and Condition.*—Is one-half the beauty of the fowl, and should be closely scrutinized by judges.
- 50 A leggy Cochinchina is out of proportion. A large bird is always noble; but too much fat is bad for breeding purposes.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

DEAR JOURNAL:

IT was on a hot sultry July day, that we again started off for another short trip among the fanciers, with the thermometer at 90° in the shade. The prospects of a pleasant ride by rail were none of the best; however, we took our seat on the shady side of the car, and determined to make the best of it. Away we went, dashing along through fields of golden grain, in which the busy farmers were seen cutting, binding, and shocking it for future use, and through fields of bright, green waving corn; anon through meadows and groves. We almost forgot how dreadful hot it was. As we remarked when we started, the day was hot and sultry, the sun shone bright and clear, but as we neared the end of our journey, dense black clouds began to arise in the west, and an occasional mutter of thunder could be heard above the din and clatter of the train, and a few miles further on we seemed to have run directly under the cloud. The rain poured down in torrents, compelling passengers to shut down all the windows, which made it anything but comfortable,

but fortunately the storm was soon over, and when we reached Doylestown the rain had ceased, and the blue sky was visible. Leaving the cars, we wended our way to the residence of Mr. T. H. Walton, Corresponding Secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, who gave us a cordial welcome, in which he was joined by Mrs. W., who invited us to tea. After refreshing the inner man, in company with our host, we took a stroll through a portion of the town, and finally spent several hours in the room of the Society. Early the next morning our host took us in his wagon, and in company with two other carriages, we started off for the residence of Dr. A. M. Dickie. We arrived just in time to catch the Doctor, as he was harnessing his horse, preparatory to visiting his patients. With a look of wonder, he inquired, "Why, what's broke loose?" "Nothing, only the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society," replied our host. "All right," said the Doctor; and in a trice he had jerked the harness off his nag, and whisked him into his stall, and we started for the hennery. First we were shown the White Leghorns, of which the Doctor has quite a flock, some of which were quite good. Next came the Dominiques; of these the Doctor has not bred many; he also has some Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans. Returning to the stable, the Doctor harnessed up, and we started for Danbury, where the Doctor is having some of his young stock raised. Here we saw the magnificent trio of Black Hamburgs, owned jointly by the Doctor and Mr. W. T. Rogers, which took first at Doylestown last winter. We were shown quite a number of their progeny, which gave evidence that the "blood was there." Here we also saw some of the Doctor's young Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, and Dominiques, and Raven Ducks. The Doctor has some good stock, but we think if he would discard about one-half the varieties which he now keeps, and would devote the time and money to a few that is now required for them all, the results would be much more satisfactory. From here we drove some four miles across the country, to the farm of Mr. Isaac Dudbridge, in Bridge Valley. Here we saw some Spangled Games, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, and Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Mr. Dudbridge also has quite a collection of pigeons. We must not forget his flock of geese, some thirty or more at present. Mr. Dudbridge has only the native or common geese, but next season he proposes to introduce some of the improved breeds. Next we were shown his apiary, which contains several swarms of Italian, and some Black bees.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., July 27th.

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.

FRIEND WADE:

I AM a lover of fine fowls, and I love to read the poultry journals to get the experience of others, as I find about as many plagues and pleasures in this as any other business. I have been engaged in raising fancy poultry for some time, and a few circumstances have occurred that might be worthy of note. I will proceed to enumerate a part of them for the benefit of your readers.

I have bought and sold eggs to some extent the past season, and in most cases have failed to give or receive full satisfaction, on account of their not hatching. My own eggs even did not hatch well (and I may say just here, that this is a complaint of hundreds who do not feel disposed to own

it). Upon examination, I found that they did not smell as bad as eggs generally do under similar circumstances; this I laid to the absence of sulphuretted hydrogen.

I immediately commenced feeding sulphur to my fowls, and the result was as I expected,—they nearly all hatched. I fed in bulk, the size of a kernel of corn to each fowl, each alternate day, mixed with their (soft) food.

But I had another trouble. When I did hatch a few early chicks, they would disappear most mysteriously and unceremoniously. I could not account for their departure. My orchard and surroundings are infested with red and striped squirrels, or chip-monks. The latter grew to be quite tame, and would allow me to go within three or four feet of them, without being in the least alarmed. I delighted to see them around, and gave orders not to have them disturbed, but to my great surprise, I saw one of them come out of a hole in the ground near the hen-house, and take a young chick by the head, and scamper back in his hole, and that was the last of my chick. Who ever heard of such a thing before? I never did.

I had a hen sitting, and she only hatched a part of her eggs, and when removed, I examined the balance, and they all shook as if they contained nothing but water. I threw them out of the window, and to my surprise a chick rolled out of one of them. It was alive. I saw it gape, notwithstanding the egg shook (I will ask what was the cause of its shaking?), and to all appearances would have taken at least two or three days to hatch. Five days after I heard a chick peep, and looking around, I found a smart, healthy chick all alone, and in perfect order, near the broken eggs. No hen near; no hen hatching. Could it be the one that was in the egg I broke? Why no, look and see (it was gone). *It certainly was.*

The chick is alive now, one week old, and is one of my celebrated Frizzles, and that probably accounts for his hardiness.

Yours truly,

A. H. FITCH, JR.

WALCOTT, N. Y., July 27th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

INFORMATION WANTED.

Is the following *new* to fanciers? it being something we have never met with before in our experience. Quite a number of our hens (which were set on *fresh* eggs from our own yard) have not brought off a chick, but the eggs broke one after the other (under the hen). At first we thought it was the fault of the sitter, but by careful observation we now know they *burst* of themselves. While washing the eggs one morning (the fifteenth day) I noticed a small spot of froth on one side of the egg; on wiping it away a minute hole was discovered, from which a slight foam was issuing, forming in a few moments the "spot of froth," about the size of a pea; it would then stop. The remaining twelve eggs seemed to be unaffected at that time. In taking the affected egg in my hand it BURST (of itself) with a loud report, the contents being of a deep green color, and anything but a pleasant odor; before night four more burst in the nest, and two next day; the remaining six eggs hatching at the proper time. In two sittings EVERY egg broke, while in others they would all hatch. The eggs were from Light Brahmas, and all from the same yard. Some of our neighbors have had the same experience with Dark Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. Who will rise to explain?

ALLEN'S CORNER, MAINE.

W. E. MORTON.

RECREATION IN CARE OF FOWLS.

THERE'S health in caring for poultry to any one whose employment makes necessary daily confinement in store or office, provided they will personally attend to the fowls, and give them the care needed. In all seasons they need their first meal at early dawn, for they have bestirred themselves with the first light, and every minute they wander with empty crops does them harm. Generally they direct themselves first to the water, which should be fresh and cool, and not that which has stood in the fountains all the previous day and night, and is therefore stagnant and lifeless. My habit is to empty the fountains after the fowls have gone to roost, and to also scatter a few handfuls of grain about the yards, so in case they get to moving before me in the morning, they will find something ready for their digestive organs to work upon until their regular meal of soft food is prepared. This grain not only serves as an appetizer, but also, by partially satisfying their desire for food, prevents the natural impulse to overeat, and too greatly distend their crops afterward.

To fulfil these necessities, therefore, one *must* rise *before* the sun—and, although I know in these later and wiser days the good old adage of early rising is disputed, yet, provided one goes to bed early, I adhere to it as health giving.

The cleanliness so important to the condition and health of fowls, will give just that moderate degree of exercise needful to a keen appetite for breakfast, and thus benefit both the fowls and their owner.

I use a broom and a hoe, and every morning carefully clean the houses where the fowls roost, never leaving a dropping, and then sift over the floor some fresh sand mixed with slacked lime; this, with thorough white-washing, keeps the house perfectly sweet and clean, and generally free from insects and parasites. Indeed, I believe that almost any other condition may be violated with less evil result, than that of perfect cleanliness about the entire premises devoted to fowls. Of course this involves some labor, but I would dissuade any one from indulging in a fancy for fowls who has not real love for the birds, enough to induce cheerful submission to the task, a task which, if neglected for days and weeks, is of necessity disagreeable and laborious, but if regularly attended to each morning, is trifling.

The personal attention I urge in place of servants or other help, not only attaches one to the fowls the more, but by constantly and closely observing them, gives the needed experience to successfully cultivate the breed selected, and to develop in perfection the points most valued. For myself I am more delighted and paid better, in bringing out in the fall a few large well-marked birds, true in all points, than to sell at almost any price a larger number of half perfect specimens, for I do *not* believe, as one poultry journalist has it, that "Money's what we are all after." In no other way than by attending to the fowls yourself, can be acquired the critical eye and perfected judgment necessary to the highest success, and then too they soon learn to know their attendant as their best friend; and with their natural fear of man overcome, give the best possible opportunities of studying their habits and characteristics. I have a flock of Houdans so tame, that upon going into their yard (they are about half grown), and squatting down, they will fly into my lap, perch contentedly on my shoulders, and permit me to handle them as I please—and *any* of my fowls will feed from my hand—and I find this confidence useful very often.

At this season of the year, when the long hot days dispose the fowls to stretch out on the ground in groups, the insect pests are most troublesome, and I have found a cheap remedy to consist in the use of a couple of ounces of carbolic acid, scattered a few drops at a time, and thoroughly ground in with a hoe, upon about a peck of thoroughly dry sand or earth, and scattered by the handful on the wallowing places, in the nests, and over and about their roosting places. Care should be taken to incorporate the acid evenly and perfectly with the sand, as if left in lumps it would be fatal to any fowl which might indulge its curiosity as to its edible quality.

A healthy reaction mentally, is another of the good results after a day's close application to business with its perplexities and cares, and one throws off the strain imposed by toil of this nature, in the quiet contemplation of the pets he loves, adding to home a new pleasure, and comforts both agreeable and inviting.

VICTOR.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

COURIER PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 492.)

by their owners to seek their own living, and as both Belgium and France are grain-growing countries, the birds have at such season no difficulty in satisfying their wants from the growing crops while in course of making any very long journey—an advantage not possessed by Pigeons in England. It is my impression that we possess in our sheer Dragoons and coarse Beards, or crosses from them, birds that under the same circumstances of careful breeding, feeding, and training, combined with flatness of country and clearness of atmosphere, would do all of which the celebrated Antwerp is capable. So careful are some breeders of birds destined for long distances that they only permit one young one to be raised by the parents, and will not train a bird hatched later than the middle of February, and none later than the middle of March.

A great diversity of opinion exists with regard to the color of the eye, "pearl eyes" being much preferred; but one of the most celebrated birds now in Belgium has black, or bull eyes, a color always repudiated here. I find that this celebrated bird has beaten all its competitors in travelling in foggy or very heavy weather, and has reached its home late of an evening, when the others have lodged for the night, and not returned until the following morning, as is customary in long flights, there being only one instance on record of a Pigeon having flown five hundred miles in one day. I think this apparent eccentricity in the color of the eye in so good a bird may be satisfactorily explained in this way. The Woodcock, Snipe, and all night-flying birds possess black eyes. The Wild Duck has a piercing black eye, and not only flies at night, but sees well under water. The Swallow, so active at the close of the day, has similar-colored organs of vision. On the other hand, the Capulet, a Pigeon scarcely known in England, has an eye infinitely whiter than pearl.

It is the highest-flying and the longest on the wing of all the Pigeon tribe, and mostly chooses midday for its flights. I have just had presented to me by the President of the *Société peristerophile* of Courtrai, a noted bird of this species, which has been known to be on the wing from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. From such facts as these I consider it conclusive that pearl or white-eyed birds succeed the best in broad daylight and clear weather, while the black or bull-eyed are the most to be depended upon under directly contrary circumstances. The faculty by which Pigeons find their way home, I think, may be explained thus. Upon being set at liberty the bird at once mounts in the air and performs three circles. This flying in circles is entirely confined to Pigeons. On making the last round it takes a straight course to an uncertain distance, and if at the end of that distance its vision fails to recognize an object within the circle of the locality of its home, it returns to the place whence it has flown, when it again sets off in an opposite direction, and repeats the experiment until it either catches sight of some familiar landmark, or gives up in despair, and becomes a lost bird. Mr. James Glashier, the celebrated aeronaut, being present, stated that when over London one mile high he clearly saw the cliffs of Dover with the naked eye: presuming the vision of a Pigeon to be no stronger, it would then take in at that height a circumference of at least seventy miles. Thus, if the bird be thrown one hundred miles distant, it would see forty miles within the circle of its home locality. Long distances, such as five hundred or six hundred miles, as a rule, are only attained by progressive training, by which the memory of the bird is educated.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 474.)

three or four hours I poured down its throat, at three or four times, a spoonful and a half of this mixture, for I had rather it should die than live in that condition; at last it began to discharge a white slimy substance upwards and downwards, but did not care to feed that day. The next day I found it better, but still it would hold its head on one side or awry. This medicine I gave it every third or fourth day, still lessening the quantity; I gave it garlic the days betwixt, and sometimes two or three peppercorns, till perfectly recovered. I am not certain whether this pigeon ever bred afterwards or no.

13. If your pigeons do not molt off kindly, or stop in their molting, so that they don't throw their feathers well, it is a certain sign of an ill state of health; to remedy this, the following method will be of use:

Pluck their tail feathers out, and put them up in some warm place, allowing them a larger portion of hempseed with their ordinary food; a little saffron, or clary, steeped in their water, is likewise very beneficial; some will give them elderberries or cochineal for that purpose.

14. Your pigeons likewise, especially in molting time, will be subject to scouring, which keeps them very poor, low, and out of flesh. To cure this, give them pump-water, with a lump of chalk in it, or put about the quantity of two horse-beans down their throats every day; if that don't effect the desired end, give them some smiths' forge water down their throats, which is very binding. A gentleman told me that having been informed that gravel was good for his pigeons, he gave them some of the grit that is left in the trough under a grindstone, where they ground edge tools, and it bound

them so much that it killed most of them; a little of this may therefore be good in case of scouring.

15. There is another distemper which is called the small-pox, in which there rise, on their legs and wings and body, eruptions or pustules full of a yellow matter. Some open them, and apply burnt alum and honey, or touch them with Roman vitriol, and it will cure them.

16. When your pigeons are sick, lowering, or hang their wings, give them every day a spider or two, wrapped up in butter, and, if you dare trust them, let them fly.

17. Pigeons will be sometimes lamed, and the ball of their foot swelled, either through cold, or the prick of a nail; in this case, spread some Venice turpentine on brown paper, apply it to the part, leave it there till well, which it will be in a very few days.

18. The flesh-wen comes next under our consideration, which is no more but a fleshy tumor, arising on the joints of the wings or legs; this may be either cut off or opened, and, after having taken out the kernel, wash it with alum-water.

19. The bone-wen is an ossificated tumor, arising upon the joints as before. This is seldom or never cured, and the pigeon that is affected with it will never breed. Some pretend to cure it by a composition of quicklime and black soap; but if you make it too strong, or let it lie on too long, it will take off the leg or other part that 'tis applied to, for it is a caustic.

20. The last distemper I shall take notice of is a core, so called because it resembles the core of an apple. It is hard, and generally of a yellowish color, intermixed with red, and is usually found in the anus or vent. This when ripe may be forced or drawn out; and, in order to ripen it and keep them loose, give your pigeon so affected a purge of tobacco; a very small quantity is sufficient; I have known this make them discharge the core themselves. I once knew a pigeon affected with this sort of malady in the œsophagus or throat; some part was taken out, but the bird died.

THEIR USEFULNESS.

Having thus instructed you how to breed, preserve, and cure your pigeons, we shall next show their usefulness in human life.

It is a bird well known to be much used by way of food; and here I shall give you the remarks of one or two authors on this head. Mr. Lemery, in his "Treatise on Foods," after having advised to the choice of young pigeons that are tender, fleshy, and well fed, proceeds thus: "They are nourishing, somewhat binding, strengthening, and provoke urine; they are looked upon to be good for cleansing the reins, and to expel the gross matters that stick there.

"As a pigeon grows old, so proportionably does its flesh become drier and more solid, harder of digestion, and so fit to produce gross and melancholy humors; and hence it is that some authors have condemned the use of pigeons, and look upon them to be bad food.

"They agree at all times with any age and constitution, but those that are melancholy ought to make use of them more moderately than other persons."

Dr. Salmon, in his "Sepiasium or English Physician," which I look upon as the best book he ever wrote, says: "The flesh is not so easy of digestion as that of chickens. Authors say that eating of their flesh is profitable against the plague, insomuch that they who make it their constant or ordinary food are seldom seized with pestilential distem-

pers. Others commend it against the palsy or trembling. Others say it is of great use and advantage to them that are dim-sighted. The flesh of young pigeons is restorative, and of good use to such as are in consumptions, and to recruit the strength of such as are getting up, or newly recovered from some great sickness. It is indeed savory and good food, and not much inferior to the most esteemed. The anus of a live pigeon applied to the biting of a serpent, viper, or rattlesnake, draws away the poison and cures the sick, being renewed as often as the pigeon dies; applied to the soles of the feet in a fever, it draws away the fever, and helps the megrims or headache. Cut up alive and applied to the place pained, eases the pain and draws away the malignity, if any be; for the vital spirit yet remaining in the hot flesh and blood do insinuate themselves through the pores of the skin into the blood of the sick person now dispirited and ready to stagnate, enduing it with new life and vigor. Potestates made of the flesh admirably cure consumptions, and restore wasted flesh.

"The blood put warm into the eyes allays pain, cures blear eyes, and also green wounds.

"R. Of the blood ʒij, honey ʒvj, white sugar-candy ʒij; grind them together till they are well mixed, for the purposes aforesaid; as also against suffusions, blood-shots, and other distempers and weaknesses of the eyes.

"The coats of the stomach. R. Of them powdered ʒij, opium in fine powder 4 grains, catechu in fine powder ʒij; mix them. Dose: 12 or 13 grains every night on going to bed."

The Doctor has left us in the dark what distemper this medicine is designed to cure, but I am apt to believe it is for a diarrhœa, yet I can't see of what use the coats of pigeons' stomachs can be, unless from their diuretic quality.

"The feathers. R. Of the ashes of them ʒss., sanguis draconis, fine bole, sheeps' blood dried, fine aloes, ana ʒj; mix them. It stops bleeding in any part being applied."

THEIR DUNG.

Having thus shown you something of the usefulness of this bird, both in food and physic, I cannot omit saying something of its most excrementitious part.

The dung therefore of pigeons challengeth the priority, not only of the dung of fowls, but of all other creatures whatsoever, on the account of its usefulness in human life.

Its benefits in agriculture are so well known to some farmers, that Plat gives an account of those that have fetched it sixteen miles, and given a load of coals in lieu of it. "Where," he observes, "that in the place it was fetched from it would have done more hurt than good, whereas, where it was carried, it did as much good as double the charges; in the one soil it cured the barrenness, whereas in the other it would have poisoned the fertility."

It is of a very hot nature, from the nitrous quality where-with it is endued, and therefore it is a very excellent soil for a cold, moist-natured ground. It is generally used for wheat and barley that lie afar off, and not easily to be helped. One load of it is worth ten load of other dung, and will go as far in manuring of land. It is generally sown after the same manner as the grain, and harrowed in with it.

It is likewise extraordinary good soil for a hop garden.

Tanners make use of it in tanning the upper leathers, and if you pick and sift it, will give you eightpence a bushel for it, provided you send it home to their own houses; so that

(To be continued.)

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LARGE SALE OF POULTRY.—J. F. Ferris, Stamford, Connecticut, has sold his entire breeding stock of Light and Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins, to Mr. C. G. Trexler, Allentown, Pa. The collection consisted of many fine pedigree birds, bred by Buzzell, Crosby, Dibble, Chamberlain, &c., and we predict for Mr. Trexler a full measure of success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

AFTER a number of years of experience in raising poultry and other stock, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

1st. Success in raising fancy poultry will depend largely upon care and attention.

What is called chicken cholera is occasioned, in many instances by dampness, vermin, and filth.

Since I have uniformly kept fowls in coops well floored, ventilated, whitewashed, sulphured, and cleaned, I have lost none by disease.

If farmers would treat their sheep, cows, or even swine, as many do their fowls, they would soon find that there is no profitable stock-raising without intelligent and faithful care.

It is better, then, only to raise a few fowls of a single variety than to crowd a half dozen varieties into small and uncomfortable quarters, soon to lose the half of them from roup, cholera, or other disease.

The undersigned has five acres of range for his fowls, and yet prefers keeping but one variety, as to excel in one thing is better than to fail in many. One variety will be sufficient to occasion all the attention which most persons can devote to the subject, and its improvement alone will require careful management.

Thus there will be no annoyance from one variety getting mixed with another; nor from cocks breaking over their own premises.

Fowls, moreover, to my eye, never look so well as when seen upon a large lawn, in large flocks, uniform in color and condition.

* *

McEwansville, Pa., July 29, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Some years ago a small cur dog came to our house. He seemed quite friendly with us all, but at the same time was very uneasy, seeming to be searching for something all about the premises. As my father was taking a pet calf on to the lawn from the barn the dog happened to see it, when he gave a yell of delight, and ran at once and made friends with it, and he staid by it day and night, driving off the flies and licking it in the most devoted and affectionate manner. After awhile the calf was sold and removed in the night. The next morning the dog was missing, though he did not go with the calf, and we have never seen him since. Though it is a singular case, we conclude that the dog had been accustomed to a drove or herd of calves or cattle, and had somehow got lost, so the pet calf seemed to him like a familiar friend.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THOS. MORGAN.

DEAR JOURNAL:

Doubtless many of your readers will remember a communication of mine to your columns some weeks since, wherein I described how a friend of mine was swindled in purchasing some Dominique eggs. Immediately after the article referred to appeared in print I received a letter from Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., indorsing my article, and stating that he was down on such humbugging, and if I would send him the name and address of my friend he would make him a present of a sitting of Dominique eggs. I complied with his request, and he promptly fulfilled his promise; the eggs coming safely packed in a good basket. They were set under a good hen, and in due time she hatched nine strong, healthy chicks. Meeting Mr. Bicknell for the first time, on July 22d, in New York, I thanked him for his generosity on behalf of my friend. He replied that the simple fact of the eggs hatching so satisfactorily was ample compensation. Now if all persons who sell fowls and eggs were like Mr. Bicknell, we should have few complaints of unfair dealing, and more confidence in breeders and fanciers generally.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., July 27th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

In your paper, of late, I have noticed statements of chicks produced from eggs shipped to distant points. I wish to add the result of eggs (ten Light Brahmas, ten Dark Brahmas, and ten Buff Cochins) shipped from this city to St. John, New Brunswick, a distance of nearly four thousand miles, by rail. I used a box about ten by fourteen inches, and four inches deep; straw cushions on the bottom; and with a leather strap for a handle. At the bottom of the box (inside), I placed about an inch thick of curled hair; wrapped the eggs in newspaper; packed them side by side; and filled the interstices with rice hulls. I then put curled hair on top, and the cover was screwed down.

The eggs reached their destination in eleven days; and, upon opening the box, six eggs were found cracked; twenty-four eggs were consequently set within a few days after receipt, and produced nineteen chicks; five eggs were unfertile or rotten; three chicks died; sixteen were good healthy chicks

at the age of six weeks—so I am advised by the party to whom I shipped the eggs. In this connection, I will give the other side of the picture. I ordered and received four dozen eggs from Hartford, Conn., this last spring, and they produced—not a chick. I received them packed in saw-dust, in a common square box.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES LITTLEHALE.

CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: While working in one of my chicken yards last evening, my attention was called to a chicken evidently in distress, near the barn, about a hundred feet from where I was. I hurried to the spot, and when about thirty or forty feet from the chicken, I noticed that a large rat had seized him by the back, near the rump, and was endeavoring to draw him under the barn, but the chicken, a fine young game, about one and a half pounds weight, was holding his own, although terribly lacerated and bleeding profusely.

For a moment I hesitated, thinking how I could secure the rat. Imagine my surprise, when he showed no inclination to give up his prey till after I walked up quietly to him and had nearly crushed his life out with my foot.

I had no hope for the chicken's life, as his entrails protruded several inches, and were very much torn, but I see he is alive to-day, and may recover.

Respectfully yours,

A. McLAREN.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 25th, 1874.

NEW YORK, July 10th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: I have a place on the top of my house about five feet square, possibly a little larger, in which I should like to keep pigeons, and come to you, thinking you or some of the many readers of your valuable Journal could inform me as to the best kind of pigeons to keep in such a place, and how many could be kept comfortably. I intend to let them fly all the time, except when the weather is cloudy or rainy.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours truly,

N. O. BODY.

[We should not commence with more than two or three pair at the outside, and would recommend Tumblers or Antwerps, or any other variety except Carriers or Pouters. But we cannot understand why you would keep them up in rainy weather, for this is the time above all other that the pigeons like to be out. It is amusing to see them lay on one side in a shower, and hold up one wing like a sail, to receive the rain, from which they seem to derive great benefit.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR.

BROOKLYN, July 23d, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me what Viennese or Maltese Tumblers are, and whether you can buy any in this country? The reason I ask you is because a friend of mine, knowing I kept pigeons, wrote to me asking if I kept that variety, and stating that if I did not have them, to see if I could purchase a couple of pair for him, and as I have never heard of such a variety of pigeon, I decided to ask you.

Yours, &c.,

N. V. K.

P. S.—I have taken your Journal from the first number, and do not know how I ever could have got along without it. I was in hopes you would give us a few more chapters of John Moore's work on Pigeons, I being very much interested in it.

N. V. K.

[We know nothing of the above Tumblers by the name given. Probably the Berlin Tumbler (so called) is meant,

which we believe is bred by H. Colell, of New York City. We never saw but one pair in this city, and they resembled Blue Magpies. No one would buy them, believing them to be a cross between a Magpie and a Tumbler. We would like to hear more about this variety from those who have bred them.

Moore's work on pigeons will be continued in chapters until completed. We are also publishing the same in book form.—ED.]

NEW YORK, July 23d, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: Can you or some of the readers of your valuable Journal inform me what the proper marks of the Belgian Tumbler pigeons are; whether they will tumble like a common tumbler, or stand around doing nothing, like the short face variety? I have asked several persons, and some say there are excellent flyers and tumblers, while others say they do not fly at all, but are merely a show bird. Are they any other colors beside blue, as that is the only color I have ever seen?

Yours truly,

M. B. K.

[We are not acquainted with the Belgian Tumbler, by that name. Will some of our readers please answer?

Our correspondent has evidently had worn-out birds of the Short-faced variety, or Button-head. We used to keep quite a number of these, but they did the reverse of standing around doing nothing. They were active little fellows, bred well, and raised their own young. We seldom had to use feeders, and yet our stock was of the finest.—ED.]

INTELLIGENCE OF HOGS.

Hogs often show great intelligence and aptitude to learn. A forester had a Chinese pig which followed him like a dog, came at call, and ran up and down stairs. It learned to bow and perform several tricks. It was very expert in hunting mushrooms; and, when told to keep watch, it would remain at its post until called away. When its owner said "I am going to kill you," it would lie down on its back and stretch out its legs.

When Louis XI was sick, in order to relieve the sadness of his mind, a nobleman thought of teaching a pig to dance, and bringing it before him. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe; they then dressed it with coat, pantaloons, necktie, hat, sword, &c.—in short, all that the court gentlemen of the time were accustomed to wear, and introduced it into the presence of the King. The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most artistic manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the King roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

An English gentleman carefully trained a hog for hunting. Slug, for so the hog was called, was very fond of the chase, and was ever on the alert when the huntsmen were preparing to start, but the dogs could not endure its company, and their owner was never able to make use of both at the same time. Slug would scent a bird from a great distance, and would dig in the earth to show where it had been. When the bird hopped, it followed like a dog.

Hogs have been trained for draught. A countryman was in the habit of going to St. Alban's market in a small cart drawn by four hogs; another countryman won a wager that his hog would carry him on his back four miles in one hour. These facts are cited to show that the hog is a more intelligent animal than we give him credit for.

It is said that the pure white breeds of poultry possess more delicate constitutions while young, and are therefore more difficult to raise successfully than those of darker colors.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

THE LOP-EARED RABBIT.



PERHAPS many fanciers have thought that the lops should have been treated of first, in preference to all the other varieties; but my idea was simply this, that as, which I shall presently point out, it is the most difficult variety to breed, I was wishful to instil into the minds of those inexperienced a knowledge of the rearing and management of the less valuable varieties, and I would not advise any one to make his first start by keeping Lops. No one can deny that the Lop is considered the leading article of the rabbit fancy, and it must be admitted that it is by far the most graceful and noble-looking animal of the rabbit kind.

A much longer ear is now produced than formerly. I can well remember the time when twenty inches was considered to be an immense length; but at the present time, twenty-two inches stands but little chance against the rabbits winning the greater portion of the prizes all over the kingdom. The arrangement of schedules is also now different to what it used to be. We invariably used to find a class for the "longest-eared rabbit," meaning, in plain English, "irrespective of all other properties." This was a very bad state of affairs, and some shows still continue it, but I am happy to say that since that time six additional points are now being observed besides length of ear. A class for "the best Lop-eared Rabbit (all properties)," is very attractive, and also very tempting compared with the old style of class, which often resulted in the most unmerciful and cruel practice of pulling the young rabbits' ears to such an extent (to use an old fancier's expression) as "to make their eyes almost lay on their cheeks." It is sincerely to be hoped that there are not many men remaining who torture their pets in this fashion.

It may seem a remarkable thing, although it is a fact, that very few breeders show their own specimens of Lops, viz., those bred by themselves, thinking it pays them better to sell at a long price (sometimes £20), which insures them also a repetition of the compliment, because the best Lop of the day will always pay its way at even such a high price, providing it does not die. I would just say (at the risk of being thought superfluous, it being so very common) to those who have not bred them, that it is no use trying to get really good specimens up without artificial heat, to procure which, my own plan has been to place sawdust slightly saturated with the urine in the hutch, just as it has been used in fact, in the floor of a closet, placing the box on it (say one foot deep), and leaving a space of about six inches from each wall on

every side, and filling the vacant parts with the same preparation. I have never found it well to cleanse the hutch so frequently as that of the fancy varieties, as the Lop doe is generally of so vicious a temper, that on being disturbed, especially at the time of having young, she will often destroy her progeny. It is a great mistake beginning to breed show rabbits with common stock, although they measure tolerably well themselves. It is always best to buy a doe of good pedigree, measuring about twenty inches, and mating with as long-eared a buck as it is possible to get; and, if it is the doe's first nest, I say by all means go to the further slight expense of keeping a common Dutch doe to kindle at the same time, and in case of need or discretion, to rear the young of the Lop, taking care that she (the nurse) is kept in the warm place mentioned, in order to assist the growth of the ears of the young, the best of which is to be distinguished by an observance of the following points, viz., length of ear, width of ear, marking, position of ear, the eye, symmetry and form, the weight. Color also must be considered, not that it can be called a point, neither do I consider any special color to have the preference if the quality is good, because, if there should be two of equally good color, the judge's decision would undoubtedly go by the length of ear, or any other important point. The first point to be observed is, as I have said, the length of ear. No breeder will deny that it is impossible to get that point without warmth, but many fanciers have made a mistake, thinking that great warmth is necessary to keep the ear in length, and hence many specimens are lost simply from want of consideration on the part of the owner. A Lop-eared Rabbit should not be shown till twelve months old, after which age the ear grows little or not at all. After it has grown its utmost, my plan is to gradually bring it to a much cooler atmosphere, by which treatment it is less liable to take cold when travelling to and from shows. On measuring, it is well to have an assistant to hold the rabbit. The tip of one ear should be laid flat on the end of the rule, and held with the finger and thumb while you pull the other with the right finger and thumb; the width should be tried on both ears, as one is often wider than the other. A well-shaped ear will be wide and round at the end, and this is always considered a great recommendation for breeding purposes. With respect to marking, there should be a white dash on the forehead, a little white on each side of the nose, coming up from the jaw and breast, very much resembling the shape of a butterfly, and commonly known as the butterfly mark; a very slight sprinkling of white spots on each shoulder, the most prominent of which should be two on which the finger and thumb can be rested, about an inch apart, and then an unbroken color on the back right down to the tail, more commonly known as the saddle. The belly and legs require to be white like the breast, tortoise-shell being an exception. As regards the saddle, which should be variegated, but white should only be seen in the places I have mentioned. Respecting position of the ear, it cannot hang too close to the face or too much forward. Both ears should fall evenly, and as near to the inner corner of the eye as possible. It should be of a whole color. The dewlap is generally the last developed point.

In breeding Lop-eared Rabbits I would impress on new beginners that they should endeavor to obtain quality, and not be too covetous of quantity. You cannot expect to have fine young ones if the doe is allowed to bring up more than three or four. Some does of this variety will not no-

tice the young, and these are mostly those which breed the longest-eared rabbits, therefore you must have your nurse-does ready to receive them. A cap on the ears was at one time very frequently used, but in place of this I would recommend that they be gently pulled and worked once or twice a day, commencing when quite young.

It is not well to breed with two broken colors; it is better that one should be a self-color. To get heavily-marked black and whites, a black is a good color to breed from; for tortoise-shell a sooty fawn, for yellow and white a fawn, and let the other be of the color desired. It is impossible to breed true to color, but by judicious crossing a great deal may be done towards it. The eye should be particularly large, full, and prominent. In shape the animal should be broad and low in shoulder, with good, strong, and straight forelegs.—*A. Hudson, in Fancier's Gazette.*

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

AMONG the feathered creation, the eagle and raven, the swan and parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of one hundred and fourteen years, and on an ancient oak in Shelbourne, still known as the "raven tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for a series of more than ninety years. Swans upon the river Thames, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vintners' Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive one hundred and fifty years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon the approach of death, the bird quits the water, sits down upon the banks, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle, and expires, uttering no sound.

The extreme longevity of the parrot is equally authentic. In the Zoological Gardens of London, there is a macaw that was admitted to the Tower in the year 1764. At Versailles, during the reign of Charles X, there was always hanging a cage in the *Œil-de-bœuf* which contained a parrot purchased by the Regent Orleans for the Duchess de Berri. There is not a collection of birds in any of the royal aviaries of Europe that has not its ancient parrot. The writer purchased a gray African parrot in 1856, whose residence in Wales was authenticated for seventy-seven years. The bird, more wonderful for variety of speech than for her age, learning everything and forgetting nothing, accomplished alike in the Welsh tongue and the English, born in Africa, living more than three-quarters of a century in Europe, and dying in America, might have been alive now but for heedlessness. In 1867 she had certainly approached, if she had not reached and passed her one hundredth year. Upon a severely cold night in December of that year she was sent from New York to Washington, and perished by the way. She was in perfect health, had never known a day of sickness, showed no decrepitude, enjoyed life to the utmost, demanded no allowances or concessions on the score of advanced years, and might, but for an exposure to the rigor of an unaccustomed climate, have been alive to-day.—*Sunday Press.*

☞ The acme has been reached in the pathos of titles by a music publisher, who has produced a touching piece of mew-sick under the pathetic name of "Mother, Bring My Little Kitten." We propose getting out as a companion piece, "Daddy, Have you Drowned the Puppies?"

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ MANY breeders thoughtlessly allow the droppings of their fowls to go to waste, as well as to breed pestilence and fleas, which might, with a little care, be easily composted with loam, and grow the finest fruit trees, free from grubs, right in the chicken yards. Try it.

☞ UPON the whole, we are not surprised to hear that she is dead. She ate three hair-pins; a rubber ball; a crochet needle; four knitting needles; and six stones. There was a digestive muddle, and before the unpleasantness could be settled to suit her, the cow died. It was a cow once living in Providence; and we have sung above the tune she died of.

☞ "OUR boy Fred," says a correspondent, "has a fine lot of hens, and takes great care of the eggs. One night, on coming from school, he found the cook had rifled every nest of its contents—even to the nest eggs. Fred was in a terrible state of mind, and sobbed out: 'And oh, father, if you'll believe it, Bridget even cooked up the hen's patterns, and they won't be able to lay a good-shaped egg this summer.'"

☞ MR. BUTLER DID NOT DIE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—In noticing the death of the late Francis Butler, in our last issue, we expressed a doubt as to his case being one of hydrophobia. This doubt has been confirmed by the following paragraph in the *Sun* of Saturday last:

"In Plympton Hall, last evening, Mr. G. Will Johnston said that Mr. Francis Butler's was a case of death from tetanus, and not hydrophobia. The speaker was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Butler, and knew that he was bitten by rabid dogs twenty years ago. If rabies was communicable by inoculation, Mr. Butler would have died when comparatively a young man. Mr. Johnston added that the stories of death following in from five to twenty years after the bite were purely imaginative, as no authenticated case is on record of death being separated from the inoculation by more than three months."—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

☞ A SAVAGE MONKEY.—Considerable excitement was caused recently by the freaks of an enraged monkey at the residence of George Wambold, on Ashland Street, near Wharton Street, this city. Wambold has nine trained dogs and two monkeys, with which he gives exhibitions at theatres and other places of amusement. A few days ago he left the city, and while he was absent Mrs. Wambold let the monkey (which is quite a large one) out of the cage to exhibit it to some friends. The animal was in an ill-humor, and at once made an attack on Mrs. Wambold. Her screams and those of her little son attracted the attention of three men, who came in, and after a severe struggle succeeded in getting the monkey back into the cage. Wm. Buckley, one of the men, was bitten by the monkey. Mrs. Wambold had an arm and two fingers badly lacerated, and a small boy who came in from curiosity was bitten over the eye. During the melee the dogs became excited and bit the men who were fighting the monkey quite severely in the legs.

WE have received several numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, a sprightly and well-conducted poultry publication, published weekly by Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia. Every farmer and poultry dealer should have a copy.—*The Democratic Press*.

OLD COLONY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 22, 1874, at Brockton, Mass.

OFFICERS FOR 1874-5. *President*—Warren A. Howard, Brockton. *Vice Presidents*—E. R. Hayward, Easton; W. E. Bonney, South Hanover; J. W. Hunt, Brockton; Edmund Tucker, Canton; A. Sumner Stetson, South Abington; L. H. Keith, Kingston; L. E. Gray, Foxboro; F. E. Howard, West Bridgewater; Sidney Packard, East Bridgewater, J. T. Souther, Holbrook. *Secretary*—Loring W. Puffer, Brockton. *Treasurer*—I. N. Nutter, East Bridgewater.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

All communications promptly answered.

Address NIEL THOMSON DRACUT, Mass.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—Rouen Ducks for Golden Sebright Bantams. Birds must be first-class—ducks are the same.

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I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses.

E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

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JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

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WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmas, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address

E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits.

A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

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A. D. COLEGROVE, Corry, Pa.

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A. G. DAY, Ithaca, N. Y.

HAVING SOLD my breeding stock of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins, to C. G. Trexler, Esq., Allentown, Pa., and wishing to still further reduce my varieties AT ONCE, I continue my offer. High class breeding stock, \$5.00 per bird. One P. R. cock, with one to four hens. One trio Buff Cochins; one trio of Golden Polands; one pair of Silver Gray Dorkings; also single cocks or hens of nearly all varieties. Six birds for \$25.00; thirteen birds for \$50.00. If fowls do not please the money will be refunded. Pedigrees and full information given.

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Lops.—Pedigree stock. Ready for delivery in August, \$8 to \$15 each. Without pedigree (ready now) \$3 to \$5 each.

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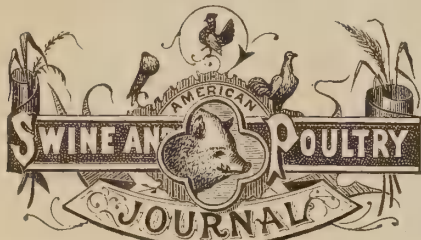
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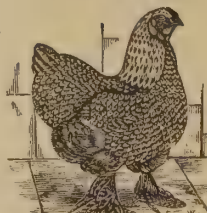
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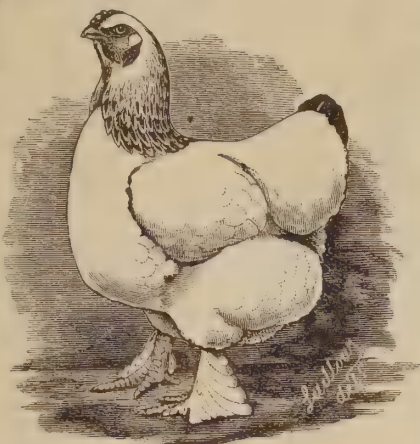
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DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 13, 1874.

No. 33.

WILD ANIMALS FROM AFRICA.

A GREAT HUNTING EXPEDITION INTO THE OLD WORLD TROPICS—CATCHING GIRAFFES, LIONS, LEOPARDS, AND HYENAS, FOR EXPORTATION.

THE Bremen steamer, Graf Bismarck, arrived recently, in the forward steerage of which were six giraffes, three hyenas, and two leopards. The giraffes were in splendid condition and so tame that they would take their food from the hands of a stranger. They were tied to posts by halter straps, the experiment of caging having been frequently fatal. Two years ago six of them were shipped in cages, but all broke their necks, or pined and died on the voyage. The hyenas and leopards were closely caged, and behind the strong bars they snarled and clawed at every one who approached. The leopards are of the species known in Africa as the hunting leopards. They are easily tamed, and the native princes use them in lieu of hounds, to scent and pull down game. The animals were landed last night, the giraffes being marched to the Central Park, and the leopards taken to the Brothers Reiche's store. They are a part of a caravan which crossed the great desert of Sahara some weeks ago, under the care of an agent sent out from Alfeld, Germany, fourteen months ago, to capture and buy giraffes, elephants, antelopes, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and other African animals and birds, for zoological collections. Having reached Alexandria, Egypt, by steamer, the expedition travelled by land to Cairo, and thence to Saukin, or Suakin, a seaport of the Red Sea, by steamer. Here they were on the borders of the great desert, over which they used the road marked out by Vassiers and Malsac in 1852.

HUNTING IN AFRICA.

Finally they halted at Homeron to begin their hunting for the giraffe and other animals. They had no difficulty in inducing the natives to assist them, and soon were in possession of twenty-seven giraffes, two rhinoceroses, two elephants, four Kaffir buffaloes, five hyenas, three leopards, twenty-one antelopes, two wart hogs, two huzzar monkeys (which look like soldiers on a small scale), one jackal, three secretary birds, three African eagles, and a number of birds of brilliant plumage. A herd of cows and goats was also brought together, to feed the animals on the march. The natives captured the young of all savage animals by driving away the mothers. They found the lair of the lion, and placing a cage at the door, smoked the beast out and took the cubs. The young of the giraffe were easily run down, the mother deserting them in her wild flight. The young are readily tamed and weaned, and with proper care are easily raised. The cub of the tiger is harder to capture, as the mother, no matter how sudden the surprise, takes it in her mouth and runs. The caravan was manned by ninety-two servants and sixty-two camel leaders, most of the former being Nubians, and all of the latter Arabians. Twenty-six servants were constantly on guard over the provisions,

against the voracity of the Nubians. The servants received \$4.00 each for the journey of eight weeks, and the hire of a camel for the same time was \$6.00.

THE DESERT CARAVANS.

The return journey over the desert was long and dangerous. At times the natives refused water to the caravan, and more than once, it was only after a long fight, and the loss of a Nubian or two, that they were forced to yield possession of the coveted well or spring. At night the jackals and hyenas howled around the camp, making sleep impossible, and rendering a large night watch a necessity. Finally, Saukin was reached; the voyage over the storm-tossed Red Sea made; the land journey through Egypt accomplished; and in May the animals were embarked at Alexandria, for Trieste, France, whence their passage to Germany was by rail. The giraffes landed are worth from \$2500 to \$3000 each.

FLIGHTS OF "THE FANCY."

BY "THE ODD MAN OUT."

[Two years ago, while traveling through the streets of Birmingham, England, we purchased a copy of the *Daily Mail*, and the following article attracted our attention at once. It is evidently written by some one who is well posted in the doings of the *lower order* of the fancy. To those of our readers who can understand the terms used, it will, no doubt, prove interesting and amusing.—ED.]

THE "bird fancier" is only to be found and heard of in "shy" neighborhoods. The public houses and "cages" frequented by the admirers of pigeons, parrots, and cage birds in general, lie in strange and unfrequented quarters of this town of ours, and require much ferreting out. The proprietors of "cages" (*i. e.*, bird shops), though dealing principally in birds, keep a sharp look-out for cheap and likely "tan terriers," or "toys;" they will also buy (as a speculation) rats, ferrets, a basket of tortoises, white mice, squirrels, &c.; anything, in fact, eligible for sale, and likely to bring in that oft-quoted coin, "the honest penny." The varieties of pigeons, as named in poultry books, will be familiar to many of our readers; there are Antwerps, Tumblers, Runts, Owls, Jacobins, Dragoons, Pouters (or "Crawpers"), Carriers ("warted" up to the eyes), Fantails, with their tails blown over their backs (like an umbrella turned inside out), as though they had suffered in a gale of wind and could not recover their former position; Ruffs, Magpies, Archangels, and ignoble Blue Rocks. But the real pigeon fancier speaks of the color of his birds, and his titles are strange and diversified. He has "badges," red, blue, black, grizzles, and oddities (birds of unequal plumage), gray duns, beards, chequers, odd-eyed 'uns, red rose wings, black white wings, bronzed winged 'uns, mottled 'uns, black saddles, red white wings, and so on *ad libitum*.

The stock of pigeons is termed a "kit," and the fancier's happiest hours are passed among his birds on the roof of

his house. The great thing is to have pigeons that "roll" or "tumble" well; a kind of vertigo seems to seize them, and they indulge in a variety of triple and quadruple somersaults in the air, that might shame "Lulu" or any other acrobat. The delighted owner sits smoking a short pipe, and inciting his flock to further efforts of agility, by waving a long bamboo rod, with a bladder or rag at the end of it; stirring them up with a long pole, in fact. The bird that is rather too "fast," *i. e.*, inclined to bolt, is a nuisance. The capture of "strays," or lost pigeons, occupies a great deal of the attention of our friend of the tiles. When a "stray" appears in sight, he stirs up his "kit," and prepares for action; away go the "kit" to entice the stranger. The philosopher of the tiles has probably a "trap" affixed to his attic window, or some likely spot, and further arms himself with a "bow-net," an instrument resembling in appearance a frying-pan with the bottom out. A home-loving pigeon that has no wish to soar aloft is turned out on the roof, and accommodated with a few peas, which the hungry "stray" sees him peacefully picking up, as he circles round with the "kit" (pigeons like company). The other birds no doubt tell him what a capital home they have. Sorely tempted, the stranger finally settles down, the "bow-net" closes over him, and the joyous captor runs with his prize to the nearest "cage" and sells him for the regulation price, which is ninepence. When birds are lost the "cages" and likely "pubs" are searched. Sunday night is a great time for making inquiries. It is good to watch the owner of a "kit," with a party of friends, intently following the evolutions of the birds. The company stand with their hats well on the back of their heads, looking skywards, and shading their eyes. All the casual observer sees are some dark specks careering about in the sky; but the fraternity distinguish the pigeons in a wonderful manner. You hear strange remarks: "See that oddity cock roll right through his birds, William?" "Did you notice the mad tumbles of that black badge?" "The chequered 'un is a good 'un at short rolls," &c., &c. There are high prices offered for distinguished "rollers" and "top flyers"—"dollars," "half quids," "quids" even, for "crack" performers. The prices of pigeons vary considerably. They range from one shilling to twenty pounds a pair. The popular "half quid" is a common price for a good "roller" or "mad tumbler." It is a difficult matter to obtain perfect birds for show purposes; they should match to a feather, almost. The proprietors of "cages" take orders for match birds, and in sawdusted parlors of sporting "pubs" you may see them produce from strange and occult pockets, a cock of true plumage, fit to mate with "Old Joe Mawley's dun hen." Queer places, these "cages;" and queer beings to keep them. Sometimes it is an old woman, a lady intimately and profoundly learned in pigeons, poultry, rabbits, and rats, not to mention larks, linnets, finches, canaries, mules, and such small fry. She is equally ready to buy or sell, and can drive a hard bargain either way. Should a gentleman arrive and wish for a rat with his teeth taken out, to try a pup with, she will most artistically take out the rat's fangs with an old pair of scissors, and stow him safely away in a bag in the customer's pocket. Anxious little boys arrive, and consult her in the matter of rabbits. No matter what branch of the fancy, mother is ready for all. Often the "cage" is connected with a public house, at which adjourned discussions relative to price are carried on. It is difficult to say at what speed a pigeon can fly; they travel as the crow flies. Five

or six miles in three minutes is counted good time, and a bird resident in Birmingham has come several times from Birkenhead in two hours. After his journey he pays his usual polite attention to his household, and hops about in a light and airy manner, as though he had merely taken a slight "constitutional." Pigeons must be trained to fly long distances; they are taken at first a few miles away from home, and the distance is gradually increased. The traveller journeying outside Birmingham may have been surprised to see a rough-looking fellow walking before him, suddenly stop, open a little bag or basket, and start out a pigeon, that will, after mounting high in the air, and circling round a time or two, go off at a tremendous pace towards "home, sweet home." This bird is most probably in training for a match. Matches are mostly of public-house growth. Arguments culminate in a match after the fourth pint. The "Cuckoo and Throstle" is a good house to see this sort of thing. You notice a certain bulging appearance in the pockets of some of the company, and presently pigeons of ancient and honorable descent are produced therefrom. The breed of birds is recognized by gifted fanciers. "One of the old Walsall one-eyed cocks, eh, Peter?" "Yes, no mistakin' them, Jim!" Matches being made and preliminaries, such as the amount of stake, choice of referee, &c., settled, the company disperse. An ambassador carries the pigeons to the starting-place on the day appointed. You may see him escorted to the train by anxious "backers," and laden with bags, baskets, and instructions. At a given time he turns the birds up. The owners sit at home waiting their arrival, catch them as soon as possible, and run with great agility to the public house where the wager was made, to show the bird, then his time is taken. The usual stakes are "quids," or humble "dollars." For great events the services of a professional pedestrian are engaged, and quiet citizens are startled by the sight of a gentleman in scant apparel, scouring along at a splitting pace, with a pigeon in a neat print bag, firmly held between his teeth. So much for the pigeon fanciers. We frankly confess we prefer these amiable birds when properly interred in a pie-dish, with their toes sticking elegantly through the crust, and their succulent bodies resting on a rich *stratum* of beef-steak.

The rabbit fancier is a very mild and inoffensive being. His pets do not take him so much to the public house. Great is he in the matter of lops, and the poor animals have their long drooping ears pulled out at show time, to make them measure well, until the blood almost starts from the roots. Surely any lady would allow her husband to keep a rabbit or two, though she might object to dogs or pigeons.

The admirers of singing birds are a very numerous body. There was a great deal of canary fancying in Birmingham, but we learned the other night, on calling at some taverns where the brethren assembled in days of yore, that times were changed, and this trade is not what it was. So the canary men go to "cages," and judge of Belgians and their song at their own homes. There will always be a good business done in larks, finches, and throstles; and at the "pub" used by the bird fancier you may give half a sovereign for a woodlark, or for an all-accomplished finch, a very Sims Reeves of the feathered tribe, who, having been hung among the larks, has acquired a capital idea of their melodious note. Bullfinches are high in price, especially the genuine German "piping" bird. Parrots are always mar-

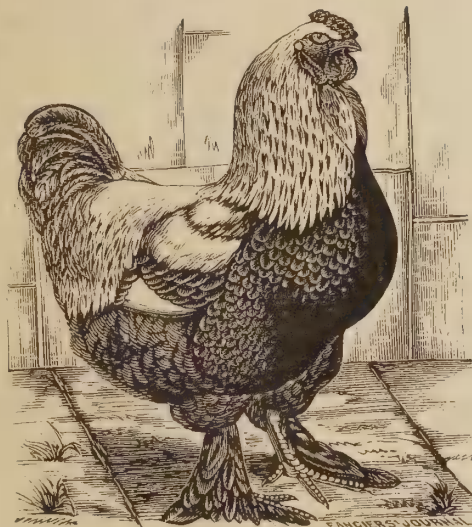
(To be continued.)



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

DARK BRAHMAS.

WE do not deem it necessary, at this time, to preface our remarks with the stereotyped description of these noted birds, which may be found in our valuable works of reference, or in poultry papers, oft repeated. We have to offer a few facts concerning their habits, and best plans for breeding true to points which we wish to see developed, as fanciers or amateurs, who differ considerably in our tastes for various fashions or customs. For the general marking or color of the Dark Brahma hen we decidedly prefer the bluish or steel gray, and we think that the majority of breeders generally select, other points being desirable, this class of shading, though the brownish shade, having a dirty appearance, is more frequently seen, and was, until quite recently, considered the right style. In either case, the feather edged with white, whether clear or yellowish, is considered objectionable. The pencilling or figures should be so clear and distinct as to be easily distinguished at a distance of ten or twelve feet. To breed pullets of this description, the proper mating of the parents is of importance. Having a hen tolerably well marked, we would select a cock having a

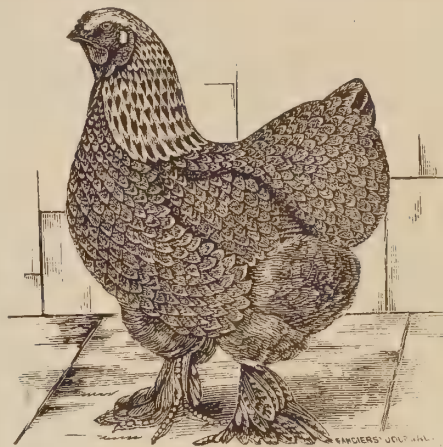


solid black breast and thighs, though we would not object to small, perfectly-formed, that is, well-defined, white spots on the breast. The hackle and saddle should have a distinct stripe of black down the middle of each feather, widening toward the base, the edge of the feather laced with white. He should be as nearly perfect as possible in other points, or, if a cockerel, nearly matured and promising to develop such. We should prefer, in any case, to mate a young cock

with hens over two years of age, or the reverse. The progeny of parents, both being young, generally suffer from leg weakness, and do not mature and moult as well as where there is considerable difference in the age; though unexpected tendencies are frequently developed, unfavorable or otherwise, which defy the most considerate precautions.

In breeding Dark Brahmas the tendency is to breed lighter, and must be provided against in a scientific manner.

The pencilling should be so dark on the gray ground as to be almost black, which, contrary to the gray of a brownish cast, moults out tolerably clear and well-defined in markings; and hens of this class generally show to advantage, and are generally admired, even by those who have heretofore paid but little attention to the difference. It would always be well to select either the hen or cock of a shade darker than that desired. Other points and defects may be secured or bred out by attention in selecting the breeding stock. If it is desired to produce heavier feathering on legs and toes, let either the hen or the cock be slightly vulture-hocked, having only the softer and curling feathers depend-



ing from the hock. Birds of this character mated with such as are scantily feathered, will remedy in the young the fault of one parent if not both. Small combs, long or short hocks, and almost any desired result may, with care and patience, be accomplished in a similar manner, that is, by proper selection. Frequently refuse stock may be pointed out as candidates for the table at the age of ten or twelve weeks, when the sexes should be separated; then the ultimate character is better represented than at later or intermediate stages of growth, when the bird appears awkward, clumsy, and ugly, so that few would have any faith at all in the extreme specimens. But it is sometimes interesting to observe what a change such birds pass through; the most ungainly frequently turn out to be the best of the flock. They are making frame while the prettiest are producing plumage and general symmetry.

Although pullets of a light shade on the throat and breast may develop at maturity tolerably well-pencilled feathers, yet we should prefer to select such as have good pencilling of a dark shade when the first feathers appear on the chicks, and care to see but little white on the breast and shanks of the cockerels at the same age. A fowl like the Brahma must have genuine merits or it cannot long be tolerated and improved as this has been, possessing, as it does, a beautiful appearance like a real live painting, great size, good quality of flesh, and excellent laying qualities (the latter have somewhat deteriorated by the practice of preparing for exhibitions); a good constitution, quiet habits, yet excellent foragers if allowed the run on the lawn, where they make a splendid show, worthy the pencil of any artist, especially a lover of fine bred fowls.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WILL GREASED EGGS HATCH.

FRIEND WADE:

I promised you to report on my hamper of greased eggs received last month from England from the yards of a celebrated breeder there.

The eggs were just eighteen days (if they were marked right) after being laid to my receiving them, and on the nineteenth evening I had them under five as good sitting hens as I had in my yards. I was advised by the gentleman who sent me them, to gently rub them with a soft cloth or silk handkerchief previous to setting, which I did, but could find no trace of butter (the article used) on any of them; it had evidently been absorbed by the shell. It being quite a warm month with us, about the seventh day I took the precaution to sprinkle the eggs and nests well with tepid water every night, and saw that the hens came off regularly to feed and air their eggs. My nests were made of a good turf at the bottom of the nest-box with fine chopped straw well rubbed with the hands on the top. I find that the straw from an *old bed* is just the thing if put through a straw-cutter, as it is soft, bright, and smooth, and an egg, if trodden upon by the hen, will slip away from under her foot, and not get broken so soon as when hay or straw is used in the rough as it were.

It is the best way of hatching Bantam eggs I know of, they being small; and I generally set fifteen or eighteen of them. I hardly ever have an egg broken now where before I used the old bright bed straw I used to be washing eggs every day. They will not pack, but will glide about like an egg if anything presses on them.

On the twenty-third day, for I gave these buttered eggs (*not buns*) two days longer, being emigrants, I proceeded to gently crack with my knife a White Cochins egg, when bang went this egg like any infernal torpedo, and bespattered its elegant contents over your humble servant. I had an idea one of our *scent peddlers* had been round looking at my chickens that afternoon. The next egg I threw against the stable wall with the same report and flavor. After that, my wife advised me to go into the barnyard and have a Fourth of July to myself, as I was too near the house to be at all pleasant, with the thermometer at 94°. I carefully took them as advised, and twenty-seven of them were as good in report as any fire-cracker, and if the noted Greek fire that was used by certain Irish gentlemen in England a few years ago was composed of the contents of such like eggs, I do not wonder that it made Englishmen afraid of it.

Not one egg out of this hamper hatched, or had the sign of it; and I think out of so many eggs I ought to have had some show of a chicken, as I have had eggs that were twenty-six days old when placed under the hen, hatch out strong and healthy chickens, and three eggs that were laid away by mistake, and were not discovered until they were thirty-three days old, hatched out two of the finest Buff Cochins chickens I have got. They were not buttered though.

It is quite evident to me that buttered eggs will not hatch. There may be cases where they have done so; and I am not one to disbelieve or discredit the word of any man who says he *has* hatched out chickens from greased eggs. I have also buttered a nest of eggs fresh laid, and gave them to a good hen who faithfully performed her duty, and at the end of twenty-one days the eggs were as clear as the day set, not rotten as the others were. A hen set the same time, on eggs

from the same pen, hatched out nine chickens out of eleven eggs not buttered. So *with me* buttered or greased eggs will not hatch. Will some one else give us their experience and opinion.

DR. MUNROE.

PULLNEYVILLE, N. Y., July 29th, 1874.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR DROOPING CHICKENS.

DURING my experience as a breeder and dealer in poultry and pigeons, I have received numerous letters regarding the difficulty of raising the more delicate varieties of chickens, such as Polands, Hamburgs, and Bantams. The general complaint is that the chickens hatch and do well until they begin to fledge, then they grow weak, mope around for awhile, and finally die. This, as every one who has bred them can testify, is very discouraging. It has been a source of great annoyance to myself and I have experimented with various remedies, such as camphor, asafetida, Douglas mixture, and various tonic powders, in vain, for after all my experiments they still continued to drop off. The trying time seems to be soon after the long feathers of the wings, known as the primaries and secondaries, are well grown, and before the body becomes entirely feathered. The months of July and August seem to be the most unfavorable time for them; broods hatched earlier in the season do not appear to suffer so many losses. During a recent conversation with Mr. Benjamin Mann, of this city, who is this season breeding Game and Sebright Bantams, and while relating kindred trials and experiences in breeding, he said it had been almost impossible for him to raise any birds until he tried the experiment of removing all the long feathers of each wing. Since he has pursued this practice his birds have stopped dying, are now strong and healthy, and growing finely. On hearing so simple a remedy it occurred to me that it was worth trying, and as being something that would be useful to all breeders and fanciers. That it might be generally known and of universal good I place it before the public through the medium of your *Journal*. Should it prove a remedy for this great drawback to success, I shall be glad to know it from any one who may try it. Furthermore I would add to young pigeon fanciers, that if at any time you find birds drooping and out of condition, you can, by plucking out all the feathers of the tail, generally restore them to their natural health, without the use of further agents. These remedies are new to me and I write them for the benefit of those of little experience, and not for older fanciers who may have been practicing them for years.

J. C. LONG, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 3.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

In my first paper, under the above comprehensive head, I alluded to the poultry "pedigree" dodge. In the second number, I exhibited briefly something historical touching the "pea-comb" discovery. In my present article I have a few remarks to offer regarding certain mooted characteristics of the Black Spanish and Leghorn fowls, at present

contended about by fanciers in this country; and shall add a word in reference to a friend's experience, farther, with the modern pedigree proposition.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the Black Spanish fowl was esteemed not only "the gentleman's choice," but with such old breeders as John Giles, of Providence, R. I., Henry L. Devereaux, of Boston, James Wilder, of New York, Dr. Eben Wight, of Dedham, Clinton Clark, of Brooklyn, and others, this stylish bird was considered the *ne plus ultra* of the high-toned fancy. The blacker the fowl, the shinier the plumage, and the *whiter the face* and cheeks, the finer and better the specimen, of course.

From season to season this *latter* feature (the fleshy white face) was elongated and increased upon the exhibition samples, until at the New York Shows in 1854, '55, Black Spanish cocks were entered at Barnum's Museum with combs the size of a porter-house steak—that were *all* cheek, from crown to jowl, and from ear-lobe to far down below a line with the huge depending wattles—giving the heads of what were considered the "best birds" the appearance that their crania had been immersed in confectioners' frost-dough, or as if their polls, from the comb-base a third way down upon the neck, had been splashed in pasty plaster of Paris.

This was then all the rage, however, and the "Black Spanish" breeder who could not "put a head on" his show-birds of this *outré* character, had no more chance to win in the exhibition-room than one ordinarily would have to be struck by lightning in midwinter! So all hands "went for" the distorted white cheek on the Black Spanish birds; and in a few years the tinkerers run *this* hobby so far into the ground as to almost utterly destroy the usefulness of this beautiful variety for any other ordinary purpose. The strains we had in New York State, in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, all deteriorated—in *other* qualities—and every consideration of utility was sacrificed or ignored in the single aim to produce *cheek* upon the Black Spanish fowl for years. As a result, this stock was spoiled, and amateurs soon began to "cuss the breed," and turn their ambitious attentions to fowl-raising in other directions.

Enormous prices were paid for these ample white-faced birds, for a time, nevertheless, and I saw, only within two years past, that one of these monstrosities, which carried off the prize at an Eastern show, was sold for two *thousand* dollars, to a railway conductor in Canada (whose name I am happy to say I have forgotten), and who thought, so ran the account of this sale, he had got indeed *un bon marché* (a grand bargain), in this purchase. But, after all, \$2000 for a cock chicken wasn't much for a railway conductor to pay for a real "live hobby!" This was *his* crotchet. I hope he has had a "good time" with it.

I see in the poultry journals of New York and Connecticut, numerous articles latterly about certain Leghorn fowls (I would mention the owner's address, but the editor of this journal forbids me, in these columns, to advertise any one's stock), the breeders of which tell us the most extraordinary tales of the marvellous character of this peculiar variety. I don't know much of this fowl, never having bred them. Like the Black Spanish, however, I am satisfied they are good ones, and no doubt lay a great many eggs, on the average.

The ones I have in my mind are advertised to "begin to lay at three and a half to four months old;" they "lay regularly *all* the time, summer and winter, except when moult-

ing a few days," and as nearly as I can make out, from the glowing descriptions published, *all* the several different owners "have the *only* white ear-lobe stock in the world;" which is certainly *very* remarkable! But, as I said before, I don't know much about this extraordinary breed; and, up to date, I think I don't care to. They lay too many eggs for *me*—this dreadfully advertised kind. Still, a friend of mine in Williamsburg, Long Island, tells me he has a clutch of them, that he intended to "pedigree" the other day, thusly: I met him on Third Avenue.

"Peter," he said, knowingly, "it's no use; I know your hand in the papers like a book. I read your articles in Wade's *Fanciers' Journal* about the pedigree fowls 'tother day. I was a goin' in on that lay, *sure*. That is," he continued, slowly, "I *was* a goin' for it, but there's a little difficulty in the way."

"What's the trouble, Smith?"

"Well, it's just here. Fact is, Peter, you tell it just 'bout as it is—I know. But then it's a big thing, this fowl pedigree business is."

"Is it?" I asked.

"Yes—for the first-comers, I mean. In my case, now, I've got fifteen o' the Leghorns, and they *do* lay like sixty. I get a lot o' eggs from 'em—six times as many as we can eat. So I set a heap of 'em, and the hens keep a layin', right along, first rate, and I keep a setting 'em. I named all the hens, and was a goin' for the pedigree part, when the chicks begun to hatch. Now how many chickens do you 'spose I've got this year out o' my fifteen old hens, so fur?"

"A hundred, perhaps."

"A hunder'd, pr'aps? Four hundred and thirty-one—p'raps!"

"You've done well, Smith!"

"Yis, sir—have I."

"Well, what next?"

"Well, Peter, I reckon, on the whole, I shan't go into the pedigreein' just *now*," he continued, reflectively.

"Why not, Smith?"

"I've been a thinkin' it over, since I seen your article about it, and I'm *posed*. Who the deuce is to manage the record o' that lot o' *chickens*? They breed like fleas! I can't keep the run of 'em no how. I'd have to hire four double-entry book-keepers to keep up with 'em. No! It's played out, Peter."

"Then you don't go in?"

"No! No chicken pedigrees for *me*. I don't see it. I *did* at first, but I pass now!"

And so my young friend Smith, I think, is cured of *this* "crotchet," and will save his dimes.

"Next!"

NEW YORK, July 20th, 1874.

EGG PRODUCERS.

A LARGE number of people living in cities and villages desire to keep a few fowls for the purpose of supplying fresh eggs for the table, who have neither the convenience nor the inclination to rear chickens. This class demands a breed of fowls which is at once vigorous and healthy, moderately good-looking, and abundant layers of eggs. The inquiries which we receive for a description of some fowl possessing these qualities are numerous, and indicate a very general desire, embracing a large number of farmers and others who have every convenience for raising chickens, but who consider the production of eggs alone more profitable, and hence

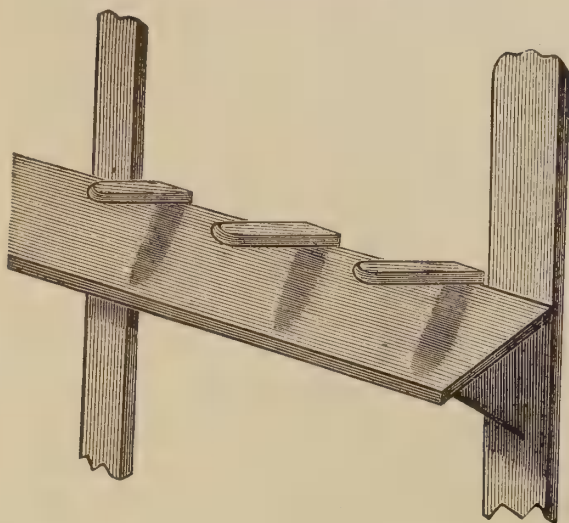
prefer to confine their efforts to that branch of hen culture. For a number of years the Black Spanish breed was regarded as the most desirable for egg producers, and with a great many the first thought of a large supply of eggs is still associated with an idea of the Black Spanish fowls. We concede to the Black Spanish great merits as layers, but in many other respects they are very undesirable, lacking vigor, being of objectionable color, and of ordinary quality for the table, compared with White Leghorns, a breed which we have taken occasion to recommend to our readers before, because we believe their merits as egg producers should be more generally known. Except in color and constitutional vigor, they are very similar, both laying large white eggs; and the Leghorns being comparatively a new breed, seem to have come into notice just in time to supply the vacancy caused by the decline in Black Spanish, which are fast disappearing from the public gaze, except at poultry shows, where well-marked specimens can usually be found.

The Leghorn is a sprightly, vigorous, handsome bird, of medium size, and those who want fowls for eggs alone, cannot do better than choose them; their greatest faults being their extreme wildness and excitability, and their rather moderate size, which, however, most people will think more than counterbalanced by their sprightliness and vigor, their handsome appearance and abundance of large eggs which they produce.—*National Live Stock Journal*.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

PERCHES FOR PIGEON LOFTS.



"THE sides of the loft, and the back wall over the matching-pens, are fitted up with perches, the construction of which is more clearly shown in the accompanying woodcut. They are contrived on a plan described some years since by Mr. Noye, of Birmingham, slightly modified, and form the very best perches for all kinds of pigeons

except Carriers and Pouters, the provision for which will be treated of in the proper place. They are formed by nailing on triangular brackets fastened to the wall, or to perpendicular uprights fixed to it, boards ten inches wide, planed smooth on the upper side, so as to secure them in a slanting position, as represented in the figure. On the top edges of these boards are nailed or screwed, in a horizontal position, slips of wood about four and a half inches long, by two and a half inches wide, with the corners rounded off to prevent injury while flying. These strips or perches must be not less than ten inches apart, so that one bird cannot possibly peck at another whilst perched; but of course the total number of perches must depend upon the size of the loft and the number of birds it is meant to accommodate, and there should not be many more perches than there are meant to be birds. The boards catch all the droppings, and prevent any bird soiling the plumage of the one underneath it or on the floor, while the slant prevents them from being perched or walked upon. It gives a little more trouble in construction if the perches are fixed in a separate length of wood, fixed rather above the slanting board; but it saves a little trouble afterwards in cleaning, as a scraper can then be drawn with one sweep along each board. This was the plan adopted by Mr. Noye, who used round perches instead of flat; but the pigeon not being a perching bird, and its feet only adapted for flat surfaces, the flat strips here described will be found preferable."—*Cassell's Book of Pigeons*.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 503.)

this article and the young squabs will nearly, if not quite, maintain your pigeons in food, provided you buy it at the best hand, and take care to keep them clean.

Dr. Salmon, in his treatise before mentioned, gives us the following account of its usefulness in medicine.

"It is," says he, "of common use in cataplasms or plasters which rubify or draw strongly. Beaten, sifted, and mixed with watercress seeds, it is good against chronic diseases, such as the gout, megrin, vertigo, cephalæo, pains in the side, colic, apoplexies, lethargies, &c."

After this he gives us several recipes in which the dung of pigeons is a main ingredient, as:

"1. R. Of the dung in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, barley-meal or flower $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, vinegar q. s.; mix them to make a cataplasm against scrofulous and other like hard tumors.

"2. R. Of the powder of the dung $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, bears' grease $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, pepper in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, oil of cummin seed $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; mix them for an oil against baldness.

"3. R. Of the dung in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, black soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, oil of amber $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Mithridate $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; mix them for a cataplasm to ripen a plague sore.

"4. R. Of the powder of the dung $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, powder of winter cherries $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, Cromwell seed $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; mix them and make a powder against the stone. Dose: from $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$."

This dung is used likewise in saltpetre beds, and is of very great advantage in the nourishing and production of it; and till the days of Oliver Cromwell we had no saltpetre brought from abroad, but it was made at home from a mixture of pigeons' dung, fowls' dung, hogs' dung, fat earth, and lime, which with another ingredient will form saltpetre, only it must be kept covered with a shed, to prevent or keep off the rain, that it may only mix with the nitrous quality of the air; and therefore when this commodity is very dear, as it

often has been, and may be again, the saltpetre men produce it after this manner to this very day, by throwing in the scum or refuse of their saltpetre amongst it.

Thus we have shown the various uses even of the most disesteemed and excrementitious part; but before we leave this head, we cannot forbear mentioning the following story out of Tavernier, in the fourth book of his first volume of "Persian Travels," page 146.

Says he, speaking of the people of Ispahan, "As for their pigeons, they fly wild about the country, but only some which they keep tame in the city to decoy the rest, which is a sport the Persians use in hot weather as well as cold. Now in regard the Christians are not permitted to keep pigeons, some of the vulgar sort will turn to Mohammedans to have that liberty. There are above three thousand pigeon-houses in Ispahan, for every man may build a pigeon-house upon his own farm, which yet is very rarely done; all the other pigeon-houses belong to the king, who draws a greater revenue from the dung than from the pigeons, which dung, as they prepare it, serves to smoke their melons."

COLUMBA TABELLARIA.

The Carrier Pigeon.

The Carrier is larger in size than most of the common sorts of pigeons. I measured one the other day whose length, from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, was fifteen inches; this, though not one of the largest, weighed nearly twenty ounces. Their flesh is naturally firm, and their feathers close when they stand erect upon their legs, their necks being usually long; there appears in them a wonderful symmetry of shape beyond other pigeons, which are generally crowded on heaps.

The upper chap of the bill is half covered from the head with a naked, white, tuberos, furfuraceous flesh, which projects or hangs over both its sides on the upper part nearest the head, and ends in a point about the middle of the bill; this is called the wattle, and is sometimes joined by two small excrescences of the same kind on each side of the under chap.

This flesh is in some Carriers more inclinable to a blackish color, which is generally the more valued.

The eyes, whose iris, or circle round the black pupil, is generally of the color of a reddish gravel, are equally surrounded with the same sort of furfuraceous matter, for about the breadth of a shilling; this is generally thin when it spreads wide, and is most valued; yet when the flesh round the eye is thick and broad, it shows the Carriers to be of a good blood that will breed very stout ones.

This bird is often esteemed, by the gentlemen of the Fancy, as the king of pigeons, on account of its beauty and great sagacity; for which reason Mr. Hickman, a distiller in Bishopsgate Street (not of the family of the lying Hickmans), when living, always kept a silver hatchet and block on which he decently chopped off their heads, alleging that, being of the blood royal, they ought not to die after the same manner as the vulgar herd.

A Carrier is generally reckoned to have twelve properties, viz.:

Three in the beak;
Three in the wattle;
Three in the head;
Three in the eye.

To begin therefore with the first; the properties of the beak are to be long, straight, and thick.

As to its length, an inch and a half is reckoned a long beak, though there are very good Carriers that are found not to exceed an inch and a quarter.

The straightness of the beak adds a wonderful beauty to its length, and if otherwise it is said to be hooked-beaked, and is not so much esteemed.

The thickness of the beak is likewise a very great commendation, and if it fails in this point it is said to be spindle-beaked, which diminishes something of its value.

The next three properties are those of the wattle, which ought to be broad across the beak, short from the head towards the apex or point of the bill, and tilting forward from the head, for if otherwise it is said to be peg-wattled, which is very much disesteemed; and therefore some people, to impose upon mankind and enhance the price of an indifferent bird, have artificially raised the hinder part of the wattle, filted it up with cork, and wired it in with fine wire, in such a manner as not to be easily perceptible, especially to gentlemen who are not adepts in the Fancy.

We now come to consider the properties of the head, which are its length, its narrowness, and its flatness. When a Carrier has a long, narrow head, and a very flat skull, it is much admired, and if otherwise it is said to be barrel-headed.

The last three properties are those of the eye, which ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it's said to be pinch-eyed, which is deemed a very great imperfection; whereas, if it has the contrary properties, it is said to have a rose-eye, which is very valuable.

To these, some add the distance which is between the hinder part of the wattle and the edge of the eye; but I cannot allow this to be a property, because when a Carrier comes to be three or four years old, if the eye is broad and the wattle large, they must of necessity meet; the distance therefore seems to be rather a property of the Horseman, of which more in its proper place.

Another distinguishing mark of a Carrier is the length and thinness of its neck, which some call a property; and it must be allowed to add a very great beauty to this bird, especially considering the breadth of its chest.

Its feather is chiefly black or dun, though there are likewise blues, whites, and peds of each feather, but the black and dun answer best the foregoing properties; yet the blues and blue peds are generally esteemed for their scarcity, though they will not usually come up to the properties of the foregoing feathers.

The original of these pigeons came from Bazora, in Persia, being sometimes brought by shipping, and sometimes in the caravans; hence, by some ignorant people, they are called buffories.

This city is situate about two miles distant from a river called Xat Arab, which is formed by the meeting of the two great rivers Tigris and Euphrates; near this place is a small house, like a hermitage, dedicated to Iza ben Mariam, that is, Jesus the son of Mary, in passing which place, the Mohammedans themselves very devoutly offer up their prayers. There is likewise a considerable quantity of land, whose revenues belong to this chapel.

We now come to give an account of the name which is given to this pigeon; and it is called a Carrier because it is frequently made use of to carry a letter from one place to another. And such is the admirable cunning or sagacity of this bird, that though you carry them hoodwinked twenty

(To be continued.)

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WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement; and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous *support*—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

UNDER the head of Correspondence will be found a letter from Mr. L. Wright asking for space in the *Journal* for his replies to Mr. G. P. Burnham. During the past week we have received many letters congratulating us on the termination of those articles; in fact, the feeling has been so strong against the discussion of this "Brahma-origin" theory that we omitted to publish the last two articles sent by Mr. Burnham. The last one was a summing up of his case in brief, and in justice to Mr. Burnham, we ought now to publish that article; and as far as we are concerned, will cheerfully grant the space for Mr. Wright's replies. We have not committed ourselves to Mr. Burnham or his theories only this far: we do not believe that the Brahma Fowl originated in Connecticut at all, and it is more than likely that the "Brahmas," or "Gray Fowls," taken from New York to Connecticut, came from this city instead of Luckipoor, in India; and when Messrs. Burnham, Wright, and Plajsted have got through, we may have something to say

on this subject, but not during the present fall and winter, as we hope our columns will be filled with more interesting matter to the majority of our readers. In this case, "Burnham v. Wright," it is our desire to see justice done; and we hardly think it fair for Mr. Wright to make any use whatever of that humorous, "highfalutin" work, *The Hen Fever*. In a recent number of the *Journal*, we published a humorous letter of Mark Twain's, in which he explains how perfect he was in the art of raising (stealing) chickens. One might as well quote from this to prove Mark Twain a chicken thief. No, friend Wright, let the *Hen Fever* alone, and meet the charges squarely.

CASSELL'S BOOK OF PIGEONS, No. 5, advance copy, just received. It contains, as usual, two colored plates, in Mr. Ludlow's usual good style; the first of which represents that gem of the pigeon tribe, the African Owl, in three colors, white, blue, and black; the second plate represents a magnificent Blue Carrier cock. The chapter on Carriers is still continued, and is illustrated by eight woodcuts, representing the head of the Carrier in its different stages of growth and perfection; showing the defects this breed is liable to, and how to remedy them. This chapter is expected to contain all Mr. Fulton knows about a Carrier, and we think he will be capable of exhausting the subject. His experience with this bird is that of almost a lifetime; and he has, without doubt, handled more first-class Carriers than any other fancier now living. The book is edited and arranged, as our readers are already aware, by Mr. Lewis Wright.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BURNHAM AND MR. WRIGHT.

SIR: In the *Fancier's Gazette*, which will about reach you with this, you will see that I have inserted the greater part of Mr. Burnham's letter in yours of June 11th, so far as regards the *name* of Brahmas. The other points will be dealt with in due time.

I have not replied to it, not being ready at that moment, or having space; but I was anxious not longer to delay Mr. Burnham the publication of his argument on that point. My examination of the subject is now, however, nearly concluded, and my replies will follow in due course.

The purpose of this brief letter is to ask of all your readers, to suspend their judgment until they have heard both sides. I am not surprised one writer should express his opinion, that "Mr. B. has the best of it" in our "unpleasant difference," and that another should think my references to Mr. Burnham "prejudiced." He has had all the talk yet, *my turn is yet to come*, and I shall endeavor "to make a clean thing of it in my poor way," to borrow his own words. He has spoken of me civilly enough in your columns; but has written to me a letter (which he has done well to mark "private") full of the most scurrilous abuse, and an anonymous article in another paper says, that Mr. Burnham has "very gently" characterized my book as "a most disingenuous, erroneous, and dastardly assault" upon him, personally. Where he has said this I do not know; but these things oblige me to deal with the matter in a different way to what I might otherwise have done, and I shall meet Mr. Burnham squarely and prove conclusively that while my theory of Brahma origin may be erroneous, and

has indeed been modified in some degree in each edition of "The Brahma Fowl," precisely as further evidence reached me on the subject, I have done Mr. Burnham no injustice in the least point, his own published writings being witness.

And I ask you, sir, to publish my replies, and that other American papers who have been filled latterly with Mr. Burnham's letters, will also copy them. I, too, now ask for this "simple justice." I shall not occupy probably the space he has done, and as he *himself* has made the matter one between "Wright and Burnham," I ask that those who have inserted his statements will insert mine.

L. WRIGHT.

LONDON, July 25, 1874.

THE LATE NEW YORK MEETING.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: In view of the highly satisfactory results attending the Convention of the Executive Committee of "The American Poultry Association" in New York city, July 22, 23, and 24, before whom appeared a large number of leading American fanciers and breeders from different States, in response to a public invitation to present their objections to the late "Standard of Excellence," feel it their duty to make a public acknowledgment of the courteous manner with which they were received by the committee and the patience with which they were heard. We therefore congratulate the committee and the fraternity of poultry men of the country upon the satisfactory results of their labors, and the adoption of their views by the committee.

Having conceded to the undersigned, on behalf of the conscientious and earnest "opponents" of the new standard, all that we claimed or desired in the way of alterations, corrections, and revisions, by a unanimous vote, we feel it due to the committee, as well as just to ourselves and those we represented, to place upon the record through the poultry journals, that we labored from the outset in this discussion, through the press and in the convention, only for what we deemed the general good of the poultry men of America.

It affords us, therefore, sincere gratification to state that the committee met us in a conciliatory and kindly spirit, and after hearing us at great length with marked attention, they accorded to us all that we could reasonably ask for in the most liberal and satisfactory manner.

Measures were promptly taken for the appointment of a Supervisory Committee, to correct all errors, omissions, and discrepancies in the lately Revised Standard; the "Instructions to Judges" were changed to "Suggestions," and it is left to societies and judges to adopt said advice and suggestions, or not, at their option; and one official compiler (or editor) was determined on, to finally put in form the corrected copy for the American Standard—when all the proposed additions, changes, and corrections are submitted—in shape for the re-revision.

We are satisfied that the recent public discussion of the merits and demerits of the new standard, in which the undersigned have taken a somewhat active part, has resulted in permanent and widespread benefit to the cause; and we would add, that through the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal* especially, because of its weekly issue (and the willingness of the proprietor to give all sides a fair hearing on the subject), are we indebted largely for the bringing about of this meeting of the American Poultry Association directly, and indirectly the favorable and judicious results now attained with the Executive Committee. The undersigned

deem it indispensable to the poultry men of America that they should have a medium for quickly conveying their views throughout the country—a paper that is *large and liberal in its views*, willing that all sides should be heard, and as jealously devoted to their interests as to its own. The advantages of a weekly poultry paper for advertising and for news cannot be too highly appreciated. It creates a quicker market and more active movements in stock; makes us better acquainted with each other and more united in our interests. It fully expresses the old adage that a "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We call upon all the friends of the cause to give to the *Fanciers' Journal* their active and continuous support, by subscriptions and advertisements, in order that a weekly poultry paper so deserving may be sustained and generally supported, toward the furtherance of the common good of societies and individuals generally in the interests of the fancy.

We desire to present our thanks to all other poultry journals who have aided in effecting the agreeable results attained, and we would unitedly say to the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, before whom we recently presented our "grievances," that the course they adopted in New York meets with our hearty approval, and we now feel that the forthcoming *new* edition of the standard will be such a one as may and ought to be accepted, in its *revised* form, by every poultry organization in the country.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. BURNHAM,
S. J. BESTOR,
ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

"DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

"A remarkable incident occurred in this city yesterday afternoon—so remarkable that probably the like of it was never before known. Some swallows were flying over the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, on Prince Street, when one of them suddenly made a dart at the point of one of the lightning-rods that protect the building, and committed suicide by impaling itself thereon. Transfixed as it was it fluttered for a considerable time, its companions flying around it, apparently in the most excited state, until it became quiet, and died in its exalted sphere."—*Alexandria, Va., Gazette.*

The above was cut from the *St. Louis Globe* of July 25th, and in order to more fully establish the truism that "there is nothing new under the sun," I would say that a similar incident occurred here at the residence of S. Stahl, Esq., in June last, except that in this case we labored under the impression that the swallow was returning from an aerial flight with more than usual zest to its nest in the chimney, alongside of which the lightning-rod was fixed, and that in its impetuous descent did not descry the glaring point, and became transfixed thereon, where it helplessly fluttered, and poured out its sweet life amid the sympathetic cries, flittings, and whirlings of its fellows.

The thermometer at the time ranging in the nineties, the bird soon became a preserved specimen, whose wings and tail fully expanded amply attests that death still loves a shining mark.

E. W. GOODWIN, M.D.

MORO, MADISON CO., ILLS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Can you, or any of your readers, inform me why Leghorn fowls pick out and eat each other's feathers more than other

fowls? I noticed at the last show in Boston that the Leghorn seemed to have this habit more than other fowls.

Respectfully yours, A.

Will some of our Leghorn breeders please answer the above query?

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I have just received, per "City of Paris," five Baldheads, viz.: two Yellows, two Reds, and one Short-faced Blue cock; the latter a rather scarce article in this country. Two of the birds are the winners at several of the large English shows, and well deserve the praises given them by their late owner.

Yours truly,
H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Leicestershire, England, through Mr. C. C. Spring and John L. Baker, three elegant Rouen ducks, the finest I ever saw. They arrived in fine condition.

Very truly yours,
A. D. WARREN.

WORCESTER, MASS., August 6, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIENDS, THE DOGS.

To any Christian-hearted mind, how harrowing, how revolting the daily accounts from New York of the cruel, barbarous, inhuman treatment our faithful friends, the dogs, have met with lately at the hands of the city officials, must be. We have been compelled to lay down the newspaper with perfect horror time after time, whilst reading how all sense of justice towards one of the best gifts of an all-seeing and an all-wise Providence has been cast aside, mercy wantonly avoided, kindness and intelligence exchanged for brutality and ignorance; and the facts show for themselves how little we Americans know of the nature of these animals, and how slow in this respect we have been to take example from our European cousins.

Look, for instance, at the wonderful sagacity of the splendid St. Bernard dog. How many hundreds of lives—possibly some Americans amongst the number—have been saved from starvation and death by the wonderful intelligence of these animals. Look again at the inborn instinct of the full-blooded Newfoundland. Without training, or any previous teaching, let him only see the struggling motions of a drowning form, be it man, woman, or child, he knows no fear, but dashes into the water boldly, confidently, to the rescue; and if he cannot drag the body to the shore, he will cling to it until further assistance arrives. We remember to have seen the handsomest specimen of this kind in London, England, belonging, we believe, to the late keeper of Regent Park; and the dog's neck was hung round with medals given by the Royal Humane Society for the number of lives the noble creature had saved from a watery grave in the Serpentine. Landseer has painted a magnificent picture of him, and when exhibited in the Academy the painting was entered under the title of "Member of the Royal Humane Society."

Look again at the wonderful attributes of the shepherd's

dog in England. He knows every sheep in the flock, and can detect when one is missing as soon as his master, and straightway sets about hunting for it, never giving up the hope of its recovery whilst a chance remains. Night after night he is sent off *alone* from the cottage, and no matter what may be the distance, or the number of the flock, he will collect them and drive them safely and without assistance to the fold, with a clear, bright face, a wagging tail, and a sharp, cheery bark; and when his task is over, he looks for no praise or return but the bones spared from the shepherd's frugal dinner, and a pat on the head from his master's hand, and to lie down at his feet, waiting in all faithful watchfulness for his services to be again required.

Look once more at the patient watch dog, chained to his kennel night and day, having few of the privileges of many of the species, the terror of the thief, the safeguard of the home. Look at the numberless pets we have in our houses, always friendly, amusing, and faithful. Who indeed amongst the members of our households gives us a truer, more thorough welcome each time we return home than the faithful dog? He has a hundred and one signs of showing his pleasure, and through life, come what may, come what will, misfortune, sickness, poverty, he, of all friends, remains unchanged, true to the last, when all so-called friends turn away.

We have seen so many evidences of dogs' sagacity, that now we never doubt any story that may come to our ears, personal observation having taught us to know that their intelligence has frequently proved itself to be almost human.

We may be pardoned if we quote a story told us not long ago, the truth of which is beyond all doubt. A faithful dog was the member of a household in which there was a baby boy under a year old. The boy was much attached to the dog, who followed him about as though he had been appointed his special body guard. Daily, when the little fellow's noontide sleep became due, nothing would satisfy him but to lie upon the floor, and his head upon the dog's side, and no matter how long the child slept the dog never moved, but remained patiently still until the little fellow awoke.

After thinking over all these noble attributes of our dumb friend, can we, without protest, submit to their being murdered wholesale to the tune of hundreds per day? We say, and not without knowledge of the subject, that the fact of a dog's going mad is *more the fault of the owner than the animal*. They are, in most cases, improperly fed for a hot climate, and have not easy access to water to drink; and to crown all, muzzle your dog, and you aid materially the approach of hydrophobia. A dog only can perspire *through the tongue*, therefore if the mouth be closed by the cruel muzzle, all perspiration is forced back into the system, and the result is madness. Dogs should have *no raw meat at any time through the year*, and in summer *no meat at all*. Let them be fed upon a kind of soup made up from beef bones well boiled down with any and all kinds of vegetables that may be used at the table each day, and mixed with bread or cracker, and a handful of oatmeal. This should be given but *once a day*, and not earlier than six o'clock in the evening, so as to avoid feeding during the hot portion of the day. Let a piece of rock sulphur always be in the drinking-water, which should be frequently changed, and kept fresh and cool. Keep the poor fellow out of the sun. Take one-third the care of him that you do of your horse, and he will live and die in your service, faithful and true, a friend to the last, and *never* to be replaced when dead. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*Suffolk County Journal*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RABBITS.

LET us hear more from the rabbit fanciers. I hope hereafter they will keep their corner of the *Journal* better filled.

I am sometimes asked which of the breeds pay best. For a sure thing I answer, unhesitatingly, the Himalayas. After looking the subject over carefully I decided this, all things considered, would be the best breed to begin with, and experience satisfies me this was right.

I find them hardy, quiet, tame, productive, and easily kept. Than their fur none could be more elegant, and I have the word of those that have tried it that their flesh is as good as turkey's. From reading sundry rabbit books I at first stood in great awe of the doe as a terrible cannibal, likely to devour her young upon the least provocation. But I find no more trouble with her than a cat with a nest of kittens. She seems to welcome any of the family that visit her, and makes no fuss about having her young or her nest moved. We have had no sickness or loss among them. Cats and dogs go about in the barn near her room without the doe being disturbed. She is now raising a litter of eight, and of course we feed well with the most nourishing food. We keep them in empty horse-stalls, with slatted floors and bedding of ferns, refuse hay, &c. Contrary to book rules we keep a dish of clean water always within their reach. At noon all have the same feed, caraway, roots, leaves, and blossoms or seeds, and green clover free from rain or dew, or some garden vegetables. Morning and night no greens but hay, oat fodder, "hayed" green, dry clover, bran, or ground oats. Besides these the nursing does, and weanlings have all the new milk (Jersey cow's) they will drink, with a little Indian meal hoe cake (shorts for a change) crumbled in.

After a careful study of English and American authors, and my own observation, I believe the important ideas in rabbit raising are to avoid damp locations, filth, wet food, and food having strongly narcotic properties, excess of salt, and all disquieting influences.


With reasonable care and a fair market I cannot see why they will not be fully as profitable as poultry.

E. S. DEMMON.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Seventh Month 27th, 1874.

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 A country fellow who lisped, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of a pen for a few days. Said he, "I have jutht been purchathin thome thwine—two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen till I can fix a place for them."


"Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the neighbor, "why my pen will hardly hold a dozen."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Bent. I don't thay two thouthand pigths, but two thowth and pigth!"


"I hear you," said Mr. Bent; "two thousand pigs! Why, you must be crazy!"

"I tell you again," exclaimed the man angrily, "I mean not two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

"Oh, that is what you mean, eh? Well, the pen is at your service."

 From Mr. Abraham Grator, of Fatland farm, Lower Providence Township, Montgomery County, Alabama, we learn the following interesting facts:

About a year ago his sons caught a large gray owl in the woods, and taking it home, confined it in a cage, and placed it upon the porch. At night this bird commenced to warble the notes peculiar to its species. Mr. Grator was surprised to see his porch scattered with feathers, and a rabbit's head lying on it. This occurred morning after morning, when Mr. Grator came to the conclusion that something was feeding the owl, which he set about finding out. Consequently he put the owl in a recess under the bake-oven, and fixing a door upon the trap, went to sleep. In the morning the trap had been sprung, the door was down, and an additional owl was found imprisoned. It was very evident that this was the mate to owl No. 1, as no more rabbit-heads or feathers were found after the second owl was captured.—*Exchange*.

 It is related that a large Newfoundland dog at Cape May recently observed a school of porpoises sporting in the surf, and immediately sprang in among them, barking and yelping furiously. He was finally put to flight with the loss of an ear, and after having received some severe bruises, caused by the tail lashing which the fish gave him.

THE CENTRAL POULTRY ATSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

President—Col. John Hendricks.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Charles Shoener, E. S. Wheatley, John A. Shoemaker, Edward Schlicher, Daniel Shepp, H. A. Weldy, and O. H. Moore, of Tamaqua; Richard Rahn, of Pottsville; Edward Griffiths, of Summit Hill; Thomas Job, of Rush Township.

Secretary—Thos. D. Boone.

Treasurer—E. J. Fry.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

One of the readers of the *Ledger* sends to that office what he considers may be an object of interest to naturalists, viz.: A miniature egg, which he found inclosed inside, and at the point of an ordinary hen's egg.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses. E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmas, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address E. WARNEK, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

TO EXCHANGE.—Four very fine Buff Cochins (three hens a year old and one cockerel of March) for one pair of first-class standard Dark Brahmas, cock and hen. Cock must be well marked, with solid black breast, and of good weight; hen finely pencilled and weighty; pea comb. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbottville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Forty pairs common Pigeons for Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class. E. SARGENT, Jr., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS wanted in exchange for pure bred poultry—Polands and Leghorns. Write for particulars to FRANK HOWELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Owls or White-barred Blue, White, or Yellow-wing Turbits, a few birds of the following: Pouters, Carriers, Barbs, Antwerps, Fantails, Archangels, Trumpeters, Moore Caps, Tumblers (except Baldheads), and a Highflyer cock. What offers? Address W. ATLEE BURFEE, 1333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rosewood Guitar,—excellent tone, mechanical screws, and full set of strings; warranted a superior instrument; worth, when new, \$30—for fancy pigeons or fowls of any variety. What offers? Address CHARLES A. KEEFER, 1227 Chestnut St., Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price list and circular, free. Address E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS

Will please notice that

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS,

Now publishing in chapters in the *Fanciers' Journal*, will be

PUBLISHED IN CHEAP BOOK FORM,

For which a few pages of advertising will be received, at \$6 per page, \$3 per half page. This is an excellent chance for pigeon fanciers to advertise, as the

LOW PRICE OF THE BOOK WILL PLACE IT IN THE HANDS OF EVERY FANCIER IN THE COUNTRY.

See "Cassell's Book of Pigeons," No. 1, page 10, for remarks on this book. Send your advertisements early. Cuts of every variety of pigeons will be furnished free.

JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

All communications promptly answered.

Address

NIEL THOMSON DRACUT, Mass.

THAT I MAY GAIN MEANS wherewith to enlarge my library, I have decided to publish a pamphlet containing the names and addresses of all the prominent fanciers and breeders of the United States. To get these correctly cost considerable in money and labor. It will contain about 2000 names, and will be the same size as the standard, 4½ x 7 inches. This will be a very profitable advertising medium, for it will be daily consulted by fanciers and breeders. I can spare a few pages for advertisements, at \$10 a full page, less space in proportion. Those who do not know me I refer to the editor of this *Journal*. Send in your advertisements at once, and give me an order for a copy soon; it will be ready by September 9th, 1874. The price, \$1, is very cheap. Please send the names of a few of your neighbors who are breeding fancy poultry or pigeons. Address REV. H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure. C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

AS REVISED BY THE

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE

CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

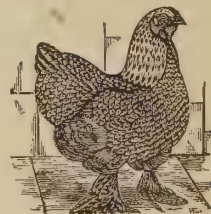
Price, \$1.00.

Address

JOSEPH M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,

HADDONFIELD, N. J.



ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

To THE FANCY:

HADDONFIELD, July 13th, 1874.

Having bought Mr. Jos. M. Wade's entire stock of imported and home bred

DARK BRAHMAS,

among which are some very fine specimens, we are now ready to receive orders for a limited number of trios, to be delivered in the fall; also for eggs early in the spring of '75. Parties desiring first-class stock, will find it to their advantage to send orders in early, as we will have but few birds to spare this fall, and only a few sittings of eggs in the spring. Mr. Wade's stock is too well known to need any recommendation.

Also, breeders of Buff, Black, White, and Partridge

COCHINS,

from as good stock as can be had. Parties desiring to visit the Yards, can do so by appointment. Ten trains daily to Haddonfield.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

Address CHARLES H. MANN, 529 Market St., Philadelphia.

WRIGHT'S BRAHMA FOWL.

We have a few copies of the

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION OF THE ABOVE WORK,

WITH

FOUR NEW LITHOGRAPHS OF LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Representing perfect specimens of the breed, which we will mail, prepaid, on receipt of \$2.50. Address

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

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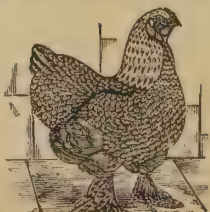
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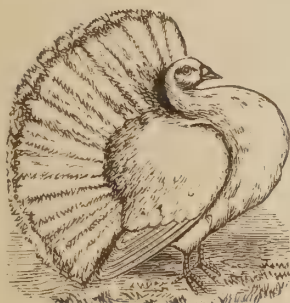
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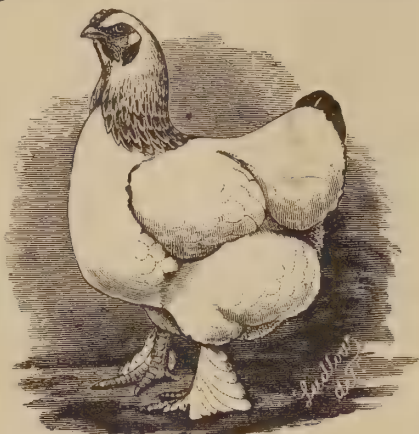
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The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

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AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20, 1874.

No. 34.



HIMALAYAN RABBIT.

FLIGHTS OF "THE FANCY."

BY "THE ODD MAN OUT."

(Continued from page 514.)

ketable, and if able to swear fluently, command very high prices. We know of fat publicans in easy circumstances who do now and then make pilgrimages to seaport towns, and return with a troupe of screeching parrots, some remarkably voluble and chatty, others of a more studious cast of mind, and given to habits of reflection, as was the bird of the maritime gentleman mentioned in history. Parrots are safe investments; their family and christian name is invariably Polly, and nobody can tell how old they are, or what their sex is. There is a strange feature of the bird fancy that we cannot make out. We are sitting, let us say, in a "shy" sporting "drum" (wouldn't Miss Prim and Mr. Broadcloth be shocked to see us), conversing affably, as is our wont, with the gentlemen present, and smoking the "calumet of peace" (which on this occasion takes the form of a yard of clay), when there enters to us an individual of grimy exterior, who has a roving look, and a knowing eye. His dress is a compound of the game-keeper's "beater" and the Birmingham "rough" proper. He settles down, and with his keen eye intently watching us in particular, he produces from a little cage (tied up in a dirty blue bird's-eye handkerchief) a depressed-looking bullfinch, or some ordinary little brown bird, and this bird will execute tricks, and conduct himself in a manner that any respectable finch would be shocked to behold. He will feign death, and allow himself to be dragged about by one leg; he will hang like an acrobat to a bit of pipe-stem by the back of his neck, or he will hold a lighted spill in his mouth. The old hands in the room pay little attention to these feats, but strangers, especially the *genus* "swell," are delighted. They probably purchase the bird for a couple of shillings, being convinced there is no deception, for he will go through his performances as well for them as for his master. With much complacency they retire with the gifted finch, and prepare to considerably astonish the minds of many friends and mild relations. Next day the captive is as wild as though recently caught, and quite unmanageable, very probably he refuses food, or beats himself to death against the bars of his prison. How the men tame these birds is a mystery we cannot fathom. Private suspicion suggests that they are either drugged or kept short of water, as is the "whummer" pigeon very often, but we mean to fathom the secret some day, and shall duly acquaint our readers with the result in a special article. The men who go out catching singing birds for the market are a very "shady" lot. We meet them in groups of two or three, tramping along country roads with their decoy birds and "peggers" in cages (tied up, of course, in an old handkerchief), and a lanky terrier, or half-bred poaching-looking dog (who will pick up a hare or rabbit in no time) close at their heels. Farmers do not like the society of these gentlemen, especially on washing days, for the sight of rows of clean shirts fluttering in the breeze is too much for our friends. It is rumored also that they are apt to mistake barn door fowls for the birds they are in search of. The *modus operandi* of the bird-catcher on arriving at a likely spot is as follows: Two nets about six feet long are laid flat on the ground, and the decoy birds are tied by the leg (*i.e.*, pegged) between the nets; at a distance stands the fowler holding strings which will enable him to close the

nets over any unlucky songster that may alight on them; he also provides twigs covered with bird-lime, on which deceptive resting-places many birds stick to rise no more. This sport requires patience, and the novice would find it very hard to catch anything, but the experienced hand will secure a great many prizes. In his peculiar line, the "rough" is clever, whether it be snaring birds, catching rats, or roach fishing. The strangest phase of the bird fancy is to be seen in London, and nowhere else, being purely a Cockney pastime. The bewildered reader of that high class sporting organ, *Bell's Life*, may have marvelled much at reading the announcements of forthcoming bird singing matches. He learns in a certain column that Teddy Biles, of Bermondsey, will sing his mule against that renowned mule the property of Tom Piles, of Battersea; man, bird, and money, always to be heard of at the bar of "The Tinker's Return," to which house articles may be sent. He is further gratified to read that Mr. Bullneck, mine host of the "Three Jolly Griffins," Slum Street, Smithfield, will give a handsome copper tea-kettle, to be sung for by goldfinches, next Sunday night, the first bird to be on the nail at eight o'clock. The entries for the important stake being completed, Sunday night comes round with its accustomed regularity, and the fancy repair in goodly numbers to the sawdusted club-room of the "Griffins." The contending birds have been kept in dark places, and are brought in with their cages carefully wrapped up. They are trained to these matches, and when uncovered will sing as loudly and sweetly, amid the smoke of the pipes, the noise of the company, and the glare of the gas, as though they were again in some peaceful country meadow, with the bright light of heaven shining over them, and the flower-spangled turf as a carpet for them to rest upon. A rough lot are present. A London sporting house is a blackguard place at any time; but the Cockney bird fancier is an awful creature. You are pretty sure to get bullied and annoyed at these places, but mention Birmingham, and the revered names of Bung and other sporting men, and lo! a great change takes place in the conduct of the company. There will be much shouting, horrible blasphemy, perhaps a fight or two in the house before that copper tea-kettle is disposed of. The fanciers are dirty and noisy. Each bird will sing a given time, and the referee will judge of his merit by the continuance of his song and the changes of notes. The goldfinches will score points for "chucks," "chow chows," and double "chum chums," &c. The first goldfinch is hung duly on the nail and uncovered. He starts forthwith in full melodious song, caroling as though his little heart would break, an appeal we somehow think to some great power to free him from the foul room, and the foul audience, and let him sing in the sweet open country, a little nearer heaven's gate than he is now. The delighted owner of the finch, overjoyed at the "chum chums" and "chow chows" the bird is making, consigns, in the fulness of his heart, the bulk of his own anatomy to ultimate perdition. It is rumored that this competitor will eventually live to defeat the "Grinnidge mule," hitherto held to be invincible. It is weary work to listen to the turns of the goldfinches, and it is wonderful to see how they all burst into song when hung up. Finally the judge sums up, and after an awful row, the decision is announced, and the lucky winner departs with his bird and his tea-kettle, indignantly refusing the liberal offer of "fifteen bob" for the former as he goes down stairs. Moral: when up in town, never go to bird-singing matches. We

are not fond of cage birds; they are not pleasant to look upon, these poor little captives. An unhappy lark, singing in a close city street, is to us a pitiful object. Better far to see him singing as he soars aloft over the green fields, and a flock of pigeons "billing and cooing" on the roof of a good old-fashioned country farm-house.

HALSTED v. LOCKWOOD.

[We sincerely hope this *conclusive* argument will end the personal controversy appearing in our columns. We know that our readers as well as ourselves are thoroughly tired of it. The opposition to the A. P. A. has developed remarkable ability which can be employed in a more profitable direction by educating the younger members of the fancy.—ED.]

FRIEND WADE.

I think it is *South*, who says, "He who fights the devil at his own weapon must not wonder if he finds him an overmatch." Therefore, I do not propose in my reply to Mr. Lockwood's *erudite* and *courteous* (?) letter (in No. 28 *Fanciers' Journal*), to indulge in any of those elegant expressions which flow so smoothly from his tongue.

Solomon says: "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." And *Goethe* says: "Of all thieves, fools are the worst; they rob you of time and temper." During the present heated term, I cannot make up my mind to work myself up to that bubbling, effervescent, gaseous pitch, which poor Mr. Lockwood must have arrived at, when he slopped over and penned the article above referred to.

I sincerely hope his friends have taken him in hand, and by judicious applications of ice water and common sense (the latter in homœopathic doses, for his head is too weak to stand much), have sufficiently revived him, so that he may be able to bear the slight corrections to which I feel it my duty to draw his attention.

It is egotistical in me, I feel, to *attempt* to correct a genius of such *rare attainments*; but, as *Aristotle* has it, "There is no distinguished genius altogether exempt from some infusion of madness;" and now the dog-days are at hand, such manifestations of "a weak intellect," as *Churchman* has it, cannot be wondered at, but should receive the full meed of pity their very harmlessness entitles them to.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would gladly forego the task of exposing poor Mr. Lockwood's ignorance, but he leaves me no alternative. I said, in *Journal* of May 7 (No. 19), first page, "In our report (of which I have the minutes), &c." Well, I still have those *minutes* and probably Mr. Lockwood has got the "*report*." The *minutes* being in pencil, and the *report* made up therefrom, and written in ink. And in making up our report, we neither used nor referred to that bundle of errors known as "Lockwood's edition of the Standard;" but, we used *another* edition, which does *not* describe the plumage of the Black Spanish hen as "black, with a reddish metallic lustre, &c." (as Mr. Lockwood's edition *does*), and which I honestly believe to be free from all such egregious instances of stupidity and ignorance of poultry nomenclature, as are contained in the first-mentioned edition, and to which I referred as having been *copied* into the present "new" Standard. Therefore, the new Standard does *not* read "just as the Committee ordered it to read."

Now as to that other little "glaring error." When I went to school my dictionary defined "*hardiness*" as "the quality or state of being hardy; capability of endurance."

The word "*hardness*," as "the quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word; solidity." But, perhaps *Webster* is too deep for Mr. Lockwood, so I will adapt the explanation to his capacity. If I say to him that he does not understand, owing to his *hardiness*, I could not of course expect him (or any one else) to see my meaning; but, if I say he does not understand, owing to his *hardness* (dulness of comprehension), I think that even he might catch some faint inkling of the meaning I intend to convey.

The word used in the English edition, and also in both the editions edited by myself, is *hardness*, which is the correct term. I cannot believe, however, that Mr. P. W. Hudson and his associates of the Game Committee, could have knowingly committed such a blunder. They are too well versed in the technical terms pertaining to that class, to be guilty of any such oversight. Neither can I take Mr. Lockwood's word for it, that all these "glaring errors" were "*just as the committees wrote them, and the Convention passed them*." It cannot be possible that this "most dignified body of men" were so stupidly ignorant of all technical terms and points. No, no! It must be that the same gigantic *intellect* that revised the first Hartford edition of the Standard and prepared it for the press, also prepared the new Standard; hence the same lamentable ignorance of words and their meaning.

It appears that Mr. Lockwood's education is defective; he appears to know no difference between "minutes" and "reports," or between "hardiness" and "hardness;" so we must excuse his shortcomings, and censure only those master-minds, who conceived the grand idea of placing him again in the gap to cover their own ignorance.


Alas, poor William! I fear that "whoever knows your *literary* life, will not let your article make a very heavy impression on them."


A. M. HALSTED.

P. S.—Will Mr. Lockwood inform me (courteously, if he can) by what stretch of imagination he told Mr. P. Williams, last fall, that he (Lockwood) owned the copyright of the last edition of the Standard of Excellence? Of course Mr. Lockwood could not tell a —, oh, no.

P. P. S.—I nearly forgot to thank Mr. Lockwood for putting it upon record that I was Chairman of the Committee on Black Spanish; which fact Messrs. Churchman, Sweet & Co. have tried so hard to obliterate.

[The above was in type previous to the meeting in N. Y. We have held it back hoping the difference would be settled between the parties.—ED.]

 Maine robins should have the palm for courage. A Bangor cat having had the audacity to catch a pretty little fledgling, two brave robins alighted on her, and violently picked her head and back, until she relinquished her prey.

 A man in Pennsylvania has invented a rat-trap that is made to operate upon the selfish passions of the poor rat and lure him into trouble. A mirror is set in the back part of the device, beyond the bait, and as his ratship is out on a foraging expedition, he spies the bait; at the same time believes his own image in the mirror to be another rat making for it on the opposite side. This is too much for rat-nature to stand and be cool over, so he rushes for the bait and is caught.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 4.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

CAN you, Mr. Editor, or any of your numerous contributors, inform "a searcher after truth," in poultry affairs, of what advantage a fifteen or sixteen pound Brahma or Cochin cock is? Did you, or they, any of them, ever see one of these monstrosities? I *know* we read about them occasionally in the papers, and I remember, many years ago, in 1858 I think, of seeing one that was sold at \$150, which drew *almost* fifteen pounds. This was ten dollars a pound for poultry, I understand; and, in that respect, it was a very "big thing," of course. Still, I persist in my query *cui bono*? What's the good with such a brute?

For breeding, I contend that the male bird, in good healthy, active condition, that weighs twelve and a half pounds, or, at the outside, thirteen, is one of "the biggest kind" for any practical purpose. If our ambitious fanciers would use a vigorous crower at eleven pounds weight, they would find such a breeder far better than the heavier ones. You don't think so? Well, I *know* so! And I have tried all weights, raised all kinds, bred with all sizes. If you wish to "break down" your breeding hens in a single year, and make cripples of your best pullets, however large or promising *they* may be, get a fourteen-pound cock-bird, if you can find one, and try this thing on. I "have been there." And yet it is a noted crotchet among the poultry fancy, to own and breed, exhibit and advertise, the biggest cock in the county or state, the *progeny* of which the amateur in the chicken-trade "goes for" at sight of the breeder's card!

Now I tell you and young American poultry raisers, that this animal is of no account. He may answer for a "sign" in the yard of his possessor, and his owner may sell young birds from exhibiting him, should he possess other good points of qualification in the show-room. But, seven times in ten (and I have experimented with these huge male birds to my cost), I have found a majority of their young come deformed, weakly, out of style, bony, ill-looking, or worthless, from chickenhood. And long ago I discarded the use of a cock, weighing over a dozen pounds at full maturity, that was in fair breeding condition. We must *unlearn* this false notion of former days, and abandon the big rooster hobby, if we would succeed satisfactorily in breeding.

When the shrewd author of "Poor Richard's Almanac" flourished in Philadelphia, and that was many years ago, there was no chicken mania rife in this country. If there had then existed such a fever, the good old Ben. Franklin might have added to his chapter of kindly unique warnings for the benefit of credulous amateurs in the poultry fancy, something akin to this, appropriately: "When I see a young man part with thirty or forty good round dollars, more or less, for an overgrown cock-chicken, 'to breed from,' and the innocent buyer finds his lauded purchase isn't worth shucks for the desired purpose, I am prone to think that *that* young man has paid very dearly for his whistle!"

Yet this crotchet of the fancy is a very common one, and hundreds of breeders have bought the above experience at heavy cost, while the older heads have learned, through practical experiment, that the ultra-colossal male bird is no good, in a yard or run, for mere breeding purposes, though his pedigree may be traced back to "Leviathan" sire, and "Amazon" dam, two immense China fowls owned by an extensive breeder in Westchester County, in 1860, that weren't worth their weight in dock mud for reproduction, but which actually drew down the scales at over twenty-six pounds the pair at two years old!

As Mr. Robert Fortune remarked some years ago, about naming the Shanghais "Cochins," "the man who first applied this erroneous title has much to answer for;" so say I of another hobby that has been run into the ground, first by English breeders, and of late years continued to a considerable extent in this country; and that is the introduction and breeding of the "vulture hock" upon the Brahma fowls, for example, of both varieties. *This* innovation has done a world of mischief already, and it will be years before this unsightly feathering upon the shanks can be eradicated, unfortunately. Verily, the man who introduced this nuisance has much to answer for!

The hock upon these large fowls is neither useful, ornamental, nor necessary, in either variety. I have seen it within the past three years upon numberless English birds, of the Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, and it has shown itself in many American yards, where the fancier has bred from either the imported English stock or its progeny in this country. The new American Standard declares that this *is* and is *not* a "disqualification" in the show-pen, both with Brahmas and Cochins (whatever this language may signify), but I am very confident that I should decide this at once to disqualify, were I a judge at the exhibitions—which I am not. But this vulture-hock crotchet has come to be a very serious affair latterly. It is "one of those things that a fellah can't easily find out," if he isn't better posted, or a closer observer than is the average poultry fancier nowadays. As I have intimated, this *hock* work is English entirely. It was experimented with first on the other side of the water, in attempts to add to the leg-feathering of the Brahmas and Cochins of different colors. And a pretty mess they have made with it, to be sure! You can no more eradicate this offensive addition to the Cochin China fowl once tainted with it, than you can kill out "witch-grass" from your garden borders when it gets rooted there. *Once* a hocked bird, *always* a hocked bird, more or less. And this is a British "hobby," of which, and certain Yankee imitators thereof, I shall speak in my next article.

NEW YORK, August, 1874.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

WESTCHESTER, July 6th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: In answer to Mr. Bicknell's article on the "Impregnation of Eggs," I would say in the first place that more than one good cock to twenty-five hens is a nuisance. They should be put together in the fall, and by the time spring comes the hens will be all impregnated, and the act once performed is sufficient.

I never set an egg without examining them before a strong light, and out of a basket of ten dozen I do not find more than two not impregnated, and these will be found to have no air-chamber at the large end. This is easily tested by breaking and examining carefully. At the small end of the yolk will be found a white substance, which is the life-principle of the hen; but there will be none at the other end, which would be the cock's. But if the air-chamber can be seen, they are impregnated. It is very important not to set any hen until she has positively laid her last egg. The first few days being the most important time when she should sit closely and be kept quiet, as the small blood-veins are forming, and they are easily broken by the hen leaving the nest; a slight jar of the eggs at this time will destroy their vitality. I have often proved this by marking eggs that have struck together. This accounts for one of Mr. B.'s hens hatching so badly, and the other the reverse. If the hen is not set until well ready, she will not leave the nest for a week, when the danger will be over. She will not turn the eggs during this time, as she will know they will not need it.

According to the above system I set eggs and hatch chicks with perfect success. I have had from thirty to sixty hens and only two cocks since March 28th. I have had but one cock to twenty-four hens. One tread is sufficient for a sitting.

WM. J. PYLE.

WHITE FOWLS.

MR. EDITOR: I quote from *Fanciers' Journal*, No. 32, page 505, the following:

"It is said that the pure white breeds of poultry possess more delicate constitutions while young, and are, therefore, more difficult to raise successfully than those of darker colors."

The above statement is not in accordance with my experience. I find the Asiatics, including White Cochins, much more hardy than most other varieties, yet there are some kinds that can be reared with equal success. With me the White Cochins prove to be just as hardy as Dark Brahmas or Buff Cochins, and White Leghorns do not fall behind, save when exposed to weather so cold as to freeze their combs. If cleanliness is observed, I find no trouble with any variety, when given free range, and not overcrowded in their roosting-places; yet the White Leghorns will brave hardships far better than many of the colored varieties. Dorkings are justly considered tender fowls to raise under difficulties; but I have been far more successful with the white than with the gray variety when reared together under unfavorable circumstances. I believe it is a fact that all old breeders have had their prospects blasted by the terrible scourge—roup. Years ago I certainly belonged to that class. I have often watched my little flocks while they were maturing, and become both discouraged and *disgusted* at the sickening sight. Under those very circumstances I have bred White Cochins and White Leghorns with comparative success when many of the colored fowls would drop

and die with the same care. I find, too, from a long experience in breeding various kinds of ducks, that the Aylesbury (which is pure white) is just as hardy as the Rouen or Cayuga; in fact, I can see no difference in that respect. I do not consider white fowls any *more* hardy than colored ones, but merely wish to show that color has nothing to do with it. White fowls should be rejected by those whose accommodations will not admit of a proper chance for cleanliness, but not for fear of tender constitutions.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

August 10th, 1874.

EGGS BURSTING.

I BELIEVE that this complaint, to which Mr. Morton refers, usually occurs in hot weather in cases where the hen, having a great amount of heat in her body, sits very steadily on a dry nest in closely confined air. The egg thus becomes partially cooked (that is, very "rarely done"), so that the pores become closed, then the egg spoils very quickly.

The preventive is to *use moist earth for a nest* and keep the eggs *clean*. If the hen has laid her litter out as she should be allowed to do before beginning incubation, and kept free from disturbance, she will sit very steadily the first week, which is the most critical period for the embryo chick, after which time the eggs should have fresh air daily, and if not set on earth, which should be renewed at least twice, let the eggs be sprinkled occasionally and washed if necessary, taking care to handle gently. With these precautions success is quite certain.

I once tried to hatch eggs under the stove, but the heat was too dry, and one of them burst after ten days. Being wrapped in cotton, the contents of the egg flew about the room with bits of cotton sticking here and there, and the smell was so offensive that my wife vetoed another trial. They *can* be hatched, however, on a rush-bottom chair, by covering them with cotton. Then place underneath the chair a small lamp; keep the heat uniform, and inclose the legs of the chair with something to keep in the heat; after one week, turn the eggs about every other day and moisten the cotton. They will hatch; but who will be the mother?

W. J. PYLE.

ÆSTHETIC DUCKS.

A WRITER in "Land and Water" gives some curious instances of the sensibility of ducks to colors and musical sounds. He once had in his garden a border of China asters of the most brilliant colors. The ducks would congregate round these and lie there for hours. They never pecked at them as if they found snails or slugs amongst them. They appeared simply gazing at them, as if attracted by the gay colors. Another time he had a large clump of very brilliant violet flowers, which by their brightness shone out from the rest of the border. This clump was like a magnet to the ducks; some of them were always around it. One evening the writer had a party of friends. It was summer-time, and the doors of the sitting-room were open to the lawn. One of the company commenced playing on the piano. No sooner was there a pause in the music than two ducks, which had by some means got into the room, rose from under a chair and waddled all over the apartment, quacking loudly. On the music commencing again, the ducks crouched down, perfectly silent while it continued. The experiment was made several times, with the same result. That it was not surprise or fear which induced this behavior was afterwards

proved, for on subsequent occasions these same ducks would, upon hearing the piano, leave the field and come into the room to listen.

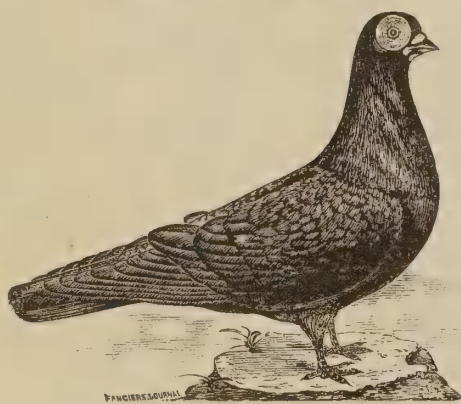
CHEAP POULTRY YARD.

SET posts firmly into the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven to posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the ten wires; then shove the chamfered edge down between the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be somewhat slack, as interweaving the lath will take it up.—*Woonsocket Patriot*.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

"BIG EYE" TUMBLER.



ALTHOUGH these birds are called Tumblers, those bred at the present day seldom tumble; but I am told by the old fanciers that upwards of twenty-five years ago they were noted for their performances in the air, being what is called very close Tumblers; and it was not uncommon to find specimens that would tumble inside; but, of late years, as they became more valuable, they were seldom flown; and, being bred more for eye, beak, and color, they soon lost the faculty of tumbling; and I doubt if at the present day many specimens could be found that would tumble. They are of four colorings—black, red, yellow, and dun—the color being more brilliant than in other varieties of the same shade—the two latter colorings are quite scarce. In *build* they have the appearance of a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler. They are very wide across the skull, and quite flat. They have a beak somewhat like a Tumbler, but much wider

at the base, and of a fleshy appearance, and not so long as that of a flying Tumbler; and always white in good specimens confined to a room; but, if flown, the beak will soon change in color to a darker shade. They have a regular Tumbler eye, surrounded by a *white* silky skin as large as the wattling of a first-class Barb; but no signs of wattling, and very few wrinkles. Any show of wattling or color, is a sure indication of a Barb cross. They are also devoid of feathers under the beak (which is covered by the same white silky skin as around the eye), and the better the bird, the more this peculiarity is developed—but without any appearance of gullet, as in Owls. They are inclined to be loosely feathered, and often look ragged, even when in good health. They are longer in proportion to their size than any other pigeon—the difference in length being mostly in the tail and flight feathers. The middle feathers in the tail are usually longer than the others; and what is remarkable in this bird, if well bred, it will usually have fourteen feathers in the tail, while all others (except the Fantail) have twelve. This great length in comparison to their size gives them an entirely different appearance from other pigeons, and becomes a leading characteristic of the breed. The secondary feathers of the wing are raised above the back when at rest, as in good specimens of the Barb. Although to an inexperienced fancier they look so much like a Barb at first sight, they have nothing in common with them (except the fact of the secondary feathers being raised above the back), and it seems impossible that they could ever have been bred from them, as some might suppose, as no breed will show a cross with the Barb sooner than they will. This cross has often been resorted to by rival fanciers, but never with success, as the eye shows the wattling and color at once, and in most cases the two extra feathers in the tail will be lost in the first cross. I well remember, at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society of 1868, a strong contest between two rival fanciers of this breed; one of them had undoubtedly used the Barb cross to defeat his opponent, but without success, as in the eye and beak the signs were unmistakable; and when the feathers of the tail were counted, there was only the twelve feathers of the Barb. I have never seen this pigeon alluded to in any work before published, neither do I know anything of its origin. None of the old fanciers can tell me where the original stock came from.

I am informed by Mr. Wm. Wister, our oldest fancier, that fifty years ago—Methinks that some of my younger readers will think that fifty years is a long time to be a fancier—but I will assure them that Mr. Wister was quite a fancier fifty years ago, and bids fair to continue one for fifteen to twenty years to come. I think our friend Dr. Morgan will sustain me in saying that *thorough* fanciers seldom die young. Had I the space, I would like to tell my younger readers how much Mr. Wister has done for the fancy in this country during the past sixty years. I believe he was one of the first importers of all the varieties of Game Bantams, also of Games and many kinds of fancy pigeons, as well as dogs. He has never changed from his boyish fancy, and to-day he would drop one of his most difficult financial problems to admire a good Short-faced Black Mottled, or Almond Tumbler; and of all the stock he has imported and bred in that time, I do not believe he ever sold a specimen from his yards; but many hearts have been made glad by his generous gifts—the writer of this article among the rest. But, I am getting away from my subject. Mr. Wister informs me that he remembers the "Big Eye" well, for the


past fifty years. When he first saw them, they were bred by an Englishman, by the name of Egletton, in this city, and for years afterwards they were known by the name of "Egletton Blacks," which has always been the prevailing color. At this time they were excellent tumblers, and often had six white flight feathers—a peculiarity they have since entirely lost—and which gave them a very pretty appearance when on the wing. Mr. Wister can throw no light on the actual origin of the bird; but it is more than probable that they came from England, or the East, *via* Germany, as many of the old German merchant settlers imported largely in days gone by. The remnants of many fine strains of different varieties of toy pigeons are yet to be occasionally met with among the dealers of this city. If any of our fanciers can give any further information about the "Big Eye," not contained in the above article, we shall be pleased to give it to our readers.

JOS. M. WADE.

BOOK ON CARRIER PIGEONS.—WING BARS.


"No separate work has ever, as far as we know, been published on English carrier pigeons, although there is a Belgian one on homing birds. No English fancy pigeon has had the honor of a distinct book except the Almond Tumbler, upon which a work was published in 1802 and 1804. A dun bird has no wing bars, being a whole color; a silver should have brown bars; a blue, black bars. The colors differ, so in our belief should the wing bars. Silvers with black bars are a kind of washed-out blues. Silver duns, bars red. The color of the bars should vary with the color of the body of the pigeon. To look for black bars on a silver is as wrong as to look for black bars on a mealy pouter. In all common sense the bars should vary with the color of the pigeon; if they do not, the distinctness of a color is lost."


[We reprint the above from the *London Journal of Horticulture*. It was written in answer to a correspondent and contains much information to pigeon fanciers; although there is a difference of opinion about the wing bars on a Silver Pigeon in England, we believe there is none on this side of the water. We decidedly object to anything but a black bar, and the blacker the better, on a silver bird. We have seen many Shouldered Turbits with a brown or reddish-yellow wing bar on a silver ground. But they are mongrels and can be produced at any time by crossing a blue wing with a yellow or red wing. But we know of no method of producing a pure Silver-wing Turbit with black bars, not even by the application of "greenbacks," for we have been trying all known methods for the past four years.—ED.]


 Mrs. Lucy Audubon, widow of the distinguished ornithologist, John James Audubon, died on the 17th of June, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. G. Bakewell, in Shelbyville, Ky. Mrs. Audubon was born in England, but came to this country when a mere girl. Her maiden name was Bakewell. Audubon first met her in one of his rambles after birds on the banks of the Schuylkill; fell in love with her, and made her his wife. She took great interest in his work; assisted him in his researches, and shared his privations as well as enjoyed the honors which were heaped upon him. After the death of her husband, in January, 1851, Mrs. Audubon went to reside with her relatives in Kentucky. She is now dead, at the ripe age of eighty-eight. She retained full possession of her faculties to the last. Her remains were buried by the side of those of her husband.


ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 An old lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved." "It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted after pulling that great dog out of the water."

 "Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing and were to shoot it, would you lick me?" "Oh no, my son, it would show that you were a good marksman and I would be proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I peppered our old Muscovy duck as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

 A Milwaukee cat was chasing a rat recently, when a dog took after her. To escape the cat, the rat jumped into the water, and in went the whole procession after him. The cold water effaced the carnivorous propensities of all concerned, and each speedily paddled for a landing, regardless of the others. The dog and rat regained dry land, but tabby found a watery grave, to the great regret of a sympathizing crowd.

 The *Pulaski Citizen* says: "Charles T. Robinson, of Giles County, killed a chicken snake which measured seven feet in length. He found it in the crack of a fence, half of its body being on either side. An examination developed that the snake had swallowed a rabbit before it attempted to crawl through the crack, and that after his body was half way through it caught and swallowed another rabbit, thus having a rabbit on each side of the fence. The crack was so small that the rabbits could not get through, and the consequence was that the snake was hitched. It was killed in this situation."

 THE CUNNING THRUSH.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day at the slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom we have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry—in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves—dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this—narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but, as the rock could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward, when the bell rang, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was.—*Exchange*.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by JOSEPH M. WADE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum,.....	\$2 50
Six Copies, one year,.....	12 00
Single Copies, by mail,.....	10
Per Annum to Canada,.....	2 70
Per Annum to England,.....	3 54
Specimen Copies,.....	Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, of any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20, displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80, ".....	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60, ".....	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Ferdinand Bodman, of Cincinnati, who had just returned from a Masonic funeral, and remarked to his daughter, that he was good for twenty years yet. In one hour after he was dead, and on Sunday, August 2, was buried with Masonic honors. We believe Mr. Bodman was between seventy and eighty years of age. He was a thorough Fancier, mostly of toys, and without doubt kept the largest quantity of Fancy Pigeons of any man in this country. We have heard that he had seven different buildings devoted specially to them.

"FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE, edited and published by Joseph M. Wade, of this city, is a weekly journal which those interested in the care of poultry, song birds, pigeons, cats, dogs, and similar domestic pets, will find useful. It contains much information concerning the varieties of breeds and their peculiarities, with useful hints as to food and general management. Many of the anecdotes and experiences related by the editor and his correspondents are very entertaining. The journal is edited with much spirit, and has a very neat appearance."

We were pleased to find the above generous notice in the *Public Ledger* of this city, which is the greatest advertising medium in this State, having a circulation of over 80,000. Allowing that each copy is read by at least four persons, there is no doubt this notice, among other interesting and useful matters of daily necessity to its readers, was perused by 320,000 people.

To prove how carefully the "Ledger" is read, we will state that an "ad." which we wished inserted happened to appear in the wrong classification. We called the attention of a clerk to it, and he replied, "That if we did not receive satisfactory responses, the mistake would be cheerfully rectified." Our next call for letters was so successful that we had no occasion to order the change.

On another occasion we advertised for a clerk. The re-

sponses were so numerous the first day of its appearance that we could not find time to read them all (over one hundred and seventy-five), so that we did not call again for more.

The editorial matter and general news columns are a condensed and reliable digest of reading, which can be made companionable as well as necessary and welcome, during the trip from home to office, which makes it the most desirable city paper we have, and of which Philadelphians are justly proud.

It is with pleasure we call the attention of dealers and fanciers to the advertisement of Louis Ruhe, in another column; few of our readers, away from the larger cities, have any idea of the immense number of animals, birds, parrots, &c., imported by this firm every season; they make a specialty of importing several thousand Canaries weekly. Mr. Ruhe spending most of his time in the Hartz Mountains, in Germany, insuring a choice collection of healthy, well-trained birds. At some future time we hope to give a full description of their establishment and the stock it contains.

"CHINA FOWL."

MR. Geo. P. Burnham has authorized us to offer fifty copies of his new book, the "China Fowl," price, \$2.00, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*. That is, any person sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.50 will receive a copy of the above work. One edition only of which will be printed.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Rev. H. A. Nietz proposes to get up a new directory of fanciers, breeders, and dealers. There has been several attempts of this kind heretofore, but all that came under our notice were so imperfect as to be absolutely useless. But Mr. Nietz, partly at our suggestion, is taking extraordinary pains to avoid all errors; and if any occur, it will be the fault of the fanciers themselves. He is worthy of all confidence, and we hope fanciers will render him all the support in their power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPORTATION.—LOP-EARED RABBITS.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., August 10th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I received, Thursday, August 6th, per steamer Baltic, for Charles S. Hermann, 1431 Cherry Street, Milwaukee, Wis., one hutch containing three bucks and one doe, lop-eared rabbits.

One buck, black, winner of silver cup and several prizes; one buck, fawn and white, a very massive, masculine-looking animal, of first-class pedigree; one buck, tortoise-shell, very choice specimen; one doe, fawn, only four months old, 21½ in earage, an exceedingly choice one.

All the above were personally selected by Mr. Ludlow, and arrived in excellent condition, only fifteen days from Birmingham to Milwaukee. The above, with Mr. Hermann's previous importation, will give him one of the best selected breeding studs of lops in this country.

Yours truly,

S. H. SEAMANS.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 10th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., *Editor Fanciers' Journal.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Poultry Association, held in this city, it was decided to hold the Second Annual Exhibition of the Association in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, commencing December 15th, 1874, and continuing until the 18th. We expect to have the best and largest Exhibition of fine Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c., ever collected together in the West. We have secured the largest hall in the State—one capable of holding four thousand persons comfortably. The citizens of Dubuque have raised and gave the Association four hundred dollars as a bonus for holding the Exhibition there, and will raise a goodly list of "specials." The Association will have a splendid lot of new exhibition cages, and everything will be done to make the show first-class in every respect. We hope the Eastern breeders and fanciers will send out some of their *best birds*, for we of Iowa want to beat them (if we can), and will have no hard feeling if we do not, but will be glad to pay our premiums to the *best birds*, no matter where bred or who owns them. "The best bird wins" is our motto. I beg to assure all who may feel inclined to send birds to our Exhibition, that they (the birds) will be well taken care of, and promptly returned or sold as the owner may direct. One part of our hall will be set apart for coops offered for sale. *No auction sale will be held*, as we are convinced that auction sales at Poultry Shows have a tendency to prevent private sales, and that birds never, or very seldom, bring a fair price, and that auctions have a tendency to lower the standard value of good birds, even if not offered for sale at auction.

Respectfully yours,

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB,
WORCESTER, August 13th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

A special meeting of the New England Poultry Club was held at the office of the Secretary in Worcester, August 5th, calling out a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the future management and welfare of the Club.

President Warren having resigned, Hon. J. W. Wetherill, of Worcester, was chosen, but he declining, Mr. Warren was prevailed upon to continue in office another year.

Winslow S. Lincoln was elected Secretary in place of George H. Estabrook, resigned.

The Club voted to join the National Association.

A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, and report at the next quarterly meeting in October. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and it seemed to be the determination to make the show in December next the most successful ever held by the Club.

WINSLOW S. LINCOLN,
Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNAH DEPOT, PA.

I could not be without your paper, now that I have taken it so far, and I should advise all to take it who are interested in poultry and pigeons.

F. A. MILLER.

152D ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 1st, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I have had a paper written, ready for copying, in reply to Mr. Burnham's article on the "History of the Hen Fever," in No. 25 of the *Journal*, which sickness and travel have prevented me from finishing. It contains some sharp things,

but, in view of recent events, and especially since the fraternal meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, I think enough has been said.

I was very agreeably disappointed in Mr. Burnham; in fact he was quite the opposite of what I expected to find him, and I am sure that others besides your humble servant were pleased with his moderation, and the entire absence of grandiloquence in his manner and speech.

I wish, through your columns, to accept Mr. Burnham's offer of a copy of his "New Poultry Book" of 1871. I possess a very ornate copy of the above work now, and a very ragged copy of the "Hen Fever;" but I have a special weakness for getting books from *authors*, and would appreciate the gift highly, especially if Mr. Burnham will be kind enough to prefix his autograph on the fly-leaf. It would please me also to criticize the same in your columns; but an old saw reminds me that "you should never look a gift-horse in the mouth."

Very truly yours,

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

CLINTON, N. Y., July 13th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Some one inquires, "What is the penalty for pigeon stealing?" I will tell you how we serve such thieves in our place. Dr. G. had a fine collection of fancy stock, which disappeared, but the fact was kept quiet until the birds were recognized in possession of some boys, who were much frightened at the unexpected discovery, and were subsequently arrested and fined five dollars each, with costs, making about seven dollars each for the six boys, or forty-two dollars in all, the payment of which saved them from a confinement as close as that in which the pigeons were found, the wings of which were cruelly cut off close to the body. We think the fine and narrow escape from jail will teach them a lesson not soon forgotten.

JOHN C. HART.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I wish to ask through your valuable paper if anything salt will hurt pigeons. I noticed a few days ago, that my pigeons got around a small piece of salt codfish, lying in the door yard. I do not think it hurt them, neither am I aware that it did them any good. I would like to hear from some one that has had more experience than I have with pigeons. I take a great deal of comfort reading the *Journal*, and get much valuable information from it.

I had two hens set with duck eggs; one hatched twelve and the other thirteen. Who can beat that?

Respectfully yours,

JAMES R. DEDRICK.

GREENE, N. Y.

Pigeons are remarkably fond of salt, and it is absolutely necessary in some form to keep them in health. Most fanciers in this city give it in the shape of salt codfish, which is usually nailed against the wall, at the same time keeping them supplied with a box of eggshells, pounded fine, and mixed with gravel. If the pigeons are not confined, the eggshells and gravel will not be necessary. Keep them well supplied with pure water, at all times, both in fountain and bath.—[EDITOR.]

DEDHAM, MASS., August 7th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received your *Journal*, and find it a valuable assistant for one new to the poultry fancy, for which, I presume, it was partially intended.

In No. 25 of the *Journal*, Mr. Pyle says that if the "tread"

is found at both ends, the egg will hatch. He further says, that the "thick white substance," spoken of by Mr. Bicknell, in No. 21, is not necessarily the "tread" or germ. Now, I have a hen, who has been away from a cock without doubt six weeks, for she is at present with chicks of her own hatching, which are over three weeks old, and she is laying in the coop while still performing the maternal duties to them. She has laid five eggs in the last six days, one of which I broke, and found two "thick white substances," and, as I term them, the "tread" or germ. She has not been with a cock during the time above-mentioned, and I think longer. Am I right in concluding that the egg is impregnated, or must I follow Mr. Bicknell, and say that it is not? If the latter, how may I and the other subscribers to the *Journal*, know where to look for impregnation, and how shall we be assured that we do see it when found? Does the hen carry the results of connection for a specified time, or for the clutch which is being laid? Hoping you have found the "impregnated" egg in the issue of a *weekly* poultry paper, I remain,

Yours, with respect, GEORGE J. MORSE.

FRIEND WADE:

Inclosed please find a money order for the amount of your bill. Through the means of your circulation I have already sold all the chickens that I can spare this fall, but have a lot just out ready for next spring.

Respectfully, ANDREW J. TUCK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

RYE, N. Y., August 10th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I have been and am still frequently receiving inquiries as to whether I shall exhibit my stock the coming winter, and where. Will you please say, through the columns of the *Journal*, that I never expect to exhibit in competition again, at any show, either fowls, pigeons, or rabbits. I have not exhibited fowls for over three years, and during that time I have not been able to raise enough chicks to supply my customers. The same result now follows with rabbits.

Yours truly, A. M. HALSTED.

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 12th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ., *Editor Fanciers' Journal*.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Poultry Association held in this city August 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for our First Annual Exhibition, to be held in this city January 5th to 8th, 1875, the American Standard of 1871 be the guide of the judges for all varieties therein mentioned.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to invite from a distance six of the best judges on poultry, pigeons, &c., that can be procured, who shall serve with six others to be appointed from this vicinity, and the twelve shall be so divided that two from a distance and one from this vicinity shall be appointed on each committee.

Resolved, That the Association pay all travelling expenses of the judges.

The Executive Committee have decided to invite the following judges: Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; John Clapp, Frankford, Pa.; S. J. Bestor, Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Flower, Shoemakertown; A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.; Joseph M. Wade, Philadelphia.

The idea of putting the third man from this vicinity on the committee is that they may gain information from the two more experienced judges as to points, &c.

The judges are not to be given any instructions whatever other than the printed rules and regulations already adopted by the Association.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. HECKMAN,
Secretary.

[Fanciers will do well to prepare to exhibit their fowls at the Lehigh Valley Poultry Exhibition. It is a new field, and the officers are wide awake and fully equal to the emergency; success is certain. Much stock will be sold.—ED.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11th, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Seeing a paragraph in the *Poultry Exchange* giving the weight of a pair of Bantams, I think I have a trio that weighs less than any that I have ever heard about or seen. When they commenced to lay I weighed them. One of the pullets weighed seven ounces, the other nine ounces; the cockerel thirteen ounces. The eggs were perfectly fertile, and I have chicks from them which are strong and healthy, and from all appearances they will take after their parents.

Respectfully yours,

DUNCAN KAY.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me who has the best stock of fancy rabbits; also, what *kind* and *color* are the most popular with fanciers; and oblige

WM. H. KELLER.

[The rabbit fancy seems to be growing rapidly in this country, as we have many inquiries for them; also, for more information relating to them. Advertisers would do well to offer the stock through the advertising pages of this *Journal*.—ED.]

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

THE HIMALAYAN RABBIT.

(See cut on first page.)

I AM afraid I shall find it no easy task writing on the points of this beautiful variety of the rabbit kind, from the fact of there being so little to write about. The points are so few and decisive in their character that so far as they are concerned they will require very little telling indeed. Before describing what we call a "show rabbit," I must refer your readers to the excellent drawing, taken from life, of a perfect "Himalayan," which I am confident will do more to give them an idea of what they *should* be than all the writing I am capable of doing. The first and most important point to be observed is the color of points—that is, each extremity, nose, ears, feet, and tail should be of a rich dark chocolate color, the darker the better. This is very difficult to obtain, and can be accomplished only by a very careful selection of stock, with the best formed and darkest points obtainable.

The rest of the rabbit should be a snow white, the hair short and silky, with the appearance of ermine to the touch; the form of the body has a very pleasing appearance, being nicely formed and not at all stumpy—what might perhaps be called "snakey." The difference can soon be observed

when placed beside a short stumpy rabbit. The eye is also of great importance. It should be bright and fiery, of a beautiful pink color, and standing well out from the head.

The general appearance of this kind is perhaps the most attractive of all rabbits, and their nature hardy and prolific, which makes them such especial favorites with the fancy. On the other hand they require to be kept in large numbers so as to have one always ready for exhibition, which makes them rather expensive keeping. Their general management is nothing different from that of any other kind, so it will be useless saying anything about this particularly; but I will give our readers one of my little secrets connected with the rearing of this variety, which I give them for what it is worth. It is purely one of my own ideas, and I am unaware of its being practiced by any one else, but I have always found it to answer my purpose admirably. Parties who have kept this kind of rabbit must certainly have been struck with the very changeable nature of these little pets. One week we find their points nice and dark and in excellent condition; but on examining them the next we find, to our surprise (unless we have got pretty well used to them), that they have turned quite gray, in the feet especially, and not at all fit for the show pen. My plan is to take them when from five to seven months old (at which time their color is at the best) and put them into a cage from which every particle of daylight is excluded, and keep them so until their points fade. In this way I manage to keep them in showing color for a much longer period than if they were kept in broad daylight. It may seem curious in the eyes of some fanciers, but let me advise them to try it.—JAMES BOYLE, in *Fanciers' Gazette*.

WIDE-AWAKE CAT-BIRD.

THE cat-bird is a sort of mocking-bird in its own right, and it is likely that some jealousy was at the bottom of the spitefulness exhibited here. An exchange says:

Some weeks ago a cat-bird took possession of a shade-tree in front of the residence of Mrs. Heise, on Locust Street, West Chester, Pa., and built a nest, over which the male kept guard. Mrs. Heise has a very fine mocking-bird, which she placed in front of the window, and a few feet from Mr. Cat-bird. Whenever the former enlivened the neighborhood with his select strains, the cat-bird pounced upon his cage and made fight, which caused the warbler to keep silent.

This angered the family very much. The other day a young cat-bird fell out of the nest to the pavement. Mrs. Heise stepped out of her door to pick it up, when Mr. Cat-bird, Sr., lit upon her head, and made such a vigorous fight that the good lady had to beat a hasty retreat, not, however, until a neighbor came to the rescue.

This gentleman placed the young bird upon the cornice over the front of his store, when the old birds came and took the fledgling by the lower bill, and dragged it along the cornice several feet to a limb of a tree which touched the wood-work, and from thence they carried it along the limb to their nest, where it was safely deposited, the female getting upon the nest, and the male, as usual, taking a perch near by and keeping guard.

"MR. JONES, what makes my canary sleep on one leg?"
"I don't think that anything makes him do it, ma'am. It appears to me that he does it of his own accord."

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Thirteen spring chicks, viz.: one White Poland, three Golden Polands, two Silver Polands, one Houdan, one S. S. Hamburg, two White Leghorns, and three Buff Cochins—for two trios of some good breed. Chicks first-class; will expect the same. Address
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of American Dominiques and one Plymouth Rock hen; also, a pair of good Maltese kittens, nearly half grown, and guinea pigs, in pairs—for Fancy Pigeons.
GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

AN EXHIBITION TRIO OF CAYUGA DUCKS to exchange for spring chickens (broilers). What offers?
A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

PRINTING.—The subscriber will exchange every description of printing, such as cards, letter-heads, envelopes, circulars, etc., got up in first-class style, for first-class, pure-bred Houdan or Light Brahma fowls.
FRANK A. MILLER, Box 661, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochins (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochins cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver-laced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address
T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Silver-penciled Hamburgs, bred to standard, for one Light Brahma cock, one year old. Must be first-class. Also, Hamburgs for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahmas. Address
J. G. DIEFFENBACH, Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,
W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses.
E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmas, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address
E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits.
A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address
C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS wanted in exchange for pure bred poultry—Polands and Leghorns. Write for particulars to
FRANK HOWELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Owls or White-barred Blue, White, or Yellow-wing Turbits, a few birds of the following: Pouters, Carriers, Barbs, Antwerps, Fantails, Archangels, Trumpeters, Moore Caps, Tumblers (except Baldheads), and a Highflyer cock. What offers? Address
W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rosewood Guitar,—excellent tone, mechanical screws, and full set of strings; warranted a superior instrument; worth, when new, \$30—for fancy pigeons or fowls of any variety. What offers? Address
CHARLES A. KEEFER, 1227 Chestnut St., Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—White and Brown English Ferrets, from late importations; Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Silver Spangled Hamburg, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams. Will exchange for any but the above varieties, for Pigeons, Rabbits, or Scotch Rat-Terrier Dog. Address
WM. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

ENGLISH BLACK REDS.

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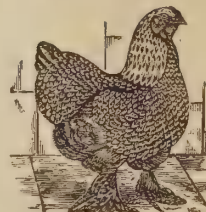
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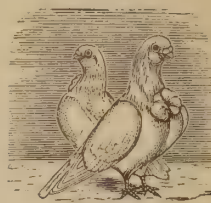
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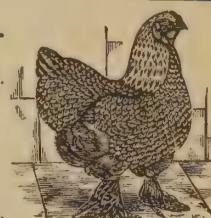
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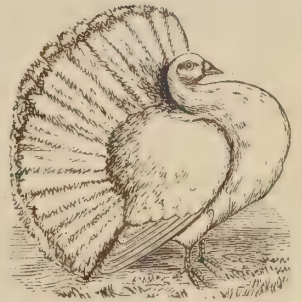
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JOS. M. WADE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the
hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the
younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it
will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will
present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the
names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Bald-
heads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the
party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10.
You will please inform me when you have received the
names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer begin-
ning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MY DEAR SIR: Offer for ten subscribers, at \$2.50 each,
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say, that whoever gets the prize may congratulate themselves,
for I have now more orders than I can fill for them, and if
the agent prefers a \$10 bill, he can have it. The pigeons
will be one of ten pairs I had reserved for myself, of this
season's breeding. I believe it is generally conceded by fan-
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 27, 1874.

No. 35.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

It is not with any desire to be captious or hypercritical that I take up the Constitution of this Society and point out what I think should be altered or amended. In drawing up such an instrument, some respect should be shown for the purity of the English language and its grammatical construction; it prevents vagueness and ambiguity. There is no order or sequence in the arrangement of some of its articles; and the sentences are thrown together in the utmost confusion and without any regard to completeness; and words are used regardless of their precise meaning, or their adaptation to the ideas meant to be conveyed.

Take up Article I. I do not say that it is an ungrammatical sentence, but the words are not arranged in their proper order; nor is the word "designation" used in its proper sense. It is an awkward sentence and can be made simpler and more expressive of meaning by reading thus: "This organization shall be known by the name of the American Poultry Association." Article II is open to more serious objections. It is troublesome to understand it as it now reads. Since the Association declares it has more than one "object," I should put that word in the plural number; and as we do not expect to be tinkering on the "Standard" forever, but hope to get it about right at some future day, I should strike out the word "always." If it is going to be an interminable job, I should prefer to leave the work for the coming generation. I must say that there is something very unpleasant in the sound of that sentence, "the Standard shall be 'exclusively' the property of the Association;" nor do I like its appearance right there in the very first part of the article; it is in bad taste—looks greedy, wolfish. Declaring it to be the "exclusive" property of the Association does not "secure it against pirates." Whatever is produced by the work of the Association, either by its hands or its brains, is as much the property of the Association as its furniture; and the only way to secure the Standard as its property, is by that law of Congress for the protection of literary productions. "To consider and discuss all matters of a national character, regarding the poultry interest at large," is too spread-eagle, too much like a speech I read last December; it is too vague and is contradicted by a subsequent clause of the article. We wish to discuss local as well as national matters in the poultry line, I should make Article II read something like as follows, to wit:

"ARTICLE II.—The objects of this Association shall be the perfection of the American Standard of Excellence; to unite the poultry interests of the country by an inter-communication of amateurs and breeders for the improvement and perfection of stock and its qualities for food; to discuss all matters in relation thereto; to advise with and assist all poultry organizations in the selection of competent and honorable judges; to secure the cordial co-operation of the poultry societies of the country in fixing the time for holding their various exhibitions, and adopting appropriate

rules and regulations for the assistance of judges in their duties, and to do all that is in our power to discountenance and check dishonesty and chicanery among poultry dealers and breeders."

I should so amend Article III as to read as follows: "All candidates for membership of this Association shall first be approved by the Executive Committee. Each member shall pay an initiation fee of three dollars; life membership, ten dollars."

To publish the proceedings of the organization of the Society was a good idea, but the insertion of the President's off-hand remarks does not contribute anything to its history, and would have been better left out. I make these suggestions for no other motive than a pride I feel in having this Association appear to the world that it is composed of men of culture as well as practical skill. The hasty and negligent manner of framing our Constitution should not belie our real status. Outsiders judge very much by our inside arrangements. Our rules and regulations should be clear, intelligent, and easy to understand, and written somewhat in accordance with correct grammatical construction and good taste. I do not wish to be understood that these suggestions of mine conform to my ideas of perfection, but I think I have given some hints where we may improve, and no doubt have left considerable room for others better qualified than myself for the work.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

I. V. W.

DEATH OF THE LION JULIUS.

THERE are many of the *Herald* readers who, no doubt, remember the lion Julius, the subject of this obituary. He was the oldest animal of his kind in the United States, having attained the venerable age of thirty-one years, nearly the maximum of life of the lion in his wild state. Julius was said to be the largest lion ever imported into this country, and besides being of royal lineage himself, he had the honor at one time to belong to royalty, having been the pet in the *ménage* of one of the small princes of Africa, from whom he was purchased by some English agents of an animal dealer in London. After his arrival in that city the subject of this notice was purchased by Bradley, the showman, and at once trained for cage performances. His majestic appearance at once made him a public favorite, and it was not until some two years afterward that he lost caste. While performing one night in Edinburgh, Scotland, he became suddenly enraged about something, and attacked his trainer, who, by the way, was a new one, and before any one could interfere his terrible paws and teeth had done their deadly work. The man was literally torn into shreds. Some American purchasing agents finally obtained the brute, and he was transferred to Van Amburgh's menagerie, and for many years delighted the gaping crowds that witnessed him perform. Some twelve or thirteen years ago, while being handled in the training cage during a visit of Forepaugh's menagerie to

Philadelphia, his trainer foolishly undertook to put his head into the animal's mouth, but the brute, not liking the sport, refused to open his mouth wide enough, when the trainer slapped him in the face. Julius, at this, grew angry, and closing his ponderous jaws upon the man's skull, crushed it as if it had been an eggshell. It is said that this is the only instance of a man being killed by a lion in this country. Julius was a magnificent brute, and his long, shaggy mane was coal-black. After this last exhibition of his temper he was used only as a cage animal. Many stories are told of this lion, the most singular one being his fondness for small animals, and a keeper who was with him for several years speaks with pride of the kindness Julius used to show to a little black and tan dog that took a notion to occasionally pay a visit to the cage of his highness. It may be remembered that Julius was blind of an eye, caused by an accident that happened to him upon an occasion some years ago in Nashville, Tenn., where he escaped from his cage, and, after killing a camel and injuring some other animals, he made a charge upon the cage of a leopard, who struck him with his paw, completely ruining the sight of one eye. Mr. W. A. Conklin, the Superintendent of the Central Park Zoological Garden, tells many other interesting anecdotes of the sagacity of the lion, and especially of the great brute Park, now among his collection, and at present the oldest lion in America, his age being twenty-six years. The immediate cause of the death of Julius was lung fever, a disease to which lions in confinement are most subject, though he had been ailing for some time. Travelling through the country not being considered beneficial, he was carefully caged and sent on his return trip to New York, for the purpose of being put in the hospital; but his day of usefulness had passed, and, while passing through the State of New Jersey, Azrael spread his wings, and the noble brute passed to his ancestors. It may be truly said of him that he was a lion with a single virtue linked to a thousand crimes. When the taxidermist has prepared his skin, it will adorn the museum of the Central Park. Julius cost \$4500.—*New York Herald*.

DR. LA CONTE, the distinguished naturalist, of this city, has read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he recounts the experience of Philadelphia in its efforts to get rid of "measuring worms" by the introduction of town sparrows. A description of this worm, and of the white moth into which it develops, is scarcely necessary here, as its appearance and characteristics are well known. The town sparrows brought from England soon put an end to the "measuring worm," and restored to the trees the power to retain the green leaves put forth in the spring. But soon after this had been done another pest appeared, which is becoming, in its turn, a great nuisance, although it is not as annoying and disgusting to pedestrians as its gymnastic predecessor. This is a slender caterpillar, covered with stiff yellow and black hair, with tufts of much longer hair. The sparrows decline to eat it, not because their tastes have been pampered by other food, but because they cannot, on account of the worm's hairy covering. Fortunately, however, the structure and habits of the caterpillar and the "measuring worm" are so different that the means which failed to exterminate the latter will be found efficient if used against the new pest. The wings of the female moth of the caterpillar remain abortive, and she is obliged to crawl up the trees to deposit her eggs.

If the cocoons in which the larvæ are developed into moths be destroyed, and girdles of tar or some similar substance be put around the trees, the propagation of the caterpillar will be prevented. The same remedy failed against the female moth of the "measuring worm," because its wings were fitted for flight, but with the sparrows to prevent the continuance of "measuring worms," and some such means as above described used against the caterpillars, both pests may be removed from city shrubbery and shade trees.—*Public Ledger*.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE HEN AND THE HONEY-BEE.

(AN APOLOGUE—FROM THE GERMAN OF GELLETT.)

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A LAZY *Hen*—the story goes—

Loquacious, pert, and self-conceited,
Espied a *Bee* upon a rose,
And thus the busy insect greeted:

"Say, what's the use of such as you,
(Excuse the freedom of a neighbor!)
Who gad about, and never do
A single act of useful labor?"

"I've marked you well for many a day,
In garden blooms and meadow-clover;
Now here, now there, in wanton play;
From morn to night an idle rover.

"While I discreetly bide at home;
A faithful wife—the best of mothers;
About the fields you idly roam,
Without the least regard for others.

"While I lay eggs, or hatch them out,
You seek the flowers most sweet and fragrant,
And, sipping honey, stroll about,
At best a good-for-nothing vagrant!"

"Nay," said the *Bee*, "you do me wrong;
I'm useful too; perhaps you doubt it,
Because—though toiling all day long—
I scorn to make a fuss about it!

"While you, with every egg that cheers
Your daily task, must stop and hammer
The news in other peoples' ears,
Till they are deafened with the clamor!"

"Come now with me, and see my hive,
And note how folks may work in quiet;
To useful arts much more alive
Than you with all your cackling riot!"

L'ENVOI.

The *Poet*, one may plainly see
Who reads this fable at his leisure,
Is represented by the *Bee*,
Who joins utility to pleasure;
While in this self-conceited *Hen*
We note the *Poet's* silly neighbor,
Who thinks the noisy "working-men"
Are doing all the useful labor!

THE ORIGIN OF BRAHMAS.

I.—WHAT'S IN A NAME?

FOR many weeks past, as was stated in this Journal some weeks back, the discussion on this old subject has been revived by Mr. G. P. Burnham in all the American poultry journals, occupying pages upon pages of their space; and as I have had the misfortune to write a book upon "The Brahma Fowl," in which, for what I thought adequate reasons, I have declined to place credence in Mr. Burnham's account of its history, I incur all the disadvantages which a very old book couples with authorship, and have had a lively time of it lately reading—so far as my spare time would allow me—rather warm criticism by the yard, and I regret that some of the things said oblige some kind of notice. I regret it, I say, because in this country the subject will now possess little interest. If what I feel bound to quote and to reply to does awaken interest, then I shall *not* regret it by any means.

The first article on the subject, which is also the most material, and by far in the best taste, is in the American *Fanciers' Journal* of June 11th. To quote this article entire would occupy *five columns*; but as the drift of most of it is to contend that Mr. Burnham never had anything to do with *calling* the fowls in question "Brahmas," it will be enough to quote the main paragraphs, so far as regards this head of his argument. The other points he raises I will deal with further on.

"Neither 'F. R. W.' in his exceptions, or Mr. Wright in his book, touch the *main question* at issue in this controversy, strange to say—and that is, as to the time when, and the mode in which, this name 'Brahmapootra,' or 'Brahma' came about, and my *aversion* to it, and I will therefore explain.

"I have often smiled at this talk and zeal on Mr. Wright's part to cry me and my fowls down, and frequently I have been urged to reply to him. I invariably used to do so, and have said a hundred times to friends: 'Why, bless you, Mr. Wright is all at sea in this matter! He is talking and writing about what does not concern *me* at all. He writes about the "Brahma fowl" and of "Brahmapootras." What have I to do with "Brahmapootraism?" I have no "Brahmapootras;" I never had; I never claimed to have had. My fowls are the "Gray Shanghais"—light and dark, my dear sir.'

"These had steadily been my assertions; still, Mr. Wright keeps calling me hard names, declaring that I 'never had any genuine Brahmas' (who says I did?) and that 'Burnham might have bred some tolerable imitation Brahmas' (which I did not). I had never even said I had *any* 'Brahmas' whatever, genuine or imitation; that I ever *tried* to breed 'Brahmas,' or pretended I did. I had never even called my fowls 'Brahmas,' and never would; and I surely made no statement, oral or written, in which Mr. Cornish's fowls were involved, where I was a witness 'more' or 'less reliable,' as Mr. Wright states, because his 'Chittagongs' or 'Brahmapootras,' or whatever he named them, never interfered with my 'Gray Shanghais' any more than did Dr. Bennett's 'Wild East India Fawn-colored Dorkings,' at this same period notable.

"Mr. Wright adds that Burnham failed to purchase this Cornish stock because he could not get it. Why not? I never tried to buy it. What did I want of it? I had the older stock, which I always deemed the *best*—to wit, the Gray Shanghais. Mr. Wright lays great stress on the fact that 'Burnham vainly tried to purchase this stock, but did not succeed.' Admitted, again, that I did not. Thus, of course, Mr. Wright is a good witness that the fowls I had (presupposing that I ever had any) were not of this Cornish-Chamberlin, 'Chittagong,' or 'Brahmapootra' strain. This settles one point clearly.

"But, I had *better* ones, and this it was that bothered my competitors, as thousands testified in favor of *my* birds, all

over the world, in those years. I raised over 1600 of the 'Gray Shanghais' in one year (1852 to 1853), in Melrose, and sent them all over Great Britain and the United States, to my generous patrons' entire satisfaction, but never once calling them by the detested name of Brahmapootras, about which Mr. Wright has so unkindly (toward me), raised such a silly fuss.

"All this, be it remembered, I *now* state, as applying in point of *time* to the period when Mr. Wright got out his books. Of course, in the *last* few years (since this 'Brahma' name has been so universally in use), I have as often spoken of *them* as of my Gray Shanghais, because everybody latterly thus designates this kind of poultry, for convenience. And in my 'New Poultry Book,' issued in 1871, I advertised and wrote about them as 'Brahmas,' because we had all accepted this latest popularly established name—both in England and America—but not previously, when Wright published his works.

"I am now sixty years of age. I solemnly declare that I never was concerned in making or in sustaining this name of 'Brahma' for fowls. I never claimed it for *my* stock; I had no occasion to do so. I never (in those years) sold any fowls thus, for I knew *when* and *where* this name was made—by another party, for his own purposes—and I knew that my stock were *not* 'Brahmas,' but true 'Gray Shanghais.' Under this latter name *only*, I always sent them to England. If other people choose to call them 'Black Spanish,' I could not and cannot help it.

"And to sum up, briefly, I will now say to Mr. Wright, you have entirely misapprehended this whole 'Brahma' origin matter, so far as I am concerned. You have assailed me and my fowls for no good reason under God's heavens. I never had anything whatever to do with your 'Brahma' fowls, about which you make such an ado! I never wished to; I never bred, bought, borrowed, kept, or *had* any 'Brahmas,' during the first twenty years of the poultry mania, from 1848 forward. Mr. Cornish does not say a word about me; and that gentleman and myself have never had any variance whatever, either written or verbal. In his letter he does not talk of Mr. Burnham or about 'Brahmas.' He calls his fowls 'Chittagongs,' then, as Dr. Kerr and Mr. Chamberlin did. Afterwards, they called them 'Brahmapootras,' I believe, as they had the right to do, just as I had *always* called mine 'Gray Shanghais,' by the same right; as they (and Mr. Wright ought to) very well know.

"Dr. Bennett created this name of 'Brahma.' Surely Mr. Lewis Wright, 'thou canst not say I did it,' and speak the truth! And once for all, I now inform you that I had no share in this 'Brahmapootra' or 'Brahma' bubble, either as to fowls or by this name (except justly to ridicule it), from the beginning to the end; but constantly and always fought it 'tooth and nail,' as Cornish, Bennett, and everybody else knows; and simply claimed that I had, and (bred, kept, and sold), presented to the Queen, and exhibited, only my choice 'Gray Shanghais,' the finest fowls in the world, which I imported from Shanghai, through Philadelphia (Dr. Kerr) and New York (W. T. Porter), in 1849 and 1850. Will you correct these errors of yours, by publishing this article in your new London FANCIER'S GAZETTE? I ask this at your hands as my just, legal, and moral right. You have the facts before you. Will you, Mr. Lewis Wright, now accord me this simple justice?"

That I have not misintepreted the main drift of the article is proved by the fact that in sending a copy of it to the *Journal of Horticulture* of July 9th, Mr. Burnham writes as follows:

"I inclose an article just published over my signature, correcting the strange errors committed by Mr. Lewis Wright, in his lately-published "Illustrated Poultry Book," connecting me with *originating* the name of the Brahma fowl, with which I never had anything to do, as you are probably aware."

And the American journal in which the article itself appears fastens on the same contention as the evident gist of the paper. That much more than I have quoted—and I

should not have quoted so much, but for fear Mr. Burnham might accuse me of injustice—should in this paper be written on that point, and dreary columns and columns more in other articles, and other papers too, will appear to English readers almost incredible; but it is so; and I don't wonder that an American humorist should, after reading a little of it, feel somewhat overcome, and write as follows (of *his* lucubration, too; however, I can only quote a portion), under the title of "The Song the Brahma Sings: a pome, by Wart Wiltman."

Say Doctor—why did'st thou thus?

Examine this form—these points—these limbs—these noble proportions—this clear gray color—pure black and blue and white! These fire-lit eyes—this courage, volition, nonchalance, superb, entire *tout ensemble!* Look a-*heah!* Behold what you have made me!

"BRAHMAPOOTRA!"

O, blatant, blathersome, blundering, beastly, blatherskity, Billingsgate balderdash!

O, where was your English pronouncing dictionary—Webster's unabridged—with its 1,349,467 human words, when you conceived this blarsted silly pagan "Bother-'em-pootrum" chicanery?

O, in what had we sober barnyard Chinese birds offended, that *we* should thus have been made your victims?

O, *why*—tell us *why*—was this villanous epithet fastened upon our humble Chinese race? Was not "*Shanghai*" bad enough?

AH! OH! WHY?

Could you find naught less foul or *outré*,
But you *must* coin it "*Brahmapootra*?"
Where was the "*Wot Is It?*" in those times?
This was a name that brought in the dimes.

No! You threw aside "*Shanghai*," and you clung to your "*Brahma*."

Ah, a nice lively mess you made with this call!
And although 'twas so slangy, spite of friend, foe, or farmer,
You *won*, I admit it. You euchered them all!

But we submit, and swallow it,
Though all unfit and void of wit—
Without one bit of sense in it.

Yet, we'll admit what's *writ*, is *WRIT*!

O, Doctor! O, Cornish-man! O, State of wooden nutmegs! O, Barnum! O, Burnham! O, resurrected "*Knox*!" O, Plaisted, Weld & Co.! O, Bother 'ems! O, Wright! O, bosh! O, fuss and feathers! O, chicken pedigree. — Oh, BRAHMA! Oh ——— git out!

I confess this very much expresses my own feeling. It is the best thing I have seen yet on *that* part of the subject; and, in hopes that it may serve to give a little interest to this wearisome discussion—something like the half dozen oysters or the nip of brandy before a long dinner—I will leave the very little I care to say about it for another time.

L. WRIGHT.

P. S.—Since the above was hurriedly put together, I have to thank those who have, in response to my request of last week, kindly placed copies of the original "Poultry Book" at my disposal. They amount to no less than *eleven*; and I shall henceforth be a more firm believer than ever in the efficacy of advertising! I have also been kindly supplied with what I confess I little hoped to obtain—a copy of Burnham's *Hen Fever*, which is of the greatest value to the controversy, and I hope may make it more amusing than it might otherwise be.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

"Why do Leghorns pluck and eat one another's feathers more than any other fowls?" In answer to this query of

your correspondent "A." in No. 33, allow me to say, first, that Leghorns are no worse in this respect than other fowls when properly fed. I have bred Leghorns for the past five years and never have had any feather-eating ones, nor have I seen the vice developed to any greater degree in this variety than in others, in the yards of my neighbors, so that whatever may have been the case in the Boston show, the statement will not hold when applied to the breed in Bucks County, Pa.

Secondly. If, however, I were to attempt a speculative answer to "A.," I should say that the known prolificness of the Leghorn fowl might furnish the clue to a possible solution of the problem. A fowl that lays as abundantly as the Leghorn must be supplied with nitrogenous, that is, *animal*, food. If this is not supplied it will get it where it can, and as the pinfeathers of fowls contain considerable nutritive matter the hens will "go for them" when they have once had a taste, if the necessary variety is not furnished them in the diet supplied.

I can conceive conditions under which the Leghorn or any other breed will eat each other's feathers, and have seen the vice highly developed in different breeds when they were closely confined and improperly fed. If I should discover the vice in my own yards I should find the offending ones and separate them. If they should persist in it after a trial to break it up, I should send them to pot without ceremony. One fowl will soon teach others the habit, and when it is once fairly established it is seldom, if ever, corrected. It is very objectionable, and should always be stamped out on its first appearance.

Where Leghorns have good runs and are fed as any hens should be, there will not be much trouble with them in this respect, at least no more than with any other breed.

My Leghorns are confined to close quarters during the cold weather of winter. I have kept thirty-five head in a house 12 by 27 feet and 10 feet high for three months at a time, and procured an average of twenty-one eggs per month per hen during the coldest weather. I fed some chandler's scraps, some sour milk, some vegetables, some oyster-shells, and some grain, with all the clean fresh water they wanted, every day, but never had, as before stated, a feather-eating Leghorn.

Let me sum up, then, by first denying that Leghorns are worse than any other fowls in respect to feather eating; and, secondly, that when properly fed they will not do it at all.

A. M. DICKIE, M.D.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., August 14th, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GREASED EGGS.

I AM not at all surprised at Dr. Munroe's report of "reports" from his greased eggs.

It is barely possible that eggs that have been greased and afterwards thoroughly washed with some alkali may hatch, but my advice is to keep all eggs intended for incubation free from grease. Several years ago I received a lot of eggs from Ireland, some of which I put out to hatch. One lot was intrusted to a hen that seemed very much inclined to "*sit schtandin*." An examination by her owner proved that the cause was lice, and as a remedy he applied grease to the hen, which not only destroyed the lice and brought the hen down to business, but, aided by the process of incubation, destroyed the vitality of the eggs. The rest of the im-

ported eggs (three dozen) hatched 33 per cent., although the chickens proved to be worthless. From the twelve duck eggs and fifty-five hen's eggs received from Mr. J. K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, this season, thirteen were spoiled by a hen leaving her nest, and I succeeded in hatching six ducks and twenty chickens from the remaining eggs, besides six chickens found dead in the shell. They were *not greased*. It is well known that air is essential to animal life, and for this reason the shell of an egg is supplied with numerous pores through which air is supplied. Of course grease closes the pores and excludes the air, and life becomes extinct. After the chickens are hatched, in order to destroy lice on the hen and prevent them from being conveyed to the chickens, it is frequently beneficial to grease both hen and chickens; but if hens are lousy while sitting, destroy the vermin by some other means. J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., August 19th, 1874.

A STRICTLY moral (?) fancier is afraid the Tilt-on Beecher will injure the sale of his "Plymouth" rocks, and says they are now like the "mutual friend"—they're *Moulton* (*Moulting*). Don't suppose in winter he would give his fowls warm water for fear some *Hen-re-ward Be-cheer-ful* enough to lay addled eggs. Doubtless this man parts his hair in the middle, and in doing it runs the comb through all the brains he has, "and yet he is not happy." G. O. B.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

SNELLS, ETC.

MR. EDITOR: In a late number of the Journal there was an article on Snells, some parts of which are in my opinion incorrect.

That it, together with the Nun, was produced in Germany is not doubted; but that it was *not* produced (as the writer states it evidently was) from the same forefathers is apparent,—the undegenerated Snell not being a Toy but a Tumbler bred to markings. Most fanciers, however, neglected every property except feather, hence the *common* Snell of to-day is nothing more than a Toy. Helmet Tumblers are yet seen occasionally. On the other hand a Nun, bred to the highest standard, is not nor never was else than a Toy. How, then, the same parentage?

The writer, Dr. W. P. Morgan, then states that "any one familiar with markings can, in a few years, produce Breasters, Magpies, Swallows, Nuns, Snells, &c., *at will*" (the italics are not his but mine), and then proceeds to assure us that "a Magpie, for instance, is but a Nun which has transferred the black from the wings to the back and breast;" but allow me to ask whether he has ever *merely* transferred that black? I might here remark that a Magpie is also of Tumbler origin, and differs from a Nun not only in color but also in build. My reason for emphasizing *at will* is this: the Germans produce new varieties of Toys

by putting a number of hens, of various breeds, in a loft with male birds of other breeds (thus having no male and female of the same variety), and allow them to mate *as their inclination tends*.

As your correspondent says he has seen "Nuns, Snells (with and without colored flights), Spots, Breasters, Moor-caps, Death's Heads, &c., that were produced from the same strain of birds," he will of course not object, *pro bono publico*, to give the foundation of that truly wonderful strain. What he gives as an explanation (that it is "in the same manner as you have seen Turbits bred from Owls, Caps and all, and *vice versa*") does not satisfy me, at least, as breeding for color is quite another matter to breeding caps and plain heads out of one pair; but Owls and Turbits differ in far more important points than as to caps, in fact there are plain head Turbits, and a pair is, or was several months since, in this city.

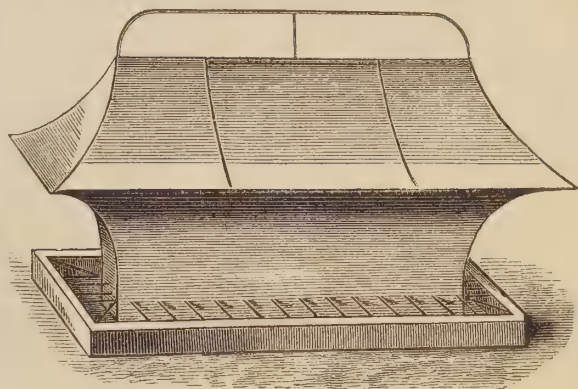
In reference to the statement that "a Swallow or Snell can be transmogrified into a Snell or Swallow," I would ask how a Snell, which is a *clean legged* bird, can be transformed into a *heavy boot*ed bird vastly different in *carriage, form, and markings*?

W. ATLEE BURPEE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8th, 1874.

FEEDING AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF PIGEONS.

"HAVING spoken of the food itself, we would strongly advise that it be given always from a hopper. Various patterns are in use, the principle being the same in all; but the best in our opinion is the one we have had made and in use for years, and which is shown in the figure. It is made so that the top slants and overhangs the feeding-trough, and is also furnished with a wire above the ridge, in order to prevent the food being soiled by birds perching upon it. The feeding-trough extends all round, and this is equally important in a large loft, as many birds are spiteful (this is especially the case when sitting or feeding young ones) and will not allow others to feed near them. If there be but one



FEEDING TROUGH FOR PIGEONS.

small place at which to feed, such a bird appears to take a pride in standing there, and driving away all others; and very often a hen bird coming to feed in a weak state (either just before laying, or after, or before hatching) has to be content with a very scanty meal, when she more than ever requires an ample diet. Especially if a hen is feeding young ones, she is thus prevented from eating nearly as much as she needs, and would have taken were she unmolested. All this is prevented by having the feeding-trough extend all

round. Finally, the trough is covered or protected with wires about two inches apart, to prevent the pigeons scattering the food right and left with their beaks, which they take a perverse pleasure in doing, wasting more than they eat, unless thus guarded against. The wires allow plenty of room for a bird to put in its head, but no more. If the birds are fed by scattering the food on the floor, as some recommend, there will probably be some left after they have done feeding, which remains all night, and becomes more or less polluted. Then in the morning, if they are very hungry, it will be eaten, which frequently causes purging and death, while the owner never suspects the cause. We have seen many such cases when birds were fed off the ground, and would therefore strongly advise all who keep their pigeons confined to use a hopper. Even when birds are penned it will be best to feed out of some box or dish, to avoid any possibility of their eating soiled food.


"The feeding-hopper here described is meant to be made of zinc, but except as regards security from mice and rats, will be equally good in any other material. Should mice infest the loft, they may be effectually defied, as regards the food, by slinging a board say six inches from the ground by four *smooth wires* at the four corners, and standing the hopper upon it. It is of some importance to see to this, for independently of the great waste of food when the mice 'get to it,' food mingled with their excrement and the shells they leave—'mousy' food—is another fruitful source of that severe obstinate 'scouring' so much dreaded by the pigeon-fancier. For the same reason, all food should be kept in bins or chests, either made of iron or lined with tin or zinc, wherever mice are likely to abound.


"For pigeons left at liberty, the hopper above described is less suitable. The owner naturally likes them to feed at his feet, which is easily managed by giving them a little hempseed now and then—a treat for which they will not only come there, but speedily begin to perch upon his person."


[We have re-engraved the above feeding-trough from *Cassell's Book of Pigeons*. As many of our readers may never see the work in question, we will try occasionally to give them some of the good things it contains. The above is an excellent idea for those who cannot visit their loft frequently, and for those who have crowded lofts; otherwise, we prefer to feed on the floor, as the pigeons require it. For, in the case of feed-troughs with mixed feed they will select the kind they like best, which may be the kind least suited to their condition. When using a feed-box we would recommend to keep it supplied with *staple food* only, and luxuries such as hemp seed, &c., we would feed from the hand as required, as by this means the proper quantity can be given, and your birds will be much tamer; we would always feed from the hand where there is a good floor, and the birds are not crowded in the loft. The first idea that occurs to an American on seeing a new thing, is, can it be improved, and many of our readers will no doubt notice that the above feed-trough can be improved. The wires are put in (as most fanciers are aware) to prevent the pigeons from throwing out the rejected kinds of grain which they will always do if not prevented. It ought also to be made in such a manner that the pigeons cannot foul the grain, but it is not. In addition to the horizontal wires there should be a second set from the front of the feeding-trough perpendicular and reaching to the projection above. We would suggest making it without a bottom, setting it on a board prepared for the purpose; by this method it can be cleaned of dust in less than one minute. The board must not be set too high from the floor, otherwise, many valuable young birds may be lost that would be able to help themselves; this is the experience of the writer.—ED.]


ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 The origin of "Easter eggs"—A hen.


 Snicker's Gap, of the Blue Ridge, Va., is said to be alive with quail.

 In Lockport a horse, owned by a farmer three miles out of town, trotted alone into a blacksmith shop, where he had been shod the day before. He was lame, and on pulling off one of his shoes it was found that a nail had been driven so as to hurt his foot.

 BUG POISON KILLS A DEER.—A pet deer, in City Hall Park, Augusta, Ga., was poisoned the other day by eating a cake of "Sure Pop" bug destroyer, which some one threw over into the enclosure, either maliciously or carelessly. The deer died suddenly after drinking water.


 Boston has a dog which goes about the street with his muzzle attached to his tail, and a blanket, the superscription of which gives out that the dog law, which requires the wearing of the ornament, does not designate the place of wearing it. His owner is a *wag*. So we see, every dog has a *wag* to his *tale*.


 A man bought a horse. It was the first one he had ever owned. He saw in a newspaper that a side window in a stable makes a horse's eye weak on that side; a window in the front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint-eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels; a stable without a window makes him blind. He sold the horse.


 A chap in Brooklyn has been trying to conjure with Tennyson's wand, but he handles it rather awkwardly.


"Break, break, break!
O shell that imprisons me.
Hatch, hatch, hatch!
O chicken that is to be."


And the old hen wearily goes
To her nest just under the hill,
To wait for the "Peep!" of the coming chick,
For a sound of the voice that is still.

 When a man milks a cow, he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling round, and the myriads of stars that he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.


 As Charles E. Thompson, who resides on West Street, Concord, N. H., was engaged in digging up an old fence-post one spring day, he discovered a settlement of toads under the post, of all sizes—from a ten-cent piece, to a full-grown garden toad, and in such abundance that he concluded to gather them in a pail, and did not stop until one hundred and forty-two live ones had been collected. Without settling whether this is much of a year for toads or not, he wants to hear from the man who can match his toads from one post-hole.


 **NO GROUND FOR A SUIT.**—A very curious case occurred on Tuesday morning in South Trenton. A rat had been caught in a trap, and the trap was taken into the middle of the street. A large New Foundland dog was waiting to pounce upon the rat as soon as he was let out. A small rat terrier came up in time, and just as the rat stepped out of the cage the rat terrier seized him. The large dog seized the small dog, and actually killed both rat and dog. A suit was threatened, but the parties were told that nothing could be done.—*State Gazette*.


 **Buffon**, the great French naturalist, becomes quite enthusiastic in his description of the humming-bird. "Of all animated beings," he says, "the humming-bird is the most elegant in form and splendid in coloring. Precious stones and metals, artificially polished, can never be compared to this jewel of nature. The emerald, the ruby, the topaz sparkle in its plumage, which is never soiled by the dust of the ground; for, its whole life being aerial, it rarely lights on the turf. It dwells in the air, and flitting from flower to flower, it seems to be itself a flower in its freshness and splendor."


 Once a man who had the marvellous gift of shaping a great many things out of orange peel, was displaying his abilities at a dinner party before Theodore Hook and Mr. Thomas Hill, and succeeded in counterfeiting a pig, to the admiration of the company. Mr. Hill tried the same feat; and after destroying and strewing the table with the peelings of a dozen oranges, gave it up, with the exclamation, "Hang the pig! I can't make him."


"Nay, Hill," exclaimed Hook, glancing at the mess on the table, "you have done more; instead of one pig, you have made a litter."

 A Frenchman has discovered a method of taming and removing bees, and securing honey by tapping on the sides and top of the hives. We remember trying it in our youthful years, before we had heard of the Frenchman. We tapped on a hive belonging to an old farmer one night, and the bees came out first-rate, but we didn't care to stay to remove the honey somehow. It seemed to us almost any place in the world would be desirable when compared to the vicinity of that hive. In this experiment, as in the one conducted by the Frenchman, the bees possessed all their usual activity and vigor. So did we.—*Utica Herald*.

 A business man on Essex street has a pair of canary birds that seem to believe in large families. The record of this worthy pair for 1874 shows well thus far. On the 26th of January the mother bird commenced to lay eggs, and in four days she had four eggs in the nest; none of them were productive. On the 23d of February she commenced laying another four, which were not hatched. On the 25th of March she laid the first egg of the third four, two of which produced little birds, which only lived a few days. On the 27th of April she began a nest of five eggs, four of which became birds. On the 26th of May she laid the first of six more eggs, and five of them were hatched. On the 26th of June she commenced another batch of five eggs, four of which were hatched. On the 25th of July she began again and laid an egg daily for six days, and on these she is still sitting. Thus we have a total of thirty-four eggs, fifteen offsprings, thirteen living and seven of them singers, and six eggs to be heard from! If anybody's canaries make a better showing, let us hear the story.—*Salem Register*.

 A county clerk in a rural town had a pet calf, which he was training up in the ways of the ox. The calf walked around very peacefully under one end of the yoke, while Mr. Clerk held up the other end. But, in an unfortunate moment, the man conceived the idea of putting his own neck in the yoke, to let the calf see how it would seem to work with a partner. This frightened the calf, and, elevating his tail and voice, he struck a "dead run" for the village, and Mr. Clerk went along, with his head down, and his plug hat in his hand, straining every nerve to keep up, and crying out at the top of his voice: "Here we come! blast our foolish souls! Head us, somebody!"

 The following are prices paid for noted American horses: Kentucky, \$40,000; Norfolk, \$15,000; Lexington, \$15,000; Kingfisher, \$15,000; Gleneig, \$10,000; Smuggler, \$15,000; Blackwood, \$30,000; Jay Gould, \$30,000; Dexter, \$43,000; Lady Thorne, \$30,000; Jim Irving, \$30,000; Goldsmith Maid, \$20,000; Startle, 20,000; Prospero, \$20,000; Rosalind, \$20,000; Lulu, \$20,000; Happy Medium, \$25,000; Clara G., \$30,000; Pocahontas, \$35,000; Edward Everett, \$20,000; Auburn Horse, \$13,000; Judge Fullerton, \$20,000; Mambrino Bertie, \$10,000; Socrates, \$20,000; George Palmer, \$15,000; Mambrino Pilot, \$12,000; Flora Temple sold, when aged, for \$8,000, for brood mare; \$25,000 was offered and refused for Tom Bowling last summer; \$30,000 was offered and refused for Bassett in his three-year-old form; \$25,000 will not to-day buy Baywood or Asteroid; \$40,000 was offered and refused for Woodford Mambrino, and \$30,000 for Thorndale.

 A recent letter from Sargeant, Kansas, to the *Topeka Commonwealth*, contains the following:

"Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of all wild animals. They usually roam in bands from six to twenty, and will run at the sight of a man two miles away. A great many domesticated horses, as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones. After running with them for awhile they become as wild as their untamed companions. Various methods have been adopted to catch them, but they have generally proved fruitless. A scrubby colt or a broken-down mule are, as a general thing, the only reward for all the time and labor. Settlers on the frontier would hail their speedy extinction as a blessing, for when domestic animals get with them their recovery is simply out of the question. Ever since the first emigrant turned his footsteps toward the Pacific, this country has been infested with a thoroughly-organized gang of highwayman and horse-thieves, and few have reached their destination without losing stock. They hover around the emigrant trains like vultures over a carcass, waiting for a favorable opportunity to pounce upon their unsuspecting prey. I know of one outfit, the 'Chicago Mining Company,' that left this place in the spring for Silver City, that had nearly all their stock, some seventy-five head, stolen before they got half way to their destination. The expedition had to be abandoned, and most of the parties returned, sadder but wiser men. Seldom or never is a horse-thief arrested; and if by some hocus pocus one is gobbled, it is simply impossible to convict him, as he always has a host of 'friends' ready and anxious to prove his innocence. But their day has come. The country is being settled by a class of people that will protect themselves against these outlaws, and compel them to seek other climes to carry out their nefarious work."

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

THE A. P. A. MEETING AT NEW YORK.

"We reserve, principally, our comments on this gathering till our next issue, our columns having been nearly made up before the adjournment. Although the members of the Executive Committee were not present in full force, still the large number of fanciers and dealers who attended showed the interest manifested. The objectors to the *Standard*, who did not attend at Buffalo, showed by the emptiness and trivialness which characterized much of what they said, that their disposition was rather to get notoriety by raising a fuss, than to really improve the work; while the earnest spirit of those present, who also labored at Buffalo, showed that the prospects of a satisfactory revision depend mainly upon them. The *Standard* is to be corrected and improved in several particulars, and those who have purchased (or who do purchase for a few months to come, while the revision is being made), will have a copy of the revised work sent them without extra charge."

We extract the above remarks from page 167 of the *Poultry World*, for August, and as we cannot understand it as our friend Stoddard does, he will please "excuse us for asking him the following questions." If, as he says, "The objectors to the *Standard*, &c." Now please turn over to page 168, where we will find the official report. Read the resolution by Charles A. Sweet, on the reinstatement of A. M. Halsted, which was *unanimously adopted*. Why did Phil. Williams offer a resolution to change the instructions to judges, which was equal to expunging them from the *Standard*? Was this trivial? Mr. Warren made a motion to recommend the Committee on Games to insert Spangles blue and brass back games. Was this trivial? Why did P. Williams make a motion to recommit the revision of the *Standard* back to the committees, which was carried unanimously? Was this trivial? Mr. Warren offered a resolution that the President appoint a compiling committee of three, which was carried unanimously. Was this trivial also?

Every demand of the "objectors, &c.," was acceded to, which proves they were not trivial. The leaders of the opposition were unanimously voted members of the Association and the "hatchet was buried;" we hope our friend of the *Poultry World* will let it remain buried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association, held at their hall, Tuesday evening, August 11th, the subject of Humbugs and Dead Beats was thoroughly discussed, and there were very few of the members present who had had many dealings with obscure poultry dealers, who had not a mournful tale to relate.

The chief sufferers were those who had sent abroad for eggs. When the subject was introduced it became evident that each vied with the other in relating their grievances. Since our meeting I think I found a subject who fared worse than any of our members. A gentleman from Westmoreland County, Pa., told me that early this spring he sent to a man in Ohio, for four dozen Cochin eggs of the different varieties, the result of the four dozen Cochin eggs was one Dominique chick. Having occasion to be near the village where the eggs came from, he called to see the man who shipped them, as he could get no satisfaction by mail. He found the party did not own a single fowl.

A resolution was passed, "That any case of fraud perpetrated on any member of this organization, after being reported at a regular meeting, and considered by a majority of those present as intentional fraud, shall be duly published by the Secretary in all the leading Poultry Journals."

So Dead Beats will do well to give members of the Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association a wide berth, unless they wish to get their names in print. On the other hand we would feel obliged to any one who has been fraudulently dealt with by any member of this organization, if they would furnish the Secretary with the details of the transaction, and he could submit it at the first regular meeting. There would be fewer disappointed fanciers, and a great impetus given to the raising of full-blood stock, if other leading societies adopt the same means of protection.

Yours truly, A. McLAREN,
Secretary M. P. and C. Association.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 20th, 1874.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 15th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association will hold their annual exhibition, December 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th.

Being a new organization, we hope our neighbors and all the leading breeders and fanciers will be represented.

Yours truly, A. McLAREN,
Secretary.

DETROIT, August 14th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Reading the complaint in your last issue of a Leghorn breeder that his fowls devoured each other's plumage, I would say that the only remedy I ever found effectual in such cases was the *Extract of Aloes* well rubbed on the feathers. It is so intensely bitter that one mouthful is enough to satisfy the feather-eater. It will slightly discolor the plumage of a white fowl, giving it a yellow tinge, but will not be perceptible on dark birds.

E. C. S.

THE bull-dog is good-nature; it's the bull-terrier that's so savage.

IT WASN'T A SITTING HEN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Many amusing incidents are daily occurring in the chicken world that are too good to be lost, as is the following. A newly married friend at Dayton, Ohio, having by some means or other picked up a *Fanciers' Journal*, began perusing its interesting columns, the result of which brought on a severe attack of "Burnham's" hen fever, resulting, as is usual, in the sending to one of the long list of advertisers for a setting of high-priced eggs. Having procured the eggs, the next thing in order was to get a "setting" hen. Marching down street to the market-house, our friend inquired if they had a "good setting" hen in their collection. Answering him in the affirmative, directed him to make his own selection. After doing so and paying for the same, he wished to know of the farmer if he thought he had made a "good" one, and if he thought "she" would make a "good setter." "I have not the least doubt of it," says the farmer, smiling. Feeling good over his success so far, and congratulating himself that nature had so "peculiarly fitted him" for a fancier, was at his own door before he could hardly realize it. Placing the supposed hen in the box prepared for her, called his wife to admire his purchase, saying, as she approached, "Isn't she a nice one? will make a capital setter," &c. He was answered by his wife, with "Well, I do declare! I thought you were better *posted*. Why that is no 'setting hen,' it is nothing but a 'rooster.'" Charles "wilted," and such a peal of laughter as went up from that vicinity had not been heard for many a day. Now, if you want a first-class row, all you have to do is to say "setting hen" to him, and you can have it.

H. P.

LIMA, O., July 15, 1874.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

THE WASHINGTON NAT. BANK OF BOSTON, MASS, May 12, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I hope that you are so successful with the *Journal and Poultry Exchange* as not to need any encouragement from any one, and that you have been so fully assured of the good wishes of all fanciers that you do not need a good word from me. Still I feel like saying that I am well pleased with your publication, and enjoy its weekly appearance more and more, and find it not only interesting but profitable. With my best wishes for your success, I remain,

Yours truly, W. H. BRACKETT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE:

Being an admirer of poultry, and especially of pigeons, I hail with delight the advent of any publication from which the best information may be gained. You have my best wishes for success in your undertaking, and will express them in a more substantial manner some time during the coming week. Very respectfully, A. E. PARKER.

LEBANON, PA., December 26, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have received the first number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, and think it is just what is needed. It is much better and more needed than the monthlies.

Yours truly, B. F. ALTENDERFER.

CLEVELAND, O., February 21, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received the first two numbers of the *Poultry Journal and Exchange*, and am very much pleased with them, so much so that I inclose post-office order of \$2.50 for one year. Respectfully yours, C. H. STONE.

ZOAR, MASS., February 13, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your *Journal* is received regularly, and I like it much. I think it should receive the support of every fancier.

W. J. PAYNE.

FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* I find fault with. You make it so attractive to henpecked postmasters or others that it somehow does not reach me. Please forward the missing numbers. . . . I am much pleased with it, and it is just what we need, *i. e.*, if we get it. I like to keep all the *Journals* to be bound.

Yours cordially,

A. C. HUNSBERGER.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

ARRIVAL OF GIRAFFES.

THE already fine collection of animals in the Zoological Garden, in Fairmount Park, was increased on Tuesday by the arrival of six giraffes. These animals were captured in the interior of Africa, and brought to this city by way of New York. They are apparently in good condition, and seem to have made themselves at home in their new abode. These beautiful animals are each from one and a half to two years of age, and, though not yet of full size, are from six to twelve feet in height when standing with the head erect. They are considered fine specimens and form the largest collection of the kind ever seen in this country.

A few days since the zoological family was increased by the births of a young elk and of a fawn to one of the Virginia red deer. There was also received an alligator eight feet in length, and a rattlesnake from West Virginia, which possesses eight rattles.

Several improvements are to be made at the garden. At the northwest corner a fine winter-house for the tropical carnivora is to be erected. South of the present inclosure a lake will be made, covering two acres of ground, which is intended to be used in the winter as a skating park. A path of vulcanite leading to the steamboat landing and other improvements are also in contemplation.

Since the above was in type, one of the giraffes died from injuries received during the voyage.

TRAINED JAVA SPARROWS.

THE *Baltimore American* gives the following account of a troupe of trained Java sparrows and paroquets now exhibiting in the streets of that city: "When a suitable place is found, a circular table is opened and the birds are all turned loose upon it; they manifest no fear at the crowd and do not offer to escape. The performance consists of ringing bells, trundling small wheelbarrows, slack wire walking, firing off pistols, dancing, swinging each other in small swings, an excellent imitation of a trapeze performance, and a number of other equally interesting tricks. The most wonderful part of the performance, however, is done by a paroquet. The bird walks to the centre of the table, and, after bowing to the crowd, seats himself in a small chair near a bell. To the clapper of the bell there is attached a small cord, and any one in the crowd is allowed to ask the bird to strike any number of times upon the bell. If asked to strike ten times, he leaves the chair, seizes the

bell-rope and pulls it ten times, after which he bows and returns to his seat. This was repeated a great many times, and with one exception the bird made no mistake. The bird will strike twenty-seven times, but after that he refuses; and his owner states that he has worked nearly a year to get this bird to strike up to thirty, but it appears that his memory gives out at that point, and it is unable to count further. A collection is, of course, taken up after each exhibition."

A BANKER'S LOVE OF BIRDS.

GIRARD'S LITTLE SONGSTERS AND HIS LIBERALITY.

THE smallest means of adding to his fortune were never neglected nor overlooked by Girard. To him nothing was a trifle, if a penny could be made by it. His breed of canary birds was among the most choice and extensive in the world, and he was careful to sell them at the highest price. The fondness of Girard for these little creatures was remarkable. He had his favorites among them, and doubtless enjoyed many a happy moment under the influence of the music of their songs,—a sweet and singular solace from the distractions of trade, and which seemed to indicate, after all, a native trait of tenderness lurking at the bottom of his heart. True he sold them, and they contributed to gratify his superlative passion in that way, but it would be ungenerous to suppose that he was not susceptible to feelings of delight from those winsome strains of melody, which, at the same time, naturally commanded so high a price in the market.


A poor beggar, on a stormy winter evening, called at Mr. Girard's office, and stated that his family was in want of bread. Girard refused to give him anything, but took a memorandum of his residence, and dismissed him. Upon the poor man's leaving, Girard told one of his clerks to follow him, and ascertain whether his story was true. Upon the clerk's return, with the information that the statement was true, Girard gave orders that his baker should leave four loaves of bread a day for the poor man's family as long as it might be necessary, and send the bill to him. Some time afterwards, a Baptist clergyman, Rev. Dr. Stoughton, called on Mr. Girard for aid in behalf of the new Sansom Street Baptist Church edifice, Philadelphia, Dr. Stoughton being pastor, and very highly distinguished at the time. Girard received him, as he usually did beggars, coolly and courteously, and gave him a check for five hundred dollars. Dr. Stoughton received it with a low bow, but upon examining it, expressed his astonishment, adding, "Only five hundred dollars! Surely you will not give us less than a thousand." "Let me see the check, Mr. Stoughton," said Girard; "perhaps I have made one mistake." The Baptist clergyman returned him the check with the utmost *sang-froid*. Girard tore it into fragments, observing, "Well, Mr. Stoughton, if you will not have what I give, I will give nothing."

"That liberality is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay."

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of liberality.

ALBERT FOREPAUGH.

BRANCHTOWN, PA.

 A pair of laughing kingfishers, intended for presentation to the poet Whittier, are on exhibition at the Central Park Menagerie, N. Y. The bird is a native of Australia, where it receives from the colonists the name of "settler's clock," on account of the regularity with which its laughter rings through the forest at certain hours of the day.

HOME PETS.

AND who is it, let me ask you, Mr. Editor, who is not possessed of a home pet of some description, but if I may venture to offer my humble opinion, the Canary is really the nicest home pet to keep. Whether it is kept in the mansion or in the humble cottage, what is nicer to see or to hear than a really good whistling Canary? I am writing about the Canary for this reason, there are very few of your lady readers that do not possess one or more of these beautiful little songsters. Being originally from a warm climate, they are as a matter of course very tender, and should be kept in a room of agreeable temperature; if they are exposed to cold winds, they will pine and die. In the summer they should be hung outside in the open air, being careful not to expose them to a scorching hot sun. If Canaries are kept in too hot or too close rooms, they will moult at an improper season, which should be always guarded against. They should be kept scrupulously clean, and the perches frequently washed, and a little fine sand scattered upon the bottom of the cage. They should have clean water at least once a day, but oftener, if convenient, and should have two vessels to contain water, one to drink out of, and one to bathe in. Many persons, from mistaken kindness, offer pieces of rich cake, and other inappropriate sweetmeats to their pets, and the little creatures being naturally fond of this kind of feeding, do themselves a great injury by eating of them. I have known Canaries in full song become quite mute by being indulged with the improper food above named. The food cannot be too simple, and they should have a small portion of fresh green food daily. In the spring and summer seasons, a little chickweed, lettuce, and radish leaves are very good for them, of which they are extremely fond, a little finely chopped yolk of an egg once a week will be duly appreciated by them, and in the winter season, nothing is to them so great a relish as a slice of nice sweet apple twice a week, and in concluding these remarks, I would ask every lady who loves her Canary, to abstain from giving it too many sweetmeats, and thereby killing her home pet by mistaken kindness. At an early date I will write you a line or two about the best sort of cages and the breeding of Canaries.—*Iowa Stock Journal*.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

- New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
- The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
- Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.
- Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.
- Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
- Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.
- Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
- Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.
- Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
- Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.
- Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks to exchange for Peaches and Grapes. Also, would exchange Light Brahmas for a good Gun. W. L. PAYN, Zoar, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—An English male Ferret, two years old, which I wish to exchange for a pair of White Leghorn cockerels, must be good birds.

WILL J. ROW, Manor Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—A White Cochin cock with five hens (from imported stock); a trio of Bolton Grays (1st premium at Western N. Y. fair in 1873); a trio of B. B. R. Game Bantams (small), and a pair of ring-neck Doves. What offers? G. A. WIDMER, 72 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—Howard Breech-loading Rifle, new, cost \$30.00, will be exchanged for an exhibition trio of Partridge Cochin fowls or chicks. Address JNO. D. McFARLAND, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE for two fine White Cochin Cockerels, vulture hocked, two Black Cochin hens or pullets of undoubted purity, and vulture hocked. Address

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochin Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address

ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange Pile Game Bantams, bred from last year's importations from Mr. Entwistle (see Wright's New Poultry Book for style, &c.), Cup winners in England, and First Prize takers in Canada and United States, for Dark Brahma hens or pullets, Sharpless' strain.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange **BERKSHIRE PIGS**, bred from first-class imported stock (pedigree if desired), for Dark Brahmas or White Cochins (Brahmas to be Sharpless' strain).

WILL EXCHANGE.—Thirteen spring chicks, viz.: one White Poland, three Golden Polands, two Silver Polands, one Houdan, one S. S. Hamburg, two White Leghorns, and three Buff Cochins—for two trios of some good breed. Chicks first-class; will expect the same. Address E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of American Dominiques and one Plymouth Rock hen; also, a pair of good Maltese kittens, nearly half-grown, and guinea pigs, in pairs—for Fancy Pigeons.

GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

PRINTING.—The subscriber will exchange every description of printing, such as cards, letter-heads, envelopes, circulars, etc., got up in first-class style, for first-class, pure-bred Houdan or Light Brahma fowls.

FRANK A. MILLER, Box 661, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochin cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochin cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-laced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address

T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Silver-penciled Hamburgs, bred to standard, for one Light Brahma cock, one year old. Must be first-class. Also, Hamburgs for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahmas. Address

J. G. DIEFFENBACH, Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,

W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses.

E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmas, W. Dorkings, Rouen Ducks, and Wild Geese. Address

E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rosewood Guitar,—excellent tone, mechanical screws, and full set of strings; warranted a superior instrument; worth, when new, \$30—for fancy pigeons or fowls of any variety. What offers? Address

CHARLES A. KEEFER, 1227 Chestnut St., Reading, Pa.

AN EXHIBITION TRIO OF CAYUGA DUCKS to exchange for spring chickens (broilers). What offers?

A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good mixed cow, or for Turbits. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address

C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



PLUCK No. 1.

PLUCK No. 2.

The above miniature illustrations represent the celebrated chromos, entitled **PLUCK**, which are acknowledged by the public to be the finest subjects ever published. In order to make room for our fall stock, we have concluded to sell them at a reduction of 25 per cent. on former prices, you can therefore obtain a pair for the small sum of \$7.50. They are in size 16 x 22 inches, each mounted nicely on canvas. Shipped to any address, securely packed, on receipt of the above price. Send your orders to the

WILLIAM W. KELLY CHROMO CO.,
701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POST FREE to all applicants, prices of Fancy Pigeons. For sale by W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philada. Pa.

THE NORTHWESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL,

And Pigeon and Pet Stock Advertiser. Published at Minneapolis, Minn., at \$1.00 per year. Sample, ten cents. Advertising rates reasonable. The Journal is a large, three-column monthly; first-class in every particular, and highly indorsed by leading fanciers of America.

The best Advertising Medium, for its specialties, west of New York.

T. T. BACHELLER, Editor and Publisher.

PURE BRED POULTRY, SECOND TO NONE.

Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and White Leghorns. Game Bantams—comprising Black Reds, Brown Reds, Silver and Golden Duck Wings, Piles and Silver Grays. Also, fine Game fowls, and Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. Prices, \$4 to \$7 per pair; \$8 to \$10 per trio. Also, two cocks and twelve hens, White Leghorns, one year old. Price, for the lot, \$30. A bargain. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Address

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CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

Now is the time to order games, four hundred chicks of the nine leading varieties. Address

A. McLAREN, Meadville, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY.—Having received the appointment of Agent for the sale of Fowls, Eggs, and Chicks, from the yards of the Estate of H. H. G. Sharpless, I offer for sale ten Dark Brahma hens, all good birds, being a portion of this season's Breeding Stock of the above yards. This is a rare chance to secure good stock. Address W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EVERY BREEDER of Poultry, Pigeons, or Pet Stock should send his address and ten cents, and secure insertion in a new Directory of 5000 circulation.

THIRTY CENTS will pay for one insertion in the new Directory and for one copy, post-paid. Ready in September. Order now. Advertising rates from 10 to 25 cents per line, for large or small orders. Address

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Editor N. W. Poultry Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

STANDARD AND PREMIUM FOWLS.—Wishing to reduce the varieties of my breed of fowls, I will sell White Cochins, Silkies, Duck Wing, and genuine Derby Game, at very low prices. Address

HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle),
Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—White and Brown English Ferrets, from late importations; Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams. Will exchange for any but the above varieties, for Pigeons, Rabbits, or Scotch Rat-Terrier Dog. Address

WM. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

ENGLISH BLACK REDS.

I have bred Game fowls nearly twenty-five years, for my own personal pleasure; never exhibited or advertised before. I have bred this season from fowls imported last winter from Lord Stanley's yards, England; also, from other imported stock. I have a few pairs to sell which are as good as any in this or any other country. Address

GEO. C. BARKER, P. O. Box 153, Newport, R. I.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.

TUMBLERS in great variety.

MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,

FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,

PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.

Send for Price List. Low prices.

C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.



\$25 Per Day guaranteed using our **Well Auger** and **DRILLS** in good territory. Highest testimonials from the Governors of Arkansas, Iowa, and Dakota. Catalogue free. Address W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—My own importation from Leghorn, Italy; Partridge Cochins (Williams' and Herstine's strains); Fantail and Tumbler Pigeons a specialty at the Elm Grove Poultry Yards. Orders booked now for delivery after September 15th. Black Leghorns, \$5 to \$10 each; Partridge Cochins, \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. No circulars; glad to write fully to correspondents.

CHAS. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

CANARIES.

Mr. Louis Ruhe, importer of Birds and Rare Animals, 98 Chatham St., New York, begs to inform his customers and the trade in general that his first this season's importation of

GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.

Respectfully,

LOUIS RUHE.

HOMING ANTWERPS.

My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cotes by Mr. Bailly, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antwerps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair.

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHINA FOWL.



SHANGHAE, COCHIN, AND "BRAHMA."

By GEO. P. BURNHAM,

Author of "The New England Poultry Breeder," "A Humorous Record of the Hen Fever," "Burnham's New Poultry Book," etc.

WITH FORTY CHOICE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1874.

The undersigned will shortly publish a new volume, under the above title, upon the origin, history, and characteristics of the Chinese Fowl, which he has just completed. Copies of this book, neatly bound in cloth, may be had after September, 1874, of the author, by addressing as below. The following comprises the list of

CONTENTS—Part 1. The China Fowl. Part 2. The Shanghaes. Part 3. The Cochins. Part 4. The "Brahmas." Part 5. Selection and Mating. Part 6. Burnham v. Wright.

But one edition of this work will be printed. Large 12mo, 160 pages, 40 cuts of the different Chinese varieties. *Frontispiece:* A copy of the fine portrait of Her Majesty, Victoria, presented to the author by the Queen of England, in 1853.

Price of book, \$2. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of this sum by GEO. P. BURNHAM, P. O. Box 31, Melrose, Mass.

W. M. WARD, Peabody, Mass., breeder of and dealer in Choice Fowls. Dark Brahmas a specialty. The Dark Brahmas bred and exhibited by me have been awarded the following premiums: At Gloucester, Mass., Sept., 1873, 1st; at Peabody, Mass., Jan., 1874, 1st and 2d; special for the best cockerel and special for the best hen; at Salem, Mass., 2d; and special for the largest and best lot of Dark Brahmas. Also, my stock took the 4th premium at the State of Maine Poultry Show in 1874.

POULTRY BREEDERS & DEALERS TAKE NOTICE.

—Advertisements and business cards will be inserted in the forthcoming Premium List and Rules and Regulations of the *Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association* at the rate of \$10.00 a page. This will be an excellent opportunity to advertise, as the books will be gotten up in an attractive style and well distributed. All applications, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

T. H. WALTON, Cor. Sec., box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

50 TESTIMONIALS IN ONE DAY!

FOR CHOLERA.

Mr. John J. Van Derveer, from Raritan, N. J., offers to furnish fifty testimonials in favor of the

CONTINENTAL POULTRY POWDER,

for cholera alone, and says it is a perfect cholera KILLER. Hundreds of testimonials are on hand for its efficiency in other diseases. The above gentleman is a good farmer, attends to his business, and retails from five to six gross annually among his neighbors. Fanciers, farmers, and boys, you can all do the same thing with a little energy. Write at once and secure the agency. Sample package by mail, 35 cents.

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Sole Proprietor, Portland, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS, including Tumblers, Carriers, Barbs, Fans, Magpies, Trumpeters, and Jacobins, now ready to ship. Two pairs imported Tumblers, \$20 per pair.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

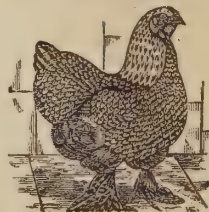
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ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,

HADDONFIELD, N. J.



ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

TO THE FANCY:

HADDONFIELD, July 13th, 1874.

Having bought Mr. Jos. M. Wade's entire stock of imported and home bred

DARK BRAHMAS,

among which are some very fine specimens, we are now ready to receive orders for a limited number of trios, to be delivered in the fall; also for eggs early in the spring of '75. Parties desiring first-class stock, will find it to their advantage to send orders in early, as we will have but few birds to spare this fall, and only a few sittings of eggs in the spring. Mr. Wade's stock is too well known to need any recommendation.

Also, breeders of Buff, Black, White, and Partridge

COCHINS,

from as good stock as can be had. Parties desiring to visit the Yards, can do so by appointment. Ten trains daily to Haddonfield.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

Address CHARLES H. MANN, 529 Market St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price-list and circular, free. Address

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MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS,

Now publishing in chapters in the *Fanciers' Journal*, will be

PUBLISHED IN CHEAP BOOK FORM,

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LOW PRICE OF THE BOOK WILL PLACE IT IN THE HANDS OF EVERY FANCIER IN THE COUNTRY.

See "Cassell's Book of Pigeons," No. 1, page 10, for remarks on this book. Send your advertisements early. Cuts of every variety of pigeons will be furnished free.

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TALKING AND EDUCATED PARROTS,

MY SPECIALTY.

Address, with stamp,

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HOMING ANTWERPS,

YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

JOS. M. WADE,

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NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted exclusively to Bee culture. Two Dollars a Year. The *National Bee Journal* is issued on the 15th of each month, contains sixty-four pages, printed on fine paper, in neat, clean type, and for the year 1874 has been greatly improved. Mrs. Tupper, having purchased the *Journal*, has removed it to Des Moines, Iowa, where it will hereafter be published under her own supervision. She will write for no other publication but her own, and in that she will give the result of that long practical experience which has placed her among the best, if not the best, authorities in this country on the honey bee.

Arrangements have been made with prominent bee keepers in this and foreign countries, for timely articles each month, upon important topics.

A special department has been assigned to "Notes and Queries," in which the various questions which arise in the practical experience of bee keepers each month, will be given, with pertinent answers by the editor. These will be condensed into the smallest possible space, and will be one of the most interesting features of the *Journal*.

The *Journal* will keep entirely clear of all entangling alliances with patent rights of whatever nature, and will be independent in the expression of its opinions. It will aim to be reliable, give only such information as will be of practical utility to its patrons, discarding theories and misleading propositions.

A limited space is devoted to advertising, which will be given to unobjectionable notices, at fair rates; and the large and rapidly increasing circulation of the *Journal* makes it a valuable advertising medium.

For circulars, containing club rates, premiums, advertising rates, etc., address MRS. E. S. TUPPER, Des Moines, Iowa.

WRIGHT'S BRAHMA FOWL.

We have a few copies of the

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION OF THE ABOVE WORK,

WITH

FOUR NEW LITHOGRAPHS OF LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Representing perfect specimens of the breed, which we will mail, prepaid, on receipt of \$2.50. Address

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

THAT I MAY GAIN MEANS wherewith to enlarge my library, I have decided to publish a pamphlet containing the names and addresses of all the prominent fanciers and breeders of the United States. To get these correctly cost considerable in money and labor. It will contain about 2000 names, and will be the same size as the standard, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. This will be a very profitable advertising medium, for it will be daily consulted by fanciers and breeders. I can spare a few pages for advertisements, at \$10 a full page, less space in proportion. Those who do not know me I refer to the editor of this *Journal*. Send in your advertisements at once, and give me an order for a copy soon; it will be ready by September 9th, 1874. The price, \$1, is very cheap. Please send the names of a few of your neighbors who are breeding fancy poultry or pigeons. Address Rev. H. A. NEITZ, Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

AS REVISED BY THE

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

AT THE

CONVENTION,

Held at Buffalo, New York, February, 1874.

Price, \$1.00.

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JOSEPH M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS,

AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Brent's Pigeon Book.....	75
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Pouterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
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DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

No. 36.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

(Continued from page 483.)

THE MASTIFF.

It seems somewhat surprising, when we contemplate how many of our wealthy men and gentlemen of culture expend so much money and display so much taste in their country and suburban residences, that they should show so little interest in gracing their grounds with thoroughbred animals and fowls.* The horse, a noble and useful creature to man, is no more so than a fine cow. The keep of a good animal is no more expensive than that of a poor one. I have seen it practically demonstrated that ten throughbred cows give a larger and richer yield than that of twenty-five head of poor cattle; besides what you save in the feed and care of fifteen superfluous heads. I find, however, that for the last few years the taste of the American people has changed very much in favor of good stock of all kinds, having discovered that in an economical point of view a good article is more desirable than a poor one. Our markets show great improvement in the character of poultry, and the farmers are waking up to the idea that it will pay better to keep a good class of fowls, feed them well, and take better care of them than they have heretofore done. Not for many years has there been so much excitement in regard to *dog-flesh* of all kinds. To live in the country without a dog is as bad as to be there without a wife. A person who loves animals is always a more agreeable companion and neighbor than one who has no taste that way. An elegant country residence without a noble dog performing sentinel duty about loses half its picturesqueness. We have too many useless dogs, and it would be a good thing for Mr. Bergh to destroy by his *humanitarian* process all the curs and mongrels, since the promiscuously-bred and half-starved and uncared-for animals are of no use, but serve to engender and communicate disease. As a general thing, a well-broken mastiff will pin a man and hold him, and will bite only when enraged by resistance or a blow. His docility is surprising when you think of his superior strength and courage. He seems to have an instinctive knowledge of his calling or profession, and seems to be able to distinguish between a thief and an honest man. He is, in a certain sense, a physiognomist. I have seen my bitch Jessie look a stranger steadily in the eye for several minutes, without the slightest motion or recognition, and then only submit to his attentions or caresses out of respect for her master. Children, however, may fondle and play with them, even rudely, without exciting their ire. Comparatively few people know anything about a dog and the importance of good training. Like children, they require discipline and management; and the more they are in your company and associate with your family the more intelligent they will become, understand your language, and even the various expressions of your

countenance. So strong is their affection that you may consider yourself safe, by day or by night, under their care. The mastiff is the king of watch-dogs. It is quite a popular notion that the dog is no protection against the ingenuity of the burglar. I fully admit that the latter may take the shrewdest by surprise; but the dog no more than the man; and of the two the vigilant dog, with the keen power of his olfactories, may be the more relied upon to give warning against the approach of the intruder. The vulgar notion of seducing a well-trained watch-dog is more of a myth than a reality. The very fact of a stranger about arouses all his ire; and you will find that your decoy, with all her blandishments, will be made to suffer his avenging power. There are other good and substantial physiological reasons that would make the experiment of the thief very unreliable. Little do such persons understand the character of the animal they would attempt to allure. He has a master—he has a home, and these two things he appreciates wonderfully; and having been thoroughly instructed in his duties, he performs them with a conscientiousness almost human. In breaking a watch-dog only one person should have the care of him, and he should be on the chain during the day, out of the sight of strangers. He should be fed regularly, and his kennel kept clean and comfortable. His breakfast should be light corncake, milk, vegetables, and a few bones to amuse him; and at night, just before entering upon his duties, he should have a good meal. After you have the dog fully under your control, and he shows a disposition to obey or a fear to disobey, throw pieces of meat about the yard and then take him with you and watch him closely, warning him to be steady, and pass along by the meat, and if he attempts to pick it up chide him, and keep him over the meat some time, cautioning him to beware, and if he persists use the whip gently, and so on until he refuses to notice the meat, and so keep passing by and around each piece of meat until he refuses it entirely. After you have him well up in this lesson, allow him to go out alone; and if he has picked up any of the pieces, talk to him seriously about it and use the whip, and you will soon be able to let him run over the yard until he is quite hungry. After each lesson you should encourage him by a good breakfast or bite, so as to let him understand that you will give him all that he desires, without seeking it elsewhere.

We find recorded only four ancient seats of the mastiff where they have been bred in their purity; that which is pre-eminent for its antiquity is the ancient family of Legh, at Lyme Hall, in Cheshire, from which he seems to have been handed down in his integrity, even prior to 1415; another at Chatsworth by the Duke of Devonshire; a third at Elvaston Castle by Lord Harrington, and a fourth at Hadezor Hall by the Galtons. The Chatsworth breed is now extinct; the Hadezor dogs were all destroyed by poison. The Lyme Hall and Elvaston are the only remaining legitimate strains, and of these two the Lyme Hall is pre-eminent. A

contributor to the *Field* says, "that the Lyme Hall race takes us back to the remotest ascertained record, and brings us nearer to the original indigenous type; and is therefore the best evidence of its purity, and that this race is still preserved at Lyme intact, and has been handed down as an heirloom with its magnificent estates." "In the grand drawing-room window, amid the blazon of heraldry, showing the quarterings of the arms of the illustrious families with whom the Leghs have intermarried, may still be seen the portrait of Sir Percy Legh, Knight Baronet, who fought at Agincourt, and also the likeness of the mastiff bitch who is alleged to have defended him from the assaults of camp marauders, who would have murdered and robbed him as he lay bleeding on the field of battle. The legend is that while the wedding festivities of Sir Percy were being celebrated at Lyme, a herald from his personal friend, Henry V, summoned him to attend his majesty to the French wars. Leaving his bride he departed at once, and took with him his magnificent mastiff bitch, a race of dogs for which the family were even then celebrated. He saved the king's life at the sacrifice of his own; and while he lay exhausted on the field of battle after the fight he was defended from his assailants so vigorously by his mastiff bitch that she kept them at bay and attracted the attention of some English soldiers, who bore the wounded knight off the field and conveyed him with his faithful mastiff to Paris, where she whelped and Sir Percy died. He was taken home to Lyme for interment, and the bitch and her whelps were brought also in the funeral train. From these the Lyme dogs are direct descendants." Mr. Kingdon of Willhayne bred from M. Legh's kennels, by his consent. Mr. Earl, the celebrated animal painter, urged Mr. Kingdon to paint his dog Barry, as a study of mastiff purity. The opinion of this eminent artist in favor of the purity of the Lyme House breed is also shared in by Mr. Ansdell and Mr. Keyl, artists of high order, both of whom recommended Mr. Hanbury to keep the Lyme race in preference to any other strain. Their opinions are said to be confirmed by the fact that Idstone, when acting as judge at Plymouth show, 1870, gave Barry first prize; and Bill George, Jr., gave him first prize at Exeter, where he weighed 162 pounds. He also won first from Colchester and Westward Ho; 390 guineas were offered for him. Mr. Kingdon relates a very interesting anecdote of his original bitch Alp—which Mr. Hanbury bred from by his Champion Prince—which proves the great intelligence and love of the mastiff. He says: "I was walking over a lonely road for several miles, on a dark November night, when the bitch walked round me in wide circles, keeping guard in the rear as well as in advance, never going beyond springing distance from me, so determined was she to protect me." He says that soon after the London and Southwestern Railway was opened to Exeter, a party of "cracksmen" came down from London and commenced operations in Devon, sending out spies in divers disguises and under various pretexts to notice plans of houses, &c. There was reason to believe that the men that came to Willhayne under pretence of selling cloth were couriers of this party. In appearance they were respectable, but asked questions which excited suspicion. It appears, too, the bitch had her suspicions, despite their respectable exterior; for it was afterward ascertained that when they came to the yard gates she quietly walked up to one of the party, neither barked nor growled, nor attempted to injure him, but deliberately took him firmly but gently

(To be continued.)



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

WHY THE ROOSTER WOULDN'T DIE.

LISTEN, my boy, and you shall know,
A thing that happened a time long ago,
When I was a boy, not as large as you,
And the youngest of all the children, too.
I laugh even now as I think it o'er,
And the more I think, I laugh the more.
'Twas the children eve of an autumn day,
We were all in the kitchen, cheery and gay.
The fire burned bright on the old brick hearth,
And its cheerful light gave zest to our mirth;
My eldest sister, addressing me,
And stopping at once my mirthful glee;
"To-morrow's Thanksgiving, you know," said she;
"We must kill the chickens to-night you see.
Now light the lantern and come with me,
I will wring their necks until they are dead,
And have them all dressed ere we go to bed."
So the old huge lantern made of tin,
Punched full of holes, and a candle within,
Put in its appearance in a shorter time
Than it takes to make this jingling rhyme.
We started off and the way I led,
For a raid on the chickens under the shed;
A pile of roots filled the open space,
This makes a splendid roosting place;
And a motly tribe of domestic fowls
Sat perched there as grave and demure as owls.
My sister, unused to scenes of blood,
And pale with excitement, trembling stood;
But summoning courage, she laid her plans
And seized the old rooster with both her hands,
And with triumph written all over her face
Her victim bore to an open space.
Then she wrung and wrung with might and main,
And wrung and twisted and wrung again,
Till sure that the spark of life had fled,
She threw him down on the ground for dead.
But the rooster would not consent to die
And be made up into a chicken-pie,
So he made away with a cackle and bound
Almost as soon as he touched the ground,
And hiding away from the candle's light,
Escaped the slaughter of that dark night.
My sister, thus brought to a sudden stand,
And looking at what she held in her hand,
Soon saw why the rooster was not dead—
She had wrung off his tail instead of his head!

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BLACK COCHINS.

THE origin of Black Cochins is a matter of dispute, some affirming that they were a cross between the Black Java and Buff Cochin; others state that they were produced by a union between the White and Buff Cochin; but, be that as it may, there is no doubt that perfectly black birds have been imported from China within the past few years. In shape they more nearly resemble the Partridge Cochin than any other variety. I presume it will be allowed that Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins have each their distinctive shapes, although we aim at the same ideal form in all. The Black cock is not so hollow in the back, if I might so express it, as the Buff, nor so rangy as the White Cochin cock. They are square in form, with broad short backs, breasts very full and coming as low down as the Houdan; tail small but entirely distinct from the saddle, carried horizontally, with abundance of soft, shining feathers; wings neatly folded and powerful; thighs strong and wide apart; legs short, dark with yellow shining through. The comb, wattles, and deaf ear are large, fine in texture, and brilliantly red. The head is carried very upright, and the whole bearing is dignified, intelligent, and watchful. The plumage is glossy-green, even in a poor light—hackles, saddle, and tail feathers being iridescent. The under color is black, or gray-black, those showing white being inclined to throw stained feathers in their offspring. As compared with other Cochin cocks they are close feathered, larger in the comb, fuller in the neck hackle, deeper in the breast, carry their wings better (inasmuch as out of fifty cocks I have never seen a slipped wing); are more active, for I have seen a cock over ten pounds in weight, fly to the top of a fence, five and a half feet in height, in a strange yard; but they are, on an average, a pound lighter than their brethren, and are poorly furnished in leg-feathering.

The hens are not so Cochin as the cocks, being in respect of other Cochin hens, narrow in the shoulders; long in the back; poor in cushion; big in the tail, with much hard quill; close in feather, and scant of leg and foot feathering; but they are always black to the skin, and never show golden or white feathers. Bear in mind that I am describing the average Black Cochin cock and hen, and do not mean to infer that I have not seen from other yards as well as in my own, birds possessing the true Cochin character. Cocks weigh from 8 to 10½ pounds; hens from 7 to 8½ pounds. Eyes in both sexes are various, deep bay and pearl predominating.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to give an account of my experience with them from the start, in doing which I may be a little prolix, for I think that only in this way can a knowledge be given of them to the intending fancier.

I began with them about four years ago, at which time, besides other fowls such as Houdans and Hamburgs, I kept Buff and Partridge Cochins, and thus had ample opportunity of comparing them with each other. About the end of April, I got a sitting of eggs from the yard of Philander Williams, and in due time was the possessor of five lively chicks, gray-black on head, neck, and back, and white on throat and underpart. They grew amazingly fast, surpassing the other Cochin chicks of the same age, and I had hopes that they would keep ahead; but they matured in about eight months, while the Partridges and Buffs continued to grow, getting larger frames, and were at least a pound

heavier in weight. Four of the chicks, which consisted of three cockerels and one pullet, were very fine, as Black Cochins go; the best cockerel would compare favorably with any Cochin, except in leg-feathering and size; the other two cockerels were so much alike that I could not tell them apart, their chief fault consisting of too much tail and a white feather in the wing, not observable when the wing was folded. One of these was sold to a western breeder who I heard took first premium with him at a State poultry show. The third cockerel afterward developed a slight touch of red in the neck-hackle. The pullet was neat to look at; so glossy and sleek, with a neat head and comb, and was much admired by breeders despite her long body. In the winter I looked about for more hens, and got two from the same strain I had, but decidedly inferior, and three from a breeder who had English imported stock crossed with some Blacks brought from Scotland to his neighborhood by emigrants. On receiving the latter I saw at a glance that they were a very different strain from what I had. They were square and deep set in body, short in back and legs, had a great deal of stiff quill in the tail, poor in leg-feathering as usual; passable in comb and good black in color, but lacking in the green lustre.

I had now a chance to begin, and the stock though ordinary was the best I could procure, for breeders of Black Cochins are few and far between. I bred both cocks to the six hens and only hatched ten per cent. for the first two months; but this was no worse than other varieties of fowls early in the season, as the complaint of half-hatched chicks was universal. Afterward, I raised thirty chicks, but as luck would have it twenty-five of them were cockerels. Eight or nine of these were equal to the old cocks, but the winter stopped their growth, the largest not reaching nine pounds until the following spring. Of the five pullets one only showed the true Cochin type, the others were admirably fitted for running a race.

I kept on the outlook for hens for next year's breeding and whenever I heard of Black Cochins, if within reasonable distance, I made a pilgrimage, only to come home better satisfied with my own. I picked up a cock, however, which had carried off the honors at Boston. At last I saw a yard with a pair of hens in it I could not equal; these were originally from P. Williams' yard, and I lost no time in transferring them to my own, despite the fact that their progeny of the previous season was much below the average, the cockerels especially being bad in comb, but this I attributed to the old cock whose comb was a little spooned. I also got two pullets from Connecticut, and selecting the four best birds out of all, besides adding a magnificent White Cochin hen, 9½ pound in weight, almost perfect in shape and general points, her feathers lying over each other like shell-work, and possessing that most important item plenty of feathers on legs and feet. I ventured on this with the view of introducing better shape and feathering; and then by careful selection bred out the white without in any way interfering with the Black Cochin blood in the yard. That is, I will constantly breed a pure Black cock to the pullets of the white and black blood, until the black is established. I almost forgot to say that the four black hens I selected had about as much foot-feathering among them as would furnish one good exhibition hen, and what feathering the cock had was almost worn off. Two of the hens had a slight thickness at the top of the comb behind, but as I was mating them with a cock which had thrown such fine combs the

previous season, and thinking that the cock mainly imparts the fancy points, I thought there would be little risk.

Now for the result: On an average, 90 per cent. of the eggs hatched, and when I got thirty-five chicks I stopped setting. Of the thirty-five chicks, fourteen were cockerels; those produced from the hens with thick combs, had combs for the most part worthy or doubled at the end. The chicks from the white hen were five in number; three of them being pullets. They were almost *black* when hatched and unusually large. All were very promising, but, as I feared, the largest cockerel is now putting out abundance of red feathers in the hackles and back; the other cockerel being inclined to a dominique marking, especially on the under-part. The pullets are as large for their age as those a month older, and so far are sound in color. One point worth noticing, is the fact that all the chicks are passably feathered on legs and toes, some of them being inclined to vulture hocks. Two cockerels of the first brood are feathered on the second toes and neither of them had any *down* on the second toes when hatched. If all goes well I expect to have a yard which will be a pride to look at.

And now a few words as to their merits. In respect to beauty I do not think they can be surpassed by any *Cochin*. A bird in fine condition is not easily forgotten. The beautiful arched comb, with delicate hanging ear-lobes and rounded wattles, all brilliantly red, present a fine contrast to the glossy green-black plumage. They have only to be seen to be admired. I have frequently heard the remark from passers by: "Young man, them 'ere Black Spanish o' yours is pretty; I used to keep them. They was never tired layen."

In regard to laying they are very much like other *Cochins*, with the exception that they do not want to hatch so often. About the first week in January they would lay on an average three eggs per week, increasing afterwards to four or five per week, until May, when a fourth of them would desire to hatch, and the others to rest a while. They are remarkably hardy, and easy to raise—so much so that I am not aware I ever lost a chick over a week old, and I have never seen a case of gapes among them, while other chicks were gaping around in the same yard. I have had twenty-five or more fowls die with cholera and canker, but never lost a Black *Cochin*—all having access to the same grass run.

The cocks are perfect tyrants, when put in the same yard with Buff or Partridge cocks. One day a half-game cock flew over from a neighbor's yard and got badly thrashed, while the Black cock had only breath left to crow. Another Black cock was attacked during my absence, by two mongrel cocks in succession, and whipped them both. I sent a promising cockerel to a friend's yard, who kept five or six mongrel cocks. Next day a message came to me, requesting me to take away "that black savage, as he was murdering every cock in the yard." So much for pluck.

Mr. Wright tells us that good specimens of Black *Cochins* used to be shown in England during the "mania," but that they became nearly extinct from the impossibility of keeping them free from reddish or golden feathers in their second year. My experience, and as far as I have heard, is that the reddish feathers appear when the bird has attained its adult plumage. He goes on to speak of them as being weedy and stilty, and comparatively bare of leg feather, but that one or two breeders meant to revive them if they could procure passable stock. This seems to be verified,

inasmuch as a separate class was made for them last year at Oxford, the Crystal Palace, and I think Birmingham shows. At the Crystal Palace show, eight prizes were offered for the best birds, besides a five guinea silver cup for the best hen, a four guinea silver cup for the best cockerel, and the same for the best pullet. A friend informs me by letter, that while the cocks are stilty, the hens he has seen are generally good in shape.

I have no doubt but that they will be well established on both sides of the Atlantic before many years. They need only to be seen to be admired, and known to be appreciated. They are suitable for the dwellers in city or country, and are alike beautiful in both.

I am satisfied with the description of Black *Cochins* in the New Standard of Excellence, so far as it goes, but do not think it goes far enough; and would, therefore, with all deference, suggest the following:

COCK AND HEN.

Beak.—Yellow and black, or dark horn color.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.—Brilliant red.

Eyes.—Deep bay, red, dark-brown, or pearl. Colors preferred in order named.

Plumage.—Rich glossy black, with a metallic green lustre on the hackles, back, wings, and tail of the cock. Under color of both, gray-black.

Legs.—Yellow shaded with black, or nearly black, on front of legs; while in wings, tail, or feet feathers of cock, highly objectionable, but not a disqualification.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Symmetry,	10
Size and weight,	15
Color and under color,	20
Head, comb, wattles, and deaf-ear,	15
Carriage of wings,	8
Legs, and leg feathering,	7
Size and carriage of tail,	5
Condition and depth of plumage,	10
Cushion and fluff,	10
	100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BLACK COCHINS.

Birds not matching in pen, or with primary wing feathers twisted outside the wing; twisted combs; crooked backs; birds without feathers on the legs; vulture hocks are particularly objectionable; wry tails; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven and a half pounds; cockerels not weighing seven and a half pounds; pullets not weighing six pounds; red feathers in any part of the plumage.

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

152D ST., NEW YORK, JULY, 1874.

HENS COOKING THEIR EGGS (?)

DEAR EDITOR: Only a few words this time. Let's see about the old hen cooking eggs in her nest, causing them to burst, as stated on page 533 of No. 34 *Fanciers' Journal*. The white of an egg, dissolved in water by stirring, requires a temperature of 180° Fahrenheit before it will cook or become insoluble. This is only 32° below boiling-point. In order to cook eggs in the shell, by applying heat to one side only, from 15° to 25° more heat would be required, which seems to me to be *rather more* than an old hen could endure. O pshaw! she never gets hot enough to cook eggs.

Only one point more: If we close the pores of the shell

the egg will keep for culinary purposes several months. I once dipped a basket of eggs in boiling water, holding them in four seconds, then placed them on a shelf near a stove-pipe in a warm room, where they remained for three months during hot weather, at the end of which time every egg was good.

J. Y. B.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

MR. EDITOR: Is it not about time this nonsense about the "tread" in the egg was disposed of? A very rudimentary knowledge of physiology will show that this whole discussion is the merest moonshine. That which has been regarded as the "tread" by the henologists is nothing more nor less than an appendage of egg itself, and is independent of the influence of the cock.

The ejaculated spermatic liquid or semen is a whitish, viscid matter, mainly consisting of colorless liquid containing immense numbers of minute bodies named *spermatozooids*. These are the essential constituents of the spermatic liquid of animals—the real *seed* upon which its fecundating power depends. These spermatozoa vary in form and size in the different animals, but are microscopic in all. In fowls they are about $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch, or less, in length, and to be seen, must be viewed through a magnifying lens of considerable power. When these exceedingly minute bodies are injected into the oviduct of the hen it seems to me they would be difficult to trace, and be still more difficult to discover in the egg. One of these spermatozooids magnified 350 diameters (about 1000 times its natural size) would look about like this..... These little bodies are endowed with inherent power of movement. They consist of an ovoidal head, and a long filamentary appendage or tail, which vibrates with wonderful rapidity.

The oviduct of the hen is lined with a mucous membrane, on the free surface of which immense numbers of minute ciliary or hair-like appendages are found. These are in constant motion, and assist the spermatozooids in ascending the canal to come into contact with the ova or egg. When this is reached the spermatozoid pierces the cellular wall of the ovum and is entirely lost to view. It finally comes into contact with what is called the germinative clot or vesicle, and the egg is impregnated. This impregnation can only be determined in the fresh egg by a careful dissection and examination under the microscope. Perhaps some of your correspondents will not be able to understand this, but it is the real physiology of impregnation.

A. M. D.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BICKNELL v. PYLE.

DEAR EDITOR: No doubt Mr. Pyle is a firm believer in his theory, and "gives it to us" in the "honesty of his heart." As such we digest it without the aid of a physician, *i. e.*, if we ever find any that we can swallow. My stomach, however, is a little dyspeptic, and I cannot make the doses go down. I have the best of feelings, however, towards Mr. Pyle, and hope to have the good fortune to meet him some time not far distant. His reply to my article, page 533, No. 34, *Fanciers' Journal*, would need no answer if it should only reach the eyes of experienced breeders; yet his mistakes might some time prove fatal to the success of a novice. I will, therefore, now take up his different points.

No. 1. "More than one good cock to twenty-five hens is a nuisance."

2. "They should be put together in the fall, and by the time spring comes they will all be impregnated, and the act once performed is sufficient."

3. "At the small end, &c., . . . which is the life principle of the hen; but there will be none at the other end which would be the cock's."

4. "This would account for one of Mr. B.'s hens hatching so badly."

5. "If the hen is not set until well ready she will not leave her nest for a week."

6. "She will not turn the eggs during this time, *as she will know they will not need it.*" (The italics are my own.)

7. "One tread is sufficient for a sitting."

No. 1. Some good cocks are able to serve twenty-five and even forty hens, but from ten to fifteen are as many as should ordinarily be allowed. No general rule can be relied on in this case. Some birds should be used as long as they are able to serve two hens, on account of their progeny. As good a B. B. R. gamecock as I ever owned faithfully served from twenty-five to thirty hens for three years. At the age of five only fifteen were given him, and at the age of eight years the eggs from four hens running with him all failed to hatch, but when two were removed, eggs from the remaining two hatched well. Without the exercise of judgment in these things we will oft fail.

No. 2 and No. 7 can be soon disposed of under one head. There is only one objectionable point in them, *viz.*, *they are not true*, as the author will know whenever he tests them by actual experiment. His "Tester" will not be admitted authority on this question, but take the cock from the hens and set the eggs. The result will be, eggs laid within five days thereafter will hatch nearly or quite as well as before; after that but a very small per cent. will hatch, and after ten or twelve days not one egg in fifty will hatch.*

No. 3. These white substances formerly called "treads" he now terms "life principles." What they are I do not know, but I *do* know that they are *not* "life principles." The cock has no more to do with supplying *either* of them than he has with supplying the shell. Their presence or absence is no proof of impregnation or unimpregnation.

The yolk of every perfect egg contains a small circular speck, which may be seen by carefully breaking it into a cup. This speck is the "life principle" or germ, and the egg is constructed in such wisdom that this germ *always* remains uppermost, no matter how many times the egg may be turned, thus receiving the warmth from the hen directly. The life of the chicken centres at this minute point throughout the whole period of incubation. This season I have experimented with four hens that have been separated from the cock from six to twelve weeks each, during which time each has hatched a brood of chickens. I have broken and examined nearly all their eggs, and in *every* case this white substance appeared at each end of the yolk.

No. 4. His reason for one of my hens not hatching well is not correct, for each attended to her duty well.

No. 5. No hen should be set till she thoroughly attends to business for two or three days, yet very few will remain on the nest for a week without leaving it. Some hens never seem inclined to leave the nest while sitting, but such are more inclined to hang to their nest during the second or third week than the first.

No. 6 is another old "time honored whim." The idea

* I know one service of a turkey cock is enough for a whole brood, but this rule fails with chickens.

that a hen knows that her eggs need turning every day during a portion of the period of incubation in order to produce chicks, and also knows when they do not need turning, is foolishness. She knows nothing about it. In short it is not true. No sitting hen never intentionally turned over her eggs. Some hens never touch them with their beaks, while others, apparently more nervous, seem to delight in poking them around, but such are just as likely to poke one of them half a dozen times as to poke half of them once. My opinions are based on close observation and actual experiments, with an experience of over twenty-five years. Others can prove them in the same way. Fowls know nothing of the relation of eggs to chickens; their inclination to sit is forced upon them by wise laws over which they have no control. Geese, ducks, turkeys, and a great portion of the hens will sit as long on a barren nest as though it was filled with eggs. They sit because they "can't help it." It is instinct alone that governs them.

As to the theory of selecting eggs for cockerels and pullets I have no remarks to make at present.

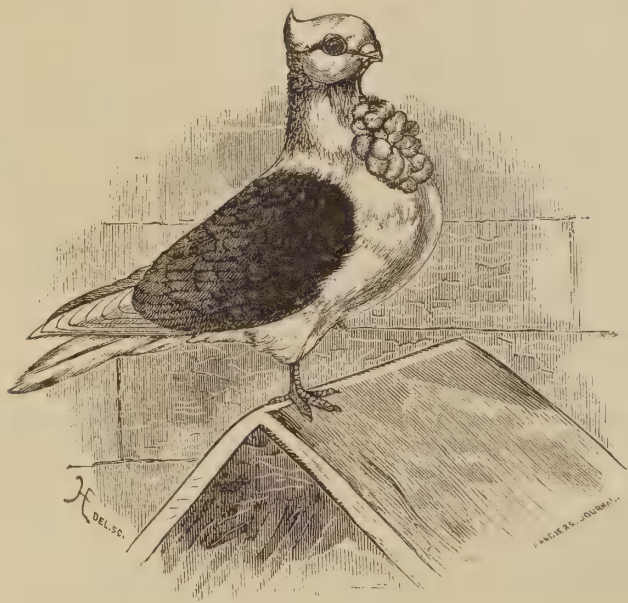
J. Y. BICKNELL.

August 24th, 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE TURBIT.



THE shouldered variety is one of the prettiest of our fancy pigeons, and commands the admiration of all at first sight. It is small, neat, and elegant in appearance; rather short; chest broad and full; active and interesting; good breeders; and can be had in a great variety of colorings; which, in the shouldered birds, gives a pleasing contrast and beauty of plumage peculiar to this variety of pigeons.

The head of the Turbit is quite peculiar, and differs from any other variety of pigeons except the Owl, which it somewhat resembles. The head should be broad, full, and short, while the top should be somewhat flat. The beak should be white; broad at the base, like that of a good Owl; but perfectly straight, and cannot be too short. In this point, as well as in size, Turbits have degenerated much in late years—too much regard being paid to frill and purity of marking at the expense of other equally important points.


"The eye should be large and full, of a dark hazel color, having the pupil black. A point of great merit is for the eye to be encircled by a buff-colored lash or cere." Most of the birds imported from England at the present day, have a point or peak-crest in place of the shell-crest or turn-crown. They look very neat, but I do not like them as well as the shell-crest. I have never bred a bird with a point or peak-crest from shell-crested birds; but, in most cases, when a shell-crested Turbit is crossed with an Owl, the point or peak-crest is produced; which would seem to indicate that a peaked bird is not as pure as the one with a perfect shell-crest. The point-peak or shell-crest is formed by feathers growing upward on the head and neck, and coming to the point or crest just above the head. In good birds the neck feathers grow backwards from the throat, forming what is called by fanciers a perfect mane from the crest down to the shoulder, as in good Jacobins. The gullet is also a very important point in Turbits and is formed by a loose skin, forming a kind of dewlap under the beak; which, in good birds, will continue until lost in the purle or frill; which should be well developed, with the feathers growing each way outwardly from the centre of the breast, and cannot be too large. The better the frill the more valuable the bird; young fanciers seldom paying any attention to other points if the bird is well frilled and comparatively well marked—losing sight altogether of head, beak, and gullet. The secondary wing feathers, greater and lesser wing coverts, and scapular feathers; should be the only feathers colored in the shouldered birds, the rest of the plumage, including the ten flight feathers, should be pure white. We would remind the beginner that we are describing a perfect *shouldered* bird, like the cut above (which our artist has re-engraved from the *London Journal of Horticulture*, and which we have not yet seen), they always having more or less colored feathers on the body under the wing, sometimes extending to the rump and thighs. But, if the colored feathers do not show at all when the bird is at rest, and it is otherwise perfect, it would be classed as a good bird. The coloring should be as pure as possible, the following being the recognized colors of the present time in the shouldered birds: Black, blue with black bars; blue, with white bars, and plain winged blues; silver, with white bars; silver, with black bars; silver, with brown bars; and plain silvers; also, plain red, and plain yellow. Booted Turbits are not unusual and are supposed to be of German origin. The Turbit is thought by many to be a native of the south of France, as it is said to be found there in greater perfection than elsewhere. Germany also claims it as one of her own production, which I am inclined to think, with just reason, as most of the varieties and colorings now bred in this country are traceable to Germany. They have been a favorite of mine for years, and I have bred and seen more than twenty-five different varieties and colorings, nearly all of which (except the shouldered birds) can be traced to Germany, and a majority of these also came from that country,


many of which were quite well booted, which is not often the case with Turbits brought from England. Brent says that dark tails in the shouldered birds were not objectionable. I have occasionally seen birds colored in this way, but did not consider them as a pure variety, but supposed them to have been bred by crossing the shouldered and tailed birds together. Shouldered Turbits without caps are also frequently met with in this country, and were once much more common than now, and are often sold as "Shouldered Owls." Most of the specimens I have seen had the appearance of being produced by a cross between the two varieties. The two latter varieties or colorings I have never known any fancier attempt to breed pure, but have only occasionally seen them in the hands of dealers.


JOS. M. WADE.

ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 In an address at Trenton, before the fruit growers of New Jersey, Mr. Quin gives the strawberry crop of that State at two millions of quarts, which at fifteen cents per quart, would be worth \$300,000. Of blackberries, raspberries, and grapes, there are about as much more, and he estimated the cranberry crop, 125,000 bushels, to be worth about the same. Thus the cultivation of this delicious fruit, which has brought into use thousands of acres of otherwise unemployed swampy lands, gives New Jersey the credit of raising half the entire cranberry crop of the United States.


 The late Doctor Guthrie, we are told, had a favorite dog, "Bob," black, rough, and ungainly; much attached to his master, but in no way amiable to other men and dogs. This animal at times insisted on going into church while his master was preaching, and the minister in the midst of his sermon would open the door of the pulpit and let him in, evidently to keep him quiet. It is recorded that on one occasion, after the blessing was pronounced, "Bob" raised himself on the bookboard, the great black head appearing above it, gravely to survey the departing congregation.


 **LICE ON CHICKENS.**—The following will kill lice on the first application: Put six cents worth of cracked *Cocculus Indicis* berries into a bottle that will hold a half-pint of alcohol; fill the bottle with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours. When the hen comes off with the young chickens, take the mixture, and with a small cotton rag wet the head of each chicken enough to have it reach through the little feathers to the skin; also, with the same rag, wet the hen under her wings. I have used this three years, and know it to be a "dead shot." Be careful that no child, nor any one else, uses it, because it is a *deadly poison*.—*Ex.*

[Why use the above when *pure lard* will answer the same purpose, and be perfectly safe.—*Ed.*]

 **PACKING AND PRESERVING EGGS.**—Use a half a barrel of lime and a quart of salt in 125 gallons of water. Use no more water at first than will conveniently slake the lime; then, after the lime is slaked and still warm, put in the salt and the remainder of the water; stir it well while putting salt and water in. After the eggs are in the pickle, and the package they are in is full, cover them with muslin

(but do not let the muslin hang over the edge, as it will absorb all the pickle), and put the sediment of lime on the muslin to hold it down and exclude the air. When taken out they must be washed off in clean water, and well dried before packing for market. By using salt in the above proportion, the eggs will never be discolored; but too much lime cannot be used—the more the better, as it can never make the pickle too strong of lime.

 A traveler from Pekin to Siberia, across the great desert of Gobi, tells us that whenever a camel's feet have become tender and sore from long marches, the poor creature lies down. His driver knows at once that his feet hurt him, and looks to find out if the thick skin of the feet is blistered. Whenever a blister is found, two or three strong men, usually Mongols, keep watch of the camel until it is not noticing them. At just the right moment, they make a rush all together upon the camel, throw it over upon the side, and make it fast. Then, with a needle made for that use, they sew a square piece of leather, large enough to cover the hurt place, over the camel's foot, the skin of which is quite thick enough to sew through without hurting the animal. With his new shoes on, the animal is quite ready to get up and march on. The pieces of leather are very carefully prepared for this use. It sometimes happens that a camel lies down in the midst of his long march across the wide desert and dies. The natives take the thickest part of his skin to make shoes of. These bits of skin they take out, day after day, when on the march, and pull until they become so soft and yielding that a camel with blistered feet seems grateful to have shoes made of it, although he would resist the shoeing to the last, were he not held so that he could not move.

 There are few railroad station-masters more vigilant, brave, and intelligent than the wonderful dog "Knapp," engaged at the Searsdale depot, on the Harlem Railroad, is reported to be. "Knapp" is a shepherd dog, and seems to be gifted with intellectual faculties far above those of mere imitation. He can tell by looking at the clock when a train is coming, and takes a lantern or flag of the right color to signal to the engineer safety or danger. Moreover, he knows the difference between express, mail, and way trains, acts as flagman during the switching of freight trains to sidings, and, after their departure, examines the switches to see that they have been turned the right way! He has twice saved the lives of children; once by dragging a child from the track, and once by signalling a train to stop when children were on the track. A mere recital of his frequent acts is sufficient to convince any one (who believes the tale) that all his wisdom could not have come from powers of imitation, for it is doubtful whether "Knapp" has ever seen a station-master so faithful to his duties. Unfortunately, however, railway companies can place no more reliance upon an educated dog for a station-master, than upon some human employé, for "Knapp" has already begun to follow his master's vices, as well as to transcend his virtues. "Knapp," after the labors of the day are over, takes a pipe of tobacco, sits on a chair, "and smokes with as much apparent ease and comfort as his master." It will not be long before we hear of him drinking liquors with even greater ease and comfort, and then of his imitating his master by taking a "nap" shorter, but more disastrous to passengers on the Harlem road, than the "Knapp" with which his master daily amuses himself, and through the newspapers, the world at large.—*Public Ledger.*

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum,.....	\$2 50
Six Copies, one year,.....	12 00
Single Copies, by mail,.....	10
Per Annum to Canada,.....	2 70
Per Annum to England,.....	3 54
Specimen Copies,.....	Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20, displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80, ".....	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60, ".....	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

We desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement; and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous *support*—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

"CHINA FOWL."

Mr. Geo. P. Burnham has authorized us to offer fifty copies of his new book, the "China Fowl," price \$2.00, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*. That is, any person sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.50 will receive a copy of the above work, one edition only of which will be printed.

A FEW NOTES ON A RECENT ISSUE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I submit a few random notes in relation to some matters suggested by correspondents in No. 34 of your paper.

1st. Why don't George J. Morse *set* the eggs he finds with his "hen that has not been with a cock for several weeks?" This course will answer *his* query much better than can any theory of Mr. Pyle, Mr. Bicknell, or anybody else. If these eggs *hatch* chickens, he can thus satisfy himself about their "impregnation," I should say, decidedly.

2d. The final letter of Mr. George C. Athole, in reference

to Mr. Burnham and his *Hen Fever* book, is very good. Burnham's letter to Athole, in a former number, was rather "to the point," I remember, and the spirit evinced by Mr. Athole in his last note is very commendable. Those who know Mr. Burnham *personally* will appreciate Mr. Athole's "change of base," in his pleasantly expressed later opinion of Mr. Burnham.

3d. I inclose you two dollars and a half for a year's subscription to *Fanciers' Journal*, and I want a copy of Mr. Burnham's *new* book, which you advertise as a premium for new subscribers, viz., *The China Fowl*. I judge the fifty copies you thus offer, of a fresh volume from this gentleman's pen, upon these terms, will be very shortly taken off your hands.

4th. I fully agree with your brief editorial note preceding the Halstead *vs.* Lockwood article; and I am sure your readers will be equally pleased to learn that the "controversies" we have been gorged with latterly in your paper and other poultry journals is now completed. "Something too much of this," as Hamlet says, we have already had.

5th. Your New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," is justly "down upon" the vulture *hock*, that has so nearly ruined some otherwise good strains of the Asiatic varieties in late years. The Dark Brahas and Partridge Cochins that have been thus bred, as P. S. remarks, from certain late British imported fowls, are fearfully afflicted with this encumbrance, and American fanciers who have had these crossed birds imposed upon them are now anxiously inquiring, "What shall we do with this stock?" I wish I could answer *this* question. But I give it up.

Yours, &c.,

JERSEY BLUE.

NEWARK, N. J., August 20th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEXINGTON, VA., August 1st, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I have frequently had eggs laid by my hens equal to the one spoken of in one of your late issues, an extra large egg with only the white surrounding an egg of average size, with a perfect shell and contents. I had a Bantam a few years since that went to her nest daily, left it cackling, but she never laid an egg. One day I found her dead in the nest. On opening her, I found an egg double the ordinary size, broken or crushed; on examining it I found it to be one layer after another of shells, with a thin dried substance between each layer.

Yours truly,

W. W. LEWIS.

STAMFORD, CONN., August 22d, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I send you a "clipping" from a paper, also a "clipping" from my check-book. Have been successful in sending out several hundred dollars' worth of fowls the past few weeks, but, like the New England razor-strap man, "*have a few more left!*" Insert the advertisement inclosed in No. 35.

Truly yours,

J. T. FERRIS.

NEW YORK, August 22d, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

SIR: Nos. 17 and 18 of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, now due, have not been received by me as yet. Please send them. I am very glad to see you write a good word for the rabbit

fanciers in the last number of the *Journal*. That the fancy is on the increase I know, having been in it for the last five years, though out of it at present. The demand for fancy rabbits has been greater than the supply for the past year. Importations are quite numerous, and I hope the time is not far distant when we will have a club, and hold exhibitions of our own.

Truly yours,

ARTHUR BOYCE, JR.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., August 1st, 1874.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: As Philadelphia is to be the city where the Centennial Exhibition is to be held in 1876, I think it would not come amiss for the American Poultry Association to hold its first show there at the same time. Let the breeders of poultry throughout the whole country send their fowls to the exhibition, and then compare their fowls, the East with the West, the North with the South. As exhibitions are now held, one must take his fowls to every state, county, and town fair, in order to show so many first premiums, silver cups, &c. But where we can all meet, and have but one first, then we shall be nearer to who has the best, and what a *standard* bird should be.

Let the exhibition be open, not alone to the breeders of this country, but also those from abroad, and then we shall be able to see whether our stock is advancing, holding its own, or deteriorating.

Let the Association offer liberal premiums in order to induce breeders at a distance to send their stock, and thus have an exhibition worthy of the time and place.

If no hall can be found large enough in your city to hold it in (and I doubt if one can), let it be held in a temporary building erected for the purpose, or in some large pavilion. I think it would be a success, both financially and to poultry breeders throughout the country.

If the American Poultry Association will not take hold of the project, let the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association take the matter in hand, and carry it to a successful end. I am not a member of the A. P. A., otherwise I should propose the matter to them instead of you.

Some breeders might object, because it would take their fowls in the breeding season, but as the season will be about over at that time, it will not make a great difference, compared with the benefit they might derive from having them there.

Others may say that it is too early to talk about it. I hardly think it too early to begin, and get some of the views of older breeders than myself, in order that we may get their opinions.

Trusting you will pardon me for expressing myself so fully, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. K. O.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

WILL some of your correspondents, who have had experience in shipping rabbits on long journeys, give through the *Journal* their method of boxing and providing with food, &c.; what sized box should be used for a pair of rabbits?

Yours, &c.,

ANGORA.

PETERBORO, N. H.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I do not (like Mr. Bicknell) find the white varieties of fowls as hardy when young as the dark varieties; the White

Cochins are not so easy to raise as the other varieties of Cochins; the Light Brahmas are not as easy to raise as the Dark Brahmas; so also with the White Leghorns, which are not as easy to raise as Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, or Black Cochins.

I have this season hatched upwards of one thousand chickens of all the leading varieties, and I find none more hardy than Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas; they will thrive where White Cochins, Light Brahmas, and White Leghorns would die. I find the Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks nearly as hardy as the Partridge Cochins or Dark Brahmas.

I do not find the Aylesbury Duck as easy to raise as the Raven, nor do I find them as good layers.

C. E. L. HAYWARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

A NUMBER of poultry fanciers interested in a poultry society met at William Gilberthorp's store, in York, Pa., on Tuesday Evening, August 25th, 1874, and effected an organization under the name and title of "The Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association." It is favored by its geographical position, from the fact that it is at present the only society to represent the south and southwest of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The following are the officers elected, viz.:

President—William Gilberthorp, York, Pa.

Vice-Presidents—William A. Myers, New Oxford; Samuel Owen, York, Pa.; F. A. Eichelberger, York, Pa.; Prof. S. B. Meigs, York, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary—Chas. H. Fry, Spring Garden, York, Pa.

Recording Secretary—M. J. Seitz, York, Pa.

Treasurer—Thomas Myers, York, Pa.

Executive Committee—Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., York, Pa.; L. W. Finley, Lower Chanceford; Henry Neater, York, Pa.; Dr. J. D. Meigs, York, Pa.; John Nogan, York County; Capt. William Fry, Spring Garden, York, Pa.; Harry Keiser, York County.

It is the intention to hold an exhibition some time next winter, as the interest manifested in the poultry cause is sufficient to insure a splendid show.

C. H. FRY.

PINE GROVE NURSERY, August 24, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of every fancier, young or old, we make you the following offer, if it will aid you in obtaining subscribers: We will send 500 *transplanted Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants* to the party who will first send you 10 new names with \$25. This offer begins September 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Truly yours,

ALLEN'S CORNER, ME.

WM. MORTON & SON.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: The Peninsular Agricultural Association will hold their First Annual Fall Exhibition at Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 23, 24, and 25, 1874.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. THOS. BUDD, Secretary.

Mr. Page McPherson, of St. Louis, Mo., writes us that one of Graves' incubators exploded at the residence of Mr. Wm. B. Collins, of Bridgton, Mo., which took fire and burned to the ground. No further particulars are given.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Through the *exchange column* of your "gem of a paper" I have disposed of the chicks advertised. One insertion was enough, the other, those that are paid for, you need not put in; but you can call our account balanced. Wm. P. Atkinson, Esq., of Erie, Pa., was the purchaser. I bought a half-dozen eggs from the above-named gentleman during the past season. Each sitting turned out as represented, and giving perfect satisfaction. He packs in quite large box; hay in bottom, with paste-board partition in centre for each egg. Wraps each egg in cotton, and around that paper; on top of all hay again. Out of all the eggs received only one was broken, and I think that was through my own carelessness. I here you say enough of this, so I will stop.

Yours respectfully,

OIL CITY, PA., Lock Box 1558.

E. T. M. SIMMONS.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

FATAL SICKNESS AMONG DOGS.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

HAVING lost by sickness and death several valuable blooded Scotch terriers, all of which died from nearly the same symptoms, viz: A general shrinking in flesh, loss of appetite, dry tongue without thirst, paroxysms of pain coming on every ten or fifteen minutes, manifested by whining, succeeded by prostration, coolness of the temperature of the body, followed by death, I determined after the fourth death, to verify my diagnosis by a post-mortem inspection, which was made in the presence of several medical gentlemen.

Thorax was inspected, and every organ found in perfect health.

Abdomen.—The mucous coats of the intestines exhibited traces of acute inflammation, with ulcerated points throughout the small intestines, some of which came near perforation.

Head.—In removing the skullcap, the meninges of the brain were found somewhat congested, otherwise the brain substance was quite healthy.

Remarks.—This disease showed similar lesions to typhoid fever in the human subject, but there was not as much emaciation as would have been noticeable for the duration of the sickness, viz., three weeks. I regret now exceedingly a careful examination was not made of the dead bodies of the other dogs. In all of my experience in rearing dogs for many years, I have never had the luck to lose so many valuable specimens within the space of three months. There is no assignable cause, as they were plentifully and regularly fed. They were allowed their liberty in a spacious yard, which was kept scrupulously clean.

Treatment.—A supporting plan was adopted, with anodynes to relieve pain. If others have had similar experience would be glad to know it.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RABBIT KEEPING.

I.



IN writing a series of articles on rabbit keeping, I know of my inability to do the subject justice, but, however, I will endeavor as best I can to give what information I have and can obtain.

I will now give a description of the most common breeds. *The Madagascar or Lop-eared.*—The first and most important feature is, of course, that which gives name to the breed, viz., "earage," and in this even length is not the only desired quality. A first-class breeding doe should have her ears measure nineteen or twenty inches in length, and five in width. They should be soft, thin, and flexible; should hang as if folded in two, with the edges close to corner of the eye. In a broken color, no matter what the color is, the main or body color should spread evenly and richly over the back, hips, and loins, extending as far up towards the head as the shoulders; here it should be broken by an irregular line of white, dotted with the main color, forming the fancied resemblance to the links of a chain, and it consequently has been given the latter name. This chain should extend downward and backward, forming an edging of white, while the animal is in repose, between the main color and the floor, and should extend to a point about three-fourths of the way between the fore and hind legs. The hind legs, from the second joint to the toe, should be pure white, the belly and breast should be white also, covering the under side of the jaw, with a narrow stripe reaching almost but not quite to the bridge of the nose, about one-eighth of the distance between the nostril and forehead, leaving a dark patch on both sides of the upper lip and on the end of the nose, very like the extended wings of the butterfly, and consequently called the "butterfly smut."

There should be a narrow blaze of white on the forehead; this with the forelegs and underside of the tail completes the list of points which should be of the virgin color.

In a self-color the only requirement is that the color should extend the same all over the subject, without any shadings whatever, and have throughout a beautiful gloss, which in the blacks and dark colors shines like the finest silk.

The next point to be considered is "carriage."

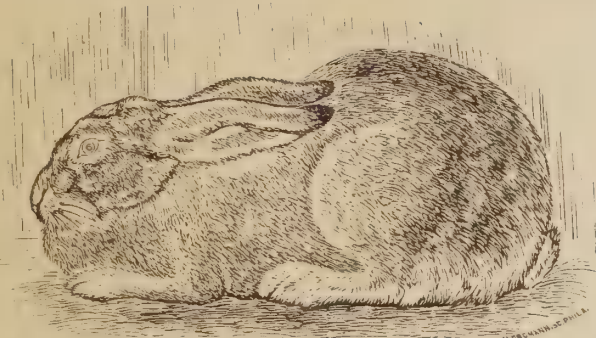
The rabbit should be upright, the legs spread well apart, the back curved, the eye full and protruding, and the whole ensemble of the animal being one of life and vigor.

The Angoras.—In color there are white, gray, blue, black and white, and fawn; the white being most common, and the fawn most beautiful and rare. They are a medium sized animal, with erect ears, in weight about five pounds, the fur is long, fine, and silky; they are said to be more gregarious than other breeds, living together in perfect har-

mony, the buck taking care of the little ones and exercising patriarchal authority over his whole family. In breeding the only points to aim at are size and length of wool.

The Himalayan.—They are a very beautiful variety (see cut in No. 34, page 529). The color is white, with nose, ears, feet, and tail black, or very dark-brown; black being the desired color. The fur is very thick, fine, and soft, and more lustrous than any other white rabbit. The eyes are pink or cornelian color, the ears are erect; weight about six pounds.

The Silver Gray.—They are apparently about the same size as the Himalayan, but are considerably heavier. The fur is a dark silver-gray color, the soft fur being a slate or blue, and the long hairs being mixed, some black, some white; the belly being usually lighter color than the back, while the head and neck are quite dark. The more even in color the whole body, the more desirable and valuable is the specimen. The ears are erect, and the eye very soft and gentle in expression. The young, when first born, are black, and do not assume their full silver-gray color until four to six months old.



The Belgian Hare Rabbit.—They derive their name from the color, which is the same as that of the European Hare. They are a true rabbit, and not a hybrid, as many suppose. Their ears are large and erect; head small in proportion to the size of the body; weight from twelve to fifteen pounds. They are not prolific as the smaller varieties.

The Dutch.—They hold the same position in the Rabbit class that the Bantams do among the fowls. They are very pretty little animals, of about two to four pounds weight. They vary in color, being gray and white, blue and white, black and white, and fawn and white. The fashionable style of marking is similar to the well-known Dutch cattle. The posterior portion of the body, from just back of the fore-shoulders being dark, with the ears and side of the head around the eyes the same color; the shoulders, neck, throat, and face white; the line of separation between the colors being abrupt and uniform. As yet, perfection of marking has not been attained; comparatively few being perfect enough for exhibition purposes. They are very prolific and hardy, and as nurses excel all other varieties. Many of the large breeders in England use them as foster-mothers, with the very best results, a little doe of three pounds weight being said to bring up a litter of five or six young in far better condition than another of eight pounds and over (a cut of this variety will shortly appear in the *Journal*).

NEWARK, OHIO.

P. J. KELLER.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmelee, Sec'y.

Meadville Poultry and Columbian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED.—White Leghorn pullets, Buff Cochins, or B. B. Red Game Bantam cockerels, in exchange for White Crested Fantail Pigeons. P. McPHERSON, N. E. cor. 4th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE.—Standard Brown Leghorn cockerels will be given in exchange for Tumbler or Carrier Pigeons. What other offers? Address T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

EXCHANGE.—Wanted a good Cabinet Organ, an Incubator, and Blue or Yellow Fantail Pigeons, in exchange for fancy fowls of most any variety. Have some nice Black and White Fantails. C. E. L. HAYWARD.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Three G. P. Hamburg and two White Leghorn cockerels, hatched April 30, choice birds fit to win prizes, for Game or Golden Sebright Bantams; also, Dark Brahma chicks for exchange. What offers? Must be first-class. T. J. BLACK, Cannonsburg, Pa.

PEKIN DUCKS wanted in exchange for Brahma, Cochins, Leghorn or Spanish fowls, or Berkshire Pigs. W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Twenty-five Partridge Cochins cockerels, three to four months old, for Game Bantam chicks. Cockerels got by cock that weighs 14 pounds; they are good. What offers? BENJ. MANN, Haddonfield, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Lop-eared Buck; won first premium at our Boston show, last winter. Also young rabbits, half Lop-eared, three months old. Fine Game Bantams. No stamp required. Address GEO. W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of B. B. Red Games (willow legs, bay eyes, and perfectly marked), for B. B. R. Game Bantams. What other offers? Address W. A. BATES, Cuba, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—Howard Breech-loading Rifle, new, cost \$30.00, will be exchanged for an exhibition trio of Partridge Cochins fowls or chicks. Address JNO. D. McFARLAND, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE for two fine White Cochins Cockerels, vulture hocked, two Black Cochins hens or pullets of undoubted purity, and vulture hocked. Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

AN EXHIBITION TRIO OF CAYUGA DUCKS to exchange for spring chickens (broilers). What offers? A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange Pile Game Bantams, bred from last year's importations from Mr. Entwistle (see Wright's New Poultry Book for style, &c.), Cup winners in England, and First Prize takers in Canada and United States, for Dark Brahma hens or pullets, Sharpless' strain.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange **BERKSHIRE PIGS**, bred from first-class imported stock (pedigree if desired), for Dark Brahmans or White Cochins (Brahmas to be Sharpless' strain).

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address
C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochin cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochin cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-faced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address
T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,
W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

<p>CHICKS, EARLY HATCHED. GOOD STOCK. SEND A STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.</p>	}	<p>FOR SALE. WHITE LEGHORNS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS. BLACK HAMBURG. DR. A. M. DICKIE, Doylestown, Pa.</p>
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FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty. Private residence 1322 Fairmount Ave.

BRONZE TURKEYS, from gobbler weighing 40 pounds; also, WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Good Spring birds for sale. Orders booked on payment of \$1.00.
W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

RABBIT BOOK FOR THE MANY.

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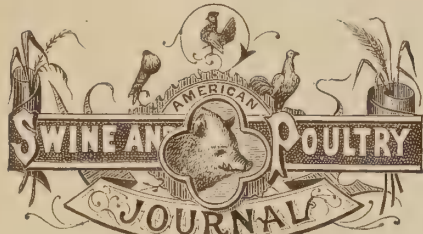
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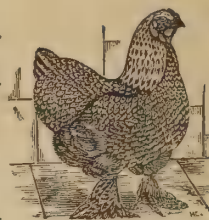
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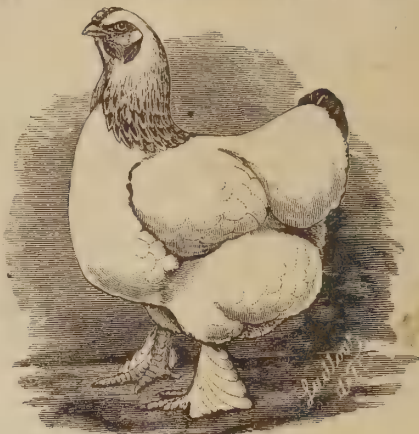
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

No. 37.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

THE MASTIFF.

(Continued from page 562.)

by the arm and led him without harm to the kitchen door, released him there, and mounted guard over him and detained him till she saw how he was received. I think the two anecdotes I related of my bitch Jersey will even surpass the above in intelligence and sagacity. It is truly astonishing what these dogs are capable of under proper training; and it was with no little hesitation I related in my former article the two instances of Jersey's intellectual acumen, fearing I might be considered guilty of exaggeration.

I now come to the pedigree of my mastiff dog Sherry and my mastiff bitch Jersey. The dog and bitch are each 18 months old, 18th Jan., 1874. They are the grandson, son and daughter of Lord Waldegrave's celebrated dog Turk, by different mothers. Frank Robinson purchased Turk for £450. He was one of a celebrated litter bred by Miss Aglionnsby, of Esthwaite, Hawkshead, North Lancashire, and has won innumerable prizes. Jersey is by Pluto, the son of Turk, bred by Mr. Robinson, who sold the former to E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and the bitch Venus. Turk and his sire King, "are the most celebrated dogs in England." Mr. F. Heinzman writes of Venus that she is by Turk, out of Ornakeuss by the celebrated Yorkshire Ornaker, winner of more than thirty-five first premiums. My dog Sherry is also, as I have stated, from celebrated parentage. Mr. Lukey, of Morden, Surrey, in 1835 bought of George White, of Knightsbridge, a mastiff bitch for £40 from the Duke of Devonshire's stud. He says: "I bred from her, with a fawn black-muzzled dog, Turk, the property of the late Lord Waldegrave, a splendid, high-couraged dog; and with great interest and considerable cost I obtained the use of 'Pluto,' the Marquis of Hertford's well-known mastiff dog, considered by judges the finest and best bred dog of his day, and valued immensely by the Marquis. I have not had any other cross but the Turk and Pluto breed, having kept bitches from one and dogs from the other. Wallace, the grandsire of my present dog Wallace, was an immense animal, standing 33 inches at the shoulder, 50 inches round the body, and weighed 172 pounds. The Nepaulese Princes bought a brother and sister at eight months old and gave £105 for them. The late Pasha of Egypt for five successive years had two pair of whelps sent Spring and Autumn from Southampton."

"Jersey" is one of the finest bred and marked bitches I have ever seen or had any knowledge of; she has a rich black muzzle and head, and the black extends down her breast and forelegs and strongly interspersed along the back. She is considerably larger than her mother, is very kind and gentle, and sometimes shows great pluck and sagacity. "Sherry" is a beautiful fellow, with no mixture of black on

the body, taller, but not so long as Jersey; has a fine large head, but not so fully and so densely marked with black; is kind, but not so social—more reserved in his deportment, less courteous towards strangers, and has the habit of looking them very steadily in the eye without any recognition, and seems to act as if they had no business with him. The head of a mastiff should be massive, with a broad and flat forehead; flews deep; face short, with a square muzzle, not tapering toward the point of the nose; teeth level, but sometimes there is a slight projection of the lower ones; ears small, thin, and totally pendant, lying close to the cheek, though set on further back than in the hound, pointer, and setter; eyes small, but mild and intelligent in expression, and should be set wide apart; neck muscular, with the head well set into it, showing a light prominence at the upper point of junction; it should be short and free from throatiness; body very large, with deep and wide chest, well ribbed up and a powerful loin; legs straight, with great bone; feet round and close; coat short and tail fine, but not too much tapered, and with a very slight indication of roughness; it should be carried low, except when the dog is excited. Color most to be desired is fallow (fawn) with black muzzle, and the richer the black the better; next to this comes the brindle, then red with black muzzle, or black; sometimes there is considerable admixture of white, but this is not desirable. Height from 29 to 31 inches in the dog, and even more if a fine symmetry can be obtained; bitches are two or three inches longer. A dog standing 29 inches high ought to weigh, in good condition (not fat), from 120 to 130 pounds.

I measured the dog and bitch this morning. The dog measures in height 28½ inches; length to tail 45½ inches; tail 18 inches; 63 inches from point of nose to end of tail, or 5 feet 3 inches; head from tip of nose to crown of head, 10 inches, and 20 inches around.

The bitch: Height, 28 inches; length, 48 inches; tail, 18 inches, or 5 feet 6 inches; head, from top of nose to crown of head, 10 inches, and around, 20 inches. I. V. W.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

A DISAFFECTED "WORLD" THAT REQUIRES DISINFECTING.

AFTER the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York, July 23d, the editor of the *Poultry World* seems to have gone home in a dangerous condition. If the report is reliable, he commenced backing himself up in a small corner of his paper, and began to snarl, show his teeth, and romp around most fearfully. In fact, he shows all the symptoms of a person affected with rabies. The dog-days and the canine excitement in New York was too much for our worldly friend. He informs us, that by the time his next paper comes out again, he will demonstrate to us that he is stark mad. If we inquire into the origin of this terrible malady affecting our friend of the *World*, we

shall find it of very sudden growth. When we first met him at the hotel, and shook hands with him, he was as buoyant as a boy, and as full of spirits as a whisky barrel (we speak of course comparatively), since down East they are restricted by the blue laws to water for a beverage, and that is very brackish, on account of the infernal number of stone of which the subsoil is made up. He came to the meeting, Yankee-like, filled full of questions to put to the respective "triflers," while they were delivering their views to the committee; but that "trifling" fellow Van Winkle, disposed of his questions so easily, and with his oily tongue so pacified our mutual friend, that he glided down in his easy chair so composedly, that you would have thought that everything was serene. But this somnambulistic condition of our friend did not last long. Those "empty and trivial" fellows who went to the meeting "only to get notoriety by raising a fuss," had a resolution passed to empower a competent person as editor, to clothe the same in proper and uniform language, and that the standard thus compiled shall be submitted to a general meeting of the American Poultry Association. This resolution seems to have taken the tenderloin out of the *World's* beefsteak. The printing and publishing of the standard was, no doubt, a big thing for the Hartford couplet, and it was a matter of not the slightest consequence to them, as long as it paid, whether it was good for anything or not. I shall not take up any more room of your paper to show what these "triflers" have accomplished. All those who have read the proceedings of the meeting in New York, in any other paper than the *World*, will discover that their labors were not in vain.

TRIFLER.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I received a few days since, the August number of the *Poultry World*, and on page 167, I find an editorial headed as above, in which the writer seems to wantonly insult gentlemen who have chosen to differ with himself in their opinion of the work of the Buffalo Convention.

Unless the writer of the editorial in question wishes to be understood, as claiming to know more about what is required to frame a correct standard, than any one else among the fraternity (a claim which he will find indorsed but by very few, and to which, the manner in which he discharged his responsibility, as one of the publishing committee of the late comic edition of the standard, proves his unfitness); he is hardly justified in insulting those who were old and successful fanciers long before he was out of his swaddling clothes. He says:

"The objectors to the standard, who did not attend at Buffalo, showed by the emptiness and trivialness which characterized much of what they said, that their disposition was rather to get notoriety by raising a fuss, than to really improve the work; while the earnest spirit of those present, who also labored at Buffalo, showed that the prospects of a satisfactory revision depended mainly on them."

I hardly think Messrs. Bestor, Van Winkle, Burnham, Flower, and others, will feel complimented by the imputation to them of motives of which the writer himself is far from guiltless.

That the objections were far from being trivial, is shown by the readiness with which every request of the opposition was acted upon by the Executive Committee at its July

meeting. The very fact of the changes asked for being conceded, proves that the views advanced by the opposition, were regarded by the Executive Committee as neither "trivial" nor meaningless. And surely these gentlemen are better qualified to judge, than one who evidently decides according to his personal wishes, rather than from any convictions of right or justice.

I must further say, that "the prospects of a satisfactory revision depend," not upon those who neglected their duty after the Buffalo Convention, but upon the earnest spirit of those who attended the Metropolitan Hotel meeting, resolved to conciliate all opposing elements, and by a fair and liberal course of action—disregarding the few antagonistic members—to unite all the fraternity in the one praiseworthy purpose of making the future of the American Poultry Association all that its most ardent advocates might wish for.

The tendency of the editorial, a portion of which is above quoted, is to check this growth of good feeling towards the American Poultry Association, and, unless the writer's intention is to undo the good work of the July meeting (so far as lies in his power), it will be well and wise for him to avoid hereafter, any such uncalled for, unjust, and unseemly criticisms.

Yours truly,

"DIXI."

August 15th, 1874.

A correspondent of the *Field* says: "One day I noticed a flock of eleven pure Crevecoeur chickens very bad with what is called gapes. I remarked to the man who had them in charge, that he would not have many chickens out of that lot. 'Oh, never mind,' said he; 'I have got a cure for them from a neighboring woman, which is a common half-penny tallow candle, melted and mixed into a quart of oatmeal stirabout.' The remedy was resorted to, and the Crevecoeurs have every one recovered and grown into finely-developed chickens. I have since tried this cure with invariable success on Brahmas, Dorkings, etc."

In an article on experiments in cookery, a writer in *Frazer's Magazine* says: "The report of our experiences elicited a suggestion on the part of one distinguished alike for classical and culinary lore that it would be well to test the qualities of ass flesh. Accordingly, a donkey who had attained the mature age of six was purchased and carefully fattened for the space of three months, till it became quite a pleasure to pay our daily visits and poke him professionally in the ribs as he put on yet more and more flesh. At last came the day of doom. He was pronounced perfect, was duly slaughtered, and the series of experiments commenced. The day after his decease his brains were eaten with unmixed satisfaction, and the liver proved superior to that of calf. All this was well, but our anxiety was more about the joints, so when it had hung a week, we ventured on a *culotte d'ane braisee a la jardiniere*, which proved so attractive, that on the next day we boldly attacked a roast sirloin—pure and simple. We felt at once that we had our reward. There was no hesitation about it. Not only did roast donkey prove very superior to horse, but without a dissentient voice we placed it above beef. The meat was very dark and rich looking, and fully performed its promise. There was a slight suggestion of venison about it, and the undercut was simply superb. Our early investigations having thus been completely crowned with success, it was decided that the second sirloin should form the central point of a banquet, whose general character might be described as asinine."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

MOTHER HEN'S ADVICE.

"OH, dear! oh, dear!" cried a foolish hen
With a pair of baby chickens,
"My fate is hard; not a fowl in ten
Knows how my poor heart sickens.
For it's scrape and scrape, and scratch and scratch,
To feed these hungry bills;
How I wish there were no eggs to hatch—
My life is full of ills."

"Good neighbor mine," said a stately dame
That slowly wandered by,
And her brood of ten behind her came—
"You pining here? O fie!
Although my chicks are larger, still
I manage to provide;
For a cheerful heart and an earnest will
Are fighting on my side."

"Ah, yes! it's well for those to preach
Whose skies are bright and blue;
Good fortune some can always reach,
Dark days they never knew.
If I only had myself to keep
I never more should fret;
But it's toil and care till I go to sleep,
I've babies—you forget."

"Yes, that's the world," then the dame replied,
"Most people see their labors,
Their cares and trials magnified,
And greater than their neighbor's.
If our daily toil, good sister, here,
With cheerfulness we do;
It's as easy, love, to scratch for ten
As it is to scratch for two!" —Selected.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 5.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

I LOOKED in upon the convention of chicken-savans at the recent New York meeting, and found them a very respectable body of men. After listening to the spunky debate some hours each day I made up my mind that there were at least half a dozen of the gentlemen then and there present who were "smart," in the best acceptation of this commonplace term. But I could hardly single out a speaker who did not either admit it or seem to have *an axe to grind*, directly or indirectly; and this furnishes me with a good

theme for my present paper, in the series I am writing about the crotchets of our poultry fanciers.

How common the expression of late among contributors, "I have no axe to grind!" And yet, perhaps unwittingly, *all* these writers have the handle of their "little hatchet" concealed in their sleeve, and are really bent upon keeping its edge very keen in every movement they undertake. Some of them honestly confess the fact. But there are others who dodge the soft impeachment, and imagine that the innocent axe they propose covertly to grind cannot be discovered, while they are so skilfully manipulating their grindstone-turning process.

One of your Western correspondents, for example, desires to see the men who *have* an axe to grind make their appearance at the front, and show their hand. He wants everybody to be "up with the times," and ignores the old fogies "who bred, exported, and imported fowls twenty years ago, and who then wrote books about them." They must now take a back seat, he thinks. *He* has no "axe to grind;" of course not. Oh, no! not much. I think *I* can see the handle sticking out, nevertheless. Perhaps *he* can't.

"W. M. W." has ne'er an axe. But *his* Light Brahmas have "no feathers on the middle toe," I believe. *Therefore* the late new standard is all right on the Brahma goose, and he knows it is correct, because *he* don't see nary feathers on his middle toes; I mean his fowl's toes, of course. Bully boy! *He* don't dare to trust the hock experiment, but he will sell a few Brahmas up to the standard in leg-feathering, no doubt, though he has no axe to grind publicly in saying this.

Another good Yankee breeder entertains this same crotchet, with the pedigree attachment *bad*. At a late exhibition he entered some large Light Brahmas, with bright yellow backs, which some fanciers naturally objected to. "They would moult out," he said. His fowls have no middle-toe feathering, and so he helps to fix this regulation in the standard, and thus grinds *his* axe very sharp. "The milk-white color" covers yellow, creamy, pale blue, or any other tint you can find in *milk*. This saves his yellow backs—I mean upon his fowl's back—and thus his hatchet is kept constantly bright and useful.

A noted breeder in Philadelphia whose yards were cursed with the English *hock* nuisance upon Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins, failed in one of the earlier New York Conventions to get this nuisance recognized. But by perseverance and keeping an eye to business, he finally succeeded in getting the too pliant committeemen to say in the standard that the "hock is objectionable, but *not* a disqualification." So *he* won, for the nonce, and managed to get rid of his hocked birds to the green 'uns before the change occurred in the revised standard perhaps. But, in advocating this foreign hock, of course, *he* "had no axe to grind!" O no, never!

In the late New York meeting I saw one gentleman who is a game man (I mean a breeder of game fowls), hailing from Connecticut, I think, who don't like a neighboring game breeder's varieties, I *supposed* (from listening to the debate), because one of the gentlemen's birds could lick the other's fancy fowls out of their boots, though I don't *know* this to be the fact. But one of the debaters was on the committee, and the other wasn't. The former "didn't see" the recognition of the latter's varieties of games, while he did see his own fixed all right in the standard of excellence, originally. The other showed his spurs on this it seems, and went to Boston to "protest" before the Executive Com-

mittee. When the time comes round for a future promised official hearing, strange to say there is no quorum in committee! Who turned *that* grindstone? Did nobody have an axe in this? Perhaps not. I don't say they had, because I don't know. But I am told "the *other* cock won" after all at the final hearing!

And here is a good joke; it isn't *mine*, I only repeat it at second-hand. A worthy and dignified President of a certain leading fanciers' association some time ago offered a \$100 prize at a show for the best Dark Brahma hen entered. He obtained a sockdolager *himself*, and went in as a competitor for his own offered prize. He "had 'em all foul," so he fancied; for his hen was a good 'un, and cost him heavy. But a *sweet* beauty round the corner that he hadn't heard about cleaned out the dignified and his colleagues, and won his \$100 and his hen, with all the others entered in this heat! The skilful standard-makers differed on this single hen's qualifications 14 to 16 "points." Was there any axe ground here? Guess not.

A New England Light Brahma breeder who don't have the middle-toe feathering upon *his* strain, maintains that our last standard is correct in this particular, because you can't get toes thus ornamented without $33\frac{7}{8}$ ths per centum of hocks on your chicks (I *think* this is the exact proportion). But he has only "pedigree" strains, I believe; and the hock being a British invention, he don't want it. I suppose it hides the pedigree upon the shanks. But I should be willing to bet four dollars and a half that *this* man never had "an axe to grind" in his life!

Speaking of pedigrees reminds me of a funny thing that recently happened out in Westchester County. A very nice fancier in the Light Brahma line, not a hundred miles from Harlem, started out on this dodge. He saw a big axe in the pedigree fowl enterprise, and he forthwith went to a breeder just over the State border, who had some large mixed light colored fowls that looked very well, but which both men knew were not over three-quarters blooded, which our pedigree hero bought, and took home to Westchester County. Within a month eleven of them were named and "recorded" duly. And now he is selling this stock's progeny for pedigreed fowls of the first water, warranted not to cut in the eye! "Bob, take a turn at this grindstone, while we read the following letter received by the editor of this paper during the past week:"

BERLIN, WIS., Aug. 31st, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: One of my neighbors has some mongrels hatched from \$6 eggs of "pedigree stock," and don't like to hear much about them. I asked him how they got along, and he said they reminded him of the man's horse "that was sired all right, but damned by all who knew him."

Very respectfully,

E. BASSET.

A very clever fancier of Light Brahma stock in Pennsylvania, who turns out some right good ones, too, is a quiet, *flower-y* man in his address, but *he*, too, has got middle-toe feathers on the brain. He want's them on his fowls' toes, however, but finds it hard to make 'em stick there often! He declares he "*will* have 'em if it takes a leg." When he gets them regularly without the hock, I hope he will tell us how he did it. Meantime, he *makes* a good many nice axes and hatchets, but doesn't *grind* them, I believe.

In a certain poultry paper eastward appears, from month to month latterly, a long-winded "History of Light Brah-

mas," by the "oldest breeder" of this fowl (?) in America. *He* goes for the Cornish-Chamberlin strain (which a New York editor supplied him with *originally*, while residing in North Carolina). This stock was obtained by said editor in 1851 from Dr. Couterier, who got all his Light Brahma fowls, as "Gray Shanghaes" I hear, first from Burnham, in Massachusetts. This new writer on Light Brahma history says nothing of the *Dark* Brahmas, but goes for the Chamberlin strain fearfully. I shouldn't wonder if a thundering broad axe should tumble out of this account of the Brahmas in 1874, sooner or later. But as I don't breed these monsters I have very little interest in this wordy war, and take *no* stock in any of these fresh "histories." Do you think it likely that this writer has any axe to grind in his tiresome new treatise? It can't be. Surely he, or his publisher, is no such man!

At the late New York meeting I watched for these axe grinders, and among them all (who seemed to have brought their hatchets along with them) I noted but one man who didn't appear to have any tools there to sharpen. This was your spicy contributor, Mr. Burnham, of Massachusetts. I noticed that he and Mr. Bestor, of Connecticut, rather maintained their positions in that crowd. But I could not discover that they were turning any grindstones for themselves. Still, I couldn't say they were *not* like many of the past of our prominent fanciers, and it is barely possible they too carried their hatchets in their sleeves. I shouldn't wonder! *Certes*, they carried their points in that Convention.

NEW YORK, September, 1874.

WILD GEESSE TAMED.

THESE well-known and migratory birds move to their summer and winter home through the air in a V-shaped form, the male boss of camp taking the lead, occasionally sounding his musical (?) call of "honk, honk," to his faithful followers. Though generally esteemed a foolish bird, it displays wonderful courage in the defence of its young, and instances of attachment and remembrance have proven that it is not deficient in these sentiments.

It was held sacred by the Romans, because it is said, on account of its cackling at night, to have alarmed the sentinels of the Capitol upon the invasion of the Gauls, and thus to have saved the city.

It feeds on vegetable substances along the borders of salt as well as fresh waters. Large quantities are raised in England, kept in a tame state; vast numbers, by the thousand, are driven annually to the markets. The liver is considered a favorite morsel by epicures, so much so, that means have been invented to enlarge and improve the quantity and quality of that organ. The feathers also are a considerable article of commerce, the plucking generally pays their keep. During the breeding season the birds are often lodged in the same house with the herdsmen, even in their bedchambers, which sometimes have rows of coarse wicker pens, placed one above another, each bird having its separate division, which it retains during the sitting season. Twice a day the herd is driven to the water, and brought back to their proper places. They are plucked five times a year; first for feathers and quills, which are still in use in many places, and the same is renewed four times between Lady Day and Michaelmas for feathers only. The old geese submit quietly, but the young ones are not so easily managed. The first operation performed on the latter is the pulling of the tails, to accustom them to the beginning of future operations; but by a long course of plucking the goose becomes dry eating. It lives to the age of seventy or more.

THE GROWTH OF A FEATHER.

IN the skin of a bird, where a new feather is to grow, there is a little pit, and in the bottom of this an elevation or pyramid; extending up one side of this pyramid is a groove, or furrow, deepest at the base, and gradually growing shallower until it disappears near the top; from each side of this furrow a great many smaller grooves extend around to the other side of the pyramid, and these also decrease in depth, and at last disappear just as they are about to meet on the other side opposite the large furrow. The whole furrow is covered with skin, and the surface is made of the same scales, or flattened cells, that are found over the rest of the surface of the body; but instead of falling off when they are pushed out by the new ones below them, they become united or welded to each other, so as to form a horn coat over the surface of the pyramid; with ridges on its lower or inner surface, corresponding to the grooves on the pyramid; and, as new cells grow at the base, this coat or cast of the surface is pushed upward till it breaks at its thinnest part, which is, of course, the smooth part without ridges opposite the large furrow; and then, as it is pushed outward and flattened, it assumes the form of a feather, the ridge formed in the main furrow being the shaft, while the cast of the side grooves form the separate barbs of the vane. When all the vane has been formed and pushed forward, the pyramid loses its grooves and becomes smooth, and the wall now formed on its surface being of the same thickness in all parts, does not break, but remains tubular, and forms the quill, which is attached to what is left of the pyramid. A fingernail, or a hair, is formed from the same kind of scales, in the same way, the process differing only in those features which give to each organ its special character. Feathers, scales, hair, claws, and nails, all are made alike from the dead flattened cells crowded to the surface by the process of growth.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

A DOG THAT AFFECTED FRIGHT.

THE *Turf, Field, and Farm* publishes the following comical dog story, prefacing it with the remark that it does not vouch for its truth, not remembering where it was found:

The writer once owned a dog. He was a spurious pointer, which a wicked wag once palmed off upon me as a full-blooded and well-bred descendant of a well-known hunter, noted for his intelligence and his discriminating nose. I called him Ponto in his puppyhood; but as he grew older, and the fraud developed, I changed his name to Knave. He was a good hunter—for sheep—but his nose could not be depended on for feathered game. He would come to a dead point on a grasshopper, and run headlong over a covey of quail the next moment. Knave's best hold, however, was in the circus line. He had a very extensive circle of low-bred acquaintances, and was ringmaster of a canine hippodrome, which met every night in the flower garden.

Knave had been having a deal of fun at my expense, so one day I concluded to have a little at his. I took him out about half a mile away from home, tied an oyster can to his tail, gave him a stimulating kick, and turned him adrift. I never suspected the speed there was in that dog. He looked like a white and liver-colored comet whizzing through space. I have observed that nothing encourages a dog so much, or tends more to the development of his speed, than to make him a medium for the rapid transit of tinware between given points.

Knave having yielded such splendid sport, I tried him again and again, until he began to take an interest in the proceedings. He would bark and stand quietly while the oyster can was being attached to his thick plebeian tail, and then at the word he would start at his highest speed, as if shot from a cannon. His affectation of fright was the best piece of acting I ever saw, and he quickly seized upon opportunities of adding to the sensational features of the display. His favorite run of a Saturday afternoon was around the circular track surrounding the court-house grounds, to which from one to two hundred rural horses were generally hitched, all of which would take fright, break their halters, and start for home at a lively canter. That noble dog also delighted in scudding down a sidewalk crowded with people, upsetting the men by running between their legs, and frightening the women into convulsions.

Once he grew impatient at the long delay in lashing his freight to the tail, and started prematurely, running a hundred yards at a slapping pace before he discovered that he was flying light. He sneaked back, looked sheepishly apologetic, backed up again, and waited until a bunch of tin clippings was securely fastened. By and by these dog races became an old thing with us boys, but the appetite grew upon Knave, until he didn't feel in good health if he missed his diurnal "sport." Then he got to collecting all the tinware he found lying around loose, and storing it up for future use. If, by any chance, we forgot to exercise him, he would go to his tin pile, select a promising oyster can, or section of stovepipe, carry it in his mouth to one of his biped friends, and beg piteously to have it tied on.

Knave's enthusiasm for the turf finally led him on to his death. As he grew older, his taste grew more fastidious. He came to prefer new tinware to that which was furnished by atmospheric oxidation, and, having little respect for either moral or statute laws, he stole abundantly from the village shop. Finally, an apprentice detected him in the act of getting off with a string of pint cups fresh from the mint, and gave him a fatal clip with the hammer, which caused him to yield up the frisky ghost. We buried him on the hill with a *hic jacet* headboard, bearing an inscription to the effect that we could have better spared a better dog.

The work at the Centennial grounds, in Fairmount Park, is progressing very rapidly. The northern portion of the foundations for the permanent Memorial Hall, together with most of the interior piers, are ready to receive the masonry, while the southern front is now receiving attention. The front, facing south, will be arranged with a central projection, as well as one at each end, thus breaking the monotony of a continuous front of the long distance prescribed for this portion of the structure. In another portion of the Park there has been completed a large one-story building, and fitted up as a restaurant for the accommodation of the mechanics, who will soon be engaged in the erection of the Exhibition Pavilion. Tool-houses and carpenter shops dot the ground in every direction; and there are few spots in the city that present a scene of so much bustle and activity. For the Exhibition Building, the levelling of the ground has nearly been completed. The storm of Saturday night materially assisted the surveyors and workmen in discovering the hollows, as the water filled them. Everything preparatory to the driving of piles for the pavilions will be completed by the coming week. In the meantime work has been commenced upon the wrought-iron beams, the first of which are to be ready for delivery by the 15th of next month.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.



"MOUNTAIN MOTTLES,"

Sometimes called "White Wings" and "Duncannon Mottles," were originated in this country by Mr. Langhorne Wister, of this city, while he resided at Duncannon, in the mountains in this State; hence the name "Mountain Mottles." Mr. Wister commenced breeding these birds from Imported Mottles or Rose Wings. Finding the stock after moulting inclined to white shoulders, he selected carefully birds of this type until the breed was fully established. They are about the size of a flying tumbler, with a good pearl eye and a rather short beak, which is always light-colored in good specimens. They are of two colorings, *red* and *yellow*, but sometimes *cream-colored* birds will appear. They are *white-shouldered* (exactly the reverse of a Red or Yellow-shouldered Turbit). The entire body, including the primary and secondary wing feathers, is of one color, the scapular and lesser and larger wing coverts being the only white feathers in good birds, making the entire shoulder white when at rest. They are good flyers and tumblers, but being bred more for color, they are not so good in the latter quality. All the specimens we have seen were well feathered on the legs, but not extending to the toes. One peculiarity in this breed consists in its *always* leaving the nest a *solid* bird, the white feathers in the shoulder coming in with the first and second moult, making a beautiful and interesting specimen of the Tumbler variety. Mr. Wister has tried to produce white-shouldered blacks, but has not yet met with absolute success, although he has produced some fine birds of this color, but with a sprinkling of white about the neck, otherwise they are all right. We have never known or heard of other fanciers having or importing this variety of pigeon, yet on turning to Brent we

find that a similar pigeon must have been known in England. He writes of them as follows:

"*White-shouldered Tumblers*.—I know not the fancy name for these, unless it be 'Handkerchief,' from their having as it were a white handkerchief dropped on their back. The whole of the wing shoulders, including the scapular feathers, is white, the rest of the plumage red or yellow. I do not remember seeing any other color."

This is all Mr. Brent has to offer on the subject, but is enough to show that the birds were well known to him at that time. It also shows that he had not then heard of the black white wings which Mr. Wister has produced.

ALLENTOWN, August 28th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me through your valuable journal, whether it is necessary to separate the sexes of pigeons after breeding season. I see most all writers upon pigeons advises to that effect, but am not aware that it is actually carried out by fanciers; must they be separated so that they cannot see each other, or will any simple style of open-work partition be sufficient? I think it would be a good idea to give a short article on the subject in the *Fanciers' Journal*; no doubt it would be valuable information to amateurs. I also think there is much to be learned to breed and raise pigeons successfully, and a few such hints would be satisfactorily received by the readers of your paper.

Most respectfully yours,

C. G. TREXLER.

[Fanciers are somewhat divided on the question of separating the sexes in the fall. Some of our friends have done this, and say they will never do it again, giving as a reason that it was too much trouble to mate their birds up in the spring, but at the same time admitting that it was better for the birds. The only objection to letting them remain together is, that they will have one or two nests of eggs or young that they cannot raise on account of the cold weather in this country; and even if they were kept in a room artificially heated, where they would be able to raise their young through the winter, in all probability the female would die, at least this has often been the case in our own loft, and even if she should survive the winter, it is very doubtful if she would raise more than one nest the following season. If you have a large loft of toys or low-priced birds let them remain together, unless you have plenty of room and time, but by all means separate your high-class birds, and keep them out of sight and hearing of each other if possible, although this is not absolutely necessary. If they should lay a pair of eggs while feeding their last young ones, put them under common pigeons and try to save them in this way.—Ed.]

Recently a swimming match was arranged to take place at Eastbourne, England, between a fisherman and a mastiff dog. But there was no race, because the dog, once in the water with the man, supposed his duty there was to save the latter's life, and persisted in his endeavors to keep the man afloat, by thrusting his head under his opponent's chin.

THE WANTS OF A GREAT CITY.—New York requires annually 600,000 head of cattle, 800,000 sheep, 1,000,000 hogs, 2,000,000 barrels of flour, and 800,000 barrels of corn and rye, with milk, fish, fruit, vegetables, and groceries to correspond. If large cities are sores in the body politic, they require a vast deal of medicine, supplied by the farmer-physician of the country; who, without this demand, would have to close up their granaries or medicine-chests.

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

At Painesville, Ohio, several murderous sportsmen have been fined for killing ducks out of season. The law says that ducks shall not be killed in that State between the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

A New England paper advises its readers,

If your neighbor's hens are troublesome
And steal across the way,
Don't let your angry passions rise,
But fix a place for them to lay.

The *Galveston (Texas) News* says: "The prairies are now a scene of beauty, surpassing even the imagination which drew the picture of the valley of Abyssinia. Millions of flowers deck their green surfaces like beautifully variegated carpets. If there is anything more lovely than a Texas prairie in the month of April we should like to know it."

A suburban minister was greatly exasperated, lately, by a cow which had made havoc in his garden, and which had defied the efforts of the boy who had been sent to turn her out. "Just wait till I get this coat of divinity off, and I'll drive you, you old cuss!" said he; and before the words were out of his mouth the coat was thrown upon the floor, and he "went for" the cow most effectually.

Wild elk, wild buck, doe, or fawn, are safe in Michigan, except in October, November, and December. Then they must be scarce if they would escape the deadly rifles of the sportsmen. Wild turkey from the 1st of September to January 1st. Pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, or any wood duck, teal, or mallard, are to be had, by the lucky man of a good dog and gun, from September 1st to January 1st.

An athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called in the counting-room of a merchant, and took off his hat, to make one of his politest bows.

"The top of the morning to ye, Misther S., I've been told ye're in want o' help."

"I've but little to do," replied Mr. S., with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the boy for ye's. It's but little I care about doing—shure it's the money I'm after."

To the first robin of spring:

A robin
Was bobbin,
Yesterday morning up in a tree,
The cold hail
Froze his tail,
And a very sick robin was he.

Last night
Up tight
This venturesome robin was friz.
To-day
Thrown away
Was the robin who knew not his biz.

An interesting pigeon match came off at De Kalb, Ill., on Friday last, in which nearly all the sportsmen of the town took a hand, several of them making scores which would put even a Chicago man on his mettle. We regret that we are unable to give the summary.

HUNTING IN AFRICA.—A passion for hunting seems to be an innate propensity in the human breast, and is developed at a very early age, when cats, dogs, and mice are made the ignoble game of infant sportsmen, before the natural propensities are subject to moral restraint and discipline. The greatest ambition of the boy is to possess a gun, and very amiable old gentlemen may be seen toiling miles under a September sun in the hope of getting a shot at a pack of quails or a covey of partridges. But game nowadays is fast disappearing; the moose are diminishing in numbers, the herds of deer are being yearly decimated, and, even in the far west, buffalo are not so plenty as they used to be.

But if the sportsman wishes to enjoy real sport, when the game is vast in size and imposing in numbers, when the chase possesses the grand element of danger, which alone gives it dignity and sublimity, he must imitate the example of Captain R. Gordon Cumming. This gentleman, after having exhausted the excitement of hunting in his native highlands, after having stalked and shot the red deer till he was weary of the sport, procured a commission in a regiment ordered to Canada. Here he distinguished himself as a Nimrod, and soon exhausted the excitement of the country, as he had done the Highlands of Scotland.

Having heard much of the sport in South Africa, he exchanged into the Cape Rifles, thinking that he could easily reconcile his military duties at the Cape of Good Hope with his sporting propensities. The latter, however, soon absorbed his whole soul, and so, having sold his commission, he devoted the proceeds to fitting out an expedition into the interior of South Africa. He bought an immense wagon, drawn by a great number of oxen, a stud of at least twenty horses, dogs innumerable, shooting equipments of all kinds, and cords of powder and shot, and with men for drivers, after-drivers, bush-beaters, etc., departed for a five years' campaign against the wild beasts.

During this period he obtained specimens of every animal to be found in that region—elephants, rhinoceroses, antelopes, gnus, giraffes, bless-backs, springboks, hartebeets, bluebusts, crocodiles, lions, tigers, and serpents. A daring rider, an infallible shot, and brave as steel, his success was commensurate with his energy. He very coolly speaks of "bagging" three or four elephants of a morning. The hunting of these monsters requires great tact, nerve, and skill; if they get your wind, they are off at a pace which defies pursuit; if they are cornered, they charge furiously, and it is needless to say that a toss from the tusks of an elephant would be equivalent to the loss of number one's mess. The lion, on the contrary, the king of beasts, is on the whole, a great thief and coward; but the lionesses are far braver than their lords, and not at all amiable if they perceive their cubs in danger.

If any of our sporting friends are ambitious of better sport than dropping woodcock or wild duck, we advise them to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, and try their fortunes in South Africa. We can assure them, that if they devote time and money to go, and go far enough into the country, they may easily bag a brace or two of elephants in the course of a day's tramp.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum,.....	\$2 50
Six Copies, one year,.....	12 00
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Per Annum to Canada,.....	2 70
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Specimen Copies,.....	Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20, displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80, ".....	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60, ".....	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

DELINQUENTS.

WE had hoped that the above word would never have appeared in our columns, but many of our subscribers and advertisers seem to think that their patronage is all-sufficient, and forget that it takes money to run a journal. We give fifty-two issues per annum, illustrated mostly with original engravings, and as much reading matter, from the best contributors in the country, in each issue as most of the monthlies, for which we only charge double the price of the monthlies. We are not to blame if fanciers cannot see the advantage of advertising in a lively weekly at ten cents for a twelve-word line—which is about one-fourth the price of other journals. If our subscribers and advertisers who are in arrears wish to see the *Journal* continued as a weekly, they must promptly remit. Our circulation is much larger than many of the monthlies; but, to support it, and make it what we think it ought to be, it will need a much larger circulation than it now has.

We cannot close our remarks without returning our sincere thanks to the many, very many, generous friends and supporters of the *Journal*, who well know that we have lost much financially, by daring to attack and unmask what we knew would injure the fancy, and honest fanciers.

It is a mistake which many parents make, that of trying to make premature men out of boys, and of holding themselves aloof from all the emotions, sympathies, pleasures, and pursuits of youngsters. It is not natural for boys to be so staid, reserved, nor always well-mannered, and the discipline that makes them so before their time will probably

distort or cripple some of their finest qualities. The roots of a young tree must have room to spread, and if they are inexorably crammed into a hole big enough for only half of them, some are sure to be grievously hurt, and the tree prematurely damaged. As for education, it must always be remembered that what a boy learns from books is but a small portion of his education. That which he gathers from his surroundings, and from his home, pleasant or repulsive, from his associations, from nature, from everything he sees and hears, go equally to form his mind and character.

WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement, and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous *support*—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIEFLY TO LEWIS WRIGHT.

FRIEND WADE.

I do not intend to follow Lewis Wright in his *new* vagaries, based upon what he *now* charges upon me as having been written in the "History of the Hen Fever," twenty years ago! This is altogether too troublesome. But, as he is intent upon dodging the original issues, I wish to make the points clear, as to what I charged upon Wright, at *first*, in my criticisms of his two books, viz.: that he misquoted me, garbled my language in his books, interpolated the writings of others, in his pretended quotations from them, made use of terms and names of fowls which they and I did *not* use (as he printed them), insidiously accredited *me* with the authorship of articles and sentences I never wrote, but which in my books I duly credited to the writers of them, clearly *by name*, and that he used Cornish's two published letters to *my* detriment, voluntarily; when, in *neither* of those two documents, upon which Mr. Wright confesses he *bases his theory* of the "origin of the Brahma fowl," my name or my stock is not once alluded to, first or last!

And one word upon my "private" letter addressed to Wright, from which he makes a single extract, and says, "Which I shall not quote entire, though its character would thoroughly justify my doing so. . . . I will respect Mr. Burnham's 'private' mark so far as to content myself with this sample of the bulk," &c.

To which I reply that Mr. Wright *dare not* publish that private letter "entire!" I release him from any "respect to my private mark," and call upon him to give the *whole* of that letter, especially the two *closing* paragraphs thereof,

without change of text or punctuation. *This* document will explain itself. But I venture the prediction, that Mr. Wright will never permit that "entire letter" to see the light!

Yours truly,

GEORGE P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, Sept. 1st, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you an advertisement for the exchange column, and twenty-five cents to pay for one insertion, and will send you a card for the regular advertising columns soon. Your *Journal* has become one of the necessities in our family, and its coming is always a source of pleasure. I do not see how any fancier can afford to be without it. I hope to send you a club this fall.

I have a pen of five Dark Brahma pullets, that have laid from December 3d, 1873 (when the first one began to lay), five hundred and seventeen eggs, and in twelve days, in February (7th to 18th, inclusive), fifty-seven eggs—a "shell-ing out" that I think hard to beat.

With best wishes for the success of the *Journal*, I am,

Yours truly,

T. J. BLACK.

CANONSBURG, Pa., August 24, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Aug. 28th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: All of the committee are hard at work, in view of our coming exhibition. Specials are coming in, and in a few days our premium list will be ready for distribution. The Association have purchased from Mr. Halsted his handsome and very convenient rabbit hutches. Special pains will be taken to make this a prominent feature of the show. The new hall is rapidly approaching completion, which will give us fine accommodations. Arrangements will be made with the North Pennsylvania Railroad to carry fowls at reduced rates, and also visitors to the fair, at excursion rates; add to this the fact, that competent and disinterested judges have been procured, and we feel warranted in saying, that we can and will give good satisfaction to exhibitors, and also feel warranted in saying, that we mean to make this one of the best, if not the best exhibition in the country. We have the consent and authority of announcing the following names as judges: A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.; P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; D. A. Upham, Wilsonville, Conn.; L. Burlingame, New York; Isaac Van Winkle, New Jersey; John Clapp, Philadelphia; and probably George P. Burnham, and others.

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. WALTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

CALIFORNIA QUAILS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

SIR: In answer to many inquiries, California quail, either valley or mountain, breed only in *pairs*. They can be reared with precisely the same treatment as the Virginia quail; but are more easily tamed, and thrive better, and generally lay well in confinement, but a hen will hardly make a nest and incubate her eggs unless the enclosure be so large that the nest can be hidden away. If the eggs be hatched by Bantams, or other small hens, the young act about the same as Guineas, and require nearly the same treatment. Let me repeat that they *pair*, and extra hens should not be purchased any more than one would buy a trio of pigeons.

M. EYRE, JR.

August 27, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

MAKE YOUR CATS USEFUL.

ONE of the most serious drawbacks we have ever experienced in rearing chickens has been the depredations committed upon our young broods by rats. In former years we have frequently lost whole broods in a single night by these pests. We tried various methods to exterminate them, using poison, steel-traps, and other modes of destroying them; but after awhile they would return again to repeat the slaughter. Finally we resolved upon a plan which has proved both efficient and satisfactory. It was simply to wage a war against the rats with cats. Accordingly, when it was discovered that old Tabby had a litter of five kittens, instead of drowning them all as we had previously done, we kept two, much to the delight of poor Tabby. The good effect of our plan began to manifest itself at once. Tabby having a family to provide for, set herself to work at catching the young rats with a vigor that rendered their increase very uncertain. When our first brood of Light Brahmas was hatched this spring the kittens were about four months old, and had begun to hunt a little for themselves under the guidance of their mother. We had some misgivings as to what they would do on seeing the young chicks. Placing the hen and her brood in a coop, we provided ourself with a long switch, and quietly awaited the result. Soon one of the kittens espied one of the little downy chaps, and stealthily commenced to crawl towards it. We allowed him to proceed until he crouched for a spring; then, quick as a flash, we gave him two or three stinging cuts with the switch. The effect can better be imagined than described; with a yowl and a spit he bounded off. In a few minutes the other one came round, and the same manœuvres were gone through, and he received the number of lashes prescribed by law for his offence. After this we had no further trouble with either of them so far as the chicks were concerned; but the one called Topsy (which by the way was a misnomer, as he was was not that kind of a cat), having been detected in the act of appropriating sundry pieces of beefsteak and stealing the baby's milk, was condemned to a watery grave. The day of his departure was at hand, but we were loth to part with him. Aside from his thieving propensities he was a good fellow, and a first-rate rat and mouse catcher. So, after much deliberation, it was decided to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Accordingly a light strong cord was fastened around his neck, and he was tied in one corner of the hen house, the cord being sufficiently long to allow him to reach the drinking fountain. After he had been tied up several weeks, it was noticed that Sambo, his brother, was in the habit of visiting him daily, and spending two or three hours at a time with him. One morning recently Sambo was seen with a bird in his mouth; as he showed no disposition to eat it, we resolved to see what he did with it. Judge of our surprise when we saw him carry it into the hen house, and give it to his imprisoned brother. Now, here is a question. Did Topsy tell Sambo that game was scarce in his locality, or did Sambo understand the situation himself? We have seen Sambo lying on his side near a coop of young chicks, which were picking and scratching all around him, yet he never appears to molest them; but let a

bird or rat come within his reach, and woe be unto it. It is needless for us to say that we are not troubled with rats, and have no fear of them while Tabby, Topsy, and Sambo, like faithful sentinels, keep guard over our house and yards.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.

W. E. FLOWER.

ADVENTURE WITH A WILD CAT.

THE stories of peril and adventure in early New England life are now repeated in the West, with almost the same details. The San Luis Obispo (Cal.) *Tribune* says:

"An unusual and very exciting contest took place at the ranch of Mr. Ramon Feliz, on the Morro Creek, about fourteen miles from this place, one morning last week. It seems that Mr. Feliz in the morning went out to feed his stock, and soon after was startled by the cries of his wife and family. Running to the house, he found that a large wild cat had seized his youngest child, an infant, by the back of the neck, and was making off with it. After a severe struggle he succeeded in rescuing it, the cat making its escape.

"Some time after the excitement had subsided, an Indian boy, about eighteen years old, went out to bring in some horses that had been staked out over night, some distance from the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the family was again aroused by the cries of the boy, who came rushing toward the house, yelling like a madman, with the identical cat that had caused the first disturbance firmly seated upon his back, with his teeth imbedded in the back of his neck.

"Another desperate battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the cat, who successfully defeated the whole Feliz family, killed their two dogs, and retreated in good order to the house of Mr. E. M. Howe, under which he ensconced himself, defying all efforts to dislodge him, until night, when he escaped unscathed.

"The wounds received by the Indian boy were quite severe, and the people fearing that the cat was mad, thought best to scarify the wounds, which they did by heating a crowbar, the only implement about the premises that would answer the purpose. Considering the ordeal of scratching, biting, and singeing the boy passed through, he is doing remarkably well, and will be all right again in a few weeks."

PRAISING CATS.

THE following story of a cat, which illustrates the fondness for praise which certain animals possess, comes to us from a correspondent:

"A lady came in possession of a small gray kitten, three weeks old. Being an invalid, she often amused herself by teaching this kitten various little freaks. She was always spoken to in the way and manner a child would have been. When food was placed before her, she was taught not to touch it until permission was given; and it often stood for hours without being molested. She was taught to roll over for all she wished. She at length became so well trained that whatever she desired, whether food or drink, or to enter a room in the house, she would run to her mistress, fall at her feet, roll over several times, then get up and start in the direction of the desired object. If she did not succeed in getting her attention the first time, she would repeat her experiment until she made her understand what she wished for.

"One remarkable thing about this cat was she would never taste of the game she caught until she had been praised for catching it. If caught at night she would always bring it to the door, and lay it upon the mat, then begin to mew most piteously. If heard by her mistress, a word or two was sufficient to silence her. As soon as the door was opened in the morning she would begin to roll beside her game, and after receiving a few words of praise she would commence devouring it, apparently gratified."

AFTER AN OSTRICH.

WE find in an English magazine the following account of hunting the ostrich, and the manner in which ostrich feathers are procured:

From the top of a little hill, if you could call by that name a height of about ten yards above the bottom of the wady, we saw the ostriches. I suspect they had some knowledge of us before we were visible. They had already started at full trot, and seemed to skim along without any exertion, flapping their small downy wings to help them onward, and, like horses in full career, kicking up stones behind them. We went after them at a canter. Had we tried at once to catch them in a gallop, our horses would soon have been blown, and the birds would have got out of reach. Our plan was to follow them as closely as might be without frightening them into their quickest pace, and to keep them in view.

The birds soon parted, two going together one way, and the others starting each in a different direction. We followed a single ostrich, a fine male, the feathers of the male being more valuable.

Noon passed, and the sun was rapidly declining. We had been following our ostrich for more than four hours: but not in a straight line, since these creatures have a whim for running in large circles. One by one the horses of the Arabs dropped behind. Sidi Etcetera, two of the Arabs and myself being the best mounted, alone kept up the hunt. Our aim was to turn the ostrich, and so drive him back to our companions. The two Arabs pricked their steeds into a full gallop, one to the right and one to the left, and tried, by making a circuit, to get ahead of him. Sidi did not like the idea of being outdone by the other Arabs, so he made a dash at the game on his own account. His horse had a little spirit left, and a few long bounds brought him alongside. The bird saw that he was outrun and outwitted. With a little stick, such as we all carried for this especial purpose, Sidi tapped him on the neck, turned him, and drove him back to me like a tame creature. Our two companions now rejoined us, crying out, "*Sahait, sahait, Allah yatiek es-saha!*" which means, "Well done! Well done! God gives you strength!"—Arab equivalent for "Hurrah! Hurrah! Go it again."

One by one we came up with our beaten companions; and we then surrounded our bird, caught him, and cut his throat, with the pious words, "*Bismillah Akhbar*" (In the name of the great God). It would have been simpler to tap him on the head and strangle him, for then there would have been no fear of damaging the feathers with the blood.

But such a death is not in accordance with the Moslem creed concerning holy and unholy food; and of an animal so slaughtered, the flesh could not have been eaten.

Ladies, I trust, are satisfied with the amount of trouble taken to get them their court plumes. But it is a pity that each feather that costs them a guinea, scarcely brings a shilling to the Arab sportsman.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Meadville Poultry and Columbian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

PREMIUM AND STANDARD FOWLS.—Wishing to reduce the variety of my stock, I will sell White Cochins, Silkies, genuine Derby game (off the Earl's yard), Duckwings, Red Pile, and Black Game, at very low prices. Will exchange any of the above for as many Sultans of equal quality. Address

HENRY SKERRETT (Poulterer to ISAAC VAN WINKLE), Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class Saddle Horse, Essex Pigs, Shepherd Dogs, and Fancy Pigeons, for Jersey Cows. What other offers? BENJAMIN HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address

W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS with erect fine point combs, black breasts, and white ear lobes (at maturity), will be sent in exchange for Standard Games, G. S. Bantams, Fancy Pigeons, or Darwin's and Tegetmeir's works, Wright's new work, New Standard, or *Fanciers' Journal*; should prefer the latter. Address immediately

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Carriers, Tumblers, White Fantails, Barbs, and Owl pigeons, for some first-class fancy poultry. Address Box 195, Milton, Northumberland County, Pa.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price, J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Standard Brown Leghorn cockerels will be given in exchange for Tumbler or Carrier Pigeons. What other offers? Address

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

EXCHANGE.—Wanted a good Cabinet Organ, an Incubator, and Blue or Yellow Fantail Pigeons, in exchange for fancy fowls of most any variety. Have some nice Black and White Fantails.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

PEKIN DUCKS wanted in exchange for Brahma, Cochins, Leghorn or Spanish fowls, or Berkshire Pigs.

W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Twenty-five Partridge Cochins cockerels, three to four months old, for Game Bantam chicks. Cockerels got by cock that weighs 14 pounds; they are good. What offers?

BENJ. MANN, Haddonfield, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Lop-eared Buck; won first premium at our Boston show, last winter. Also young rabbits, half Lop-eared, three months old. Fine Game Bantams. No stamp required.

Address GEO. W. DIXON, Box 183, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address

ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange Pile Game Bantams, bred from last year's importations from Mr. Entwistle (see Wright's New Poultry Book for style, &c.), Cup winners in England, and First Prize takers in Canada and United States, for Dark Brahma hens or pullets, Sharpless' strain.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange **BERKSHIRE PIGS**, bred from first-class imported stock (pedigree if desired), for Dark Brahmas or White Cochins (Brahmas to be Sharpless' strain).

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochins cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochins cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-laced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address

T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,

W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown or White Leghorn hens or pullets, in exchange for Dark Brahmas or Houdan fowls, or chicks of the very best strains. Offers of first-class specimens of valuable stock only shall receive attention. WM. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—A sky-blue Baldhead (cock bird). Must be A No. 1 all over, and for which a good price will be paid. Bird to be sent on approval. Address

JAS. B. LATHROP, 215 West Fortieth St., New York.

POULTRY.—All desirable breeds for sale. Send for Prices.

SMITH & BROTHER, Stony Brook, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Fifty well-feathered Partridge Cochins chicks. Address

J. G. OLDIAM, Delaware, Ohio.

WILD GEESSE FOR SALE.

ALSO,

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

Very cheap, if applied for at once.

T. W. HARRIS,

Rutland, Mass.

FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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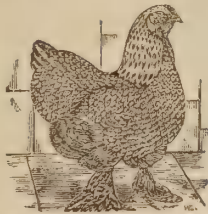
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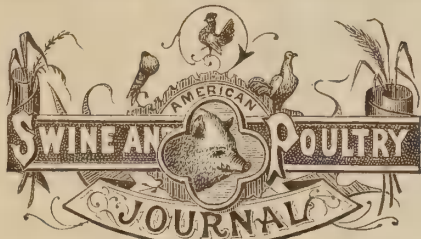
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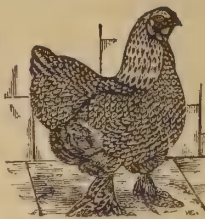
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JOS. M. WADE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

HARTFORD, CONN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

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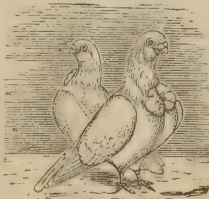
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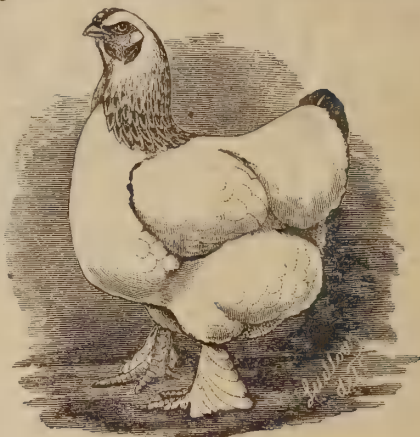
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

No. 38.

WE herewith present an illustration of the Bear Pits, designed by C. P. Chandler, and built on the grounds of the Zoological Society, of this City. They are very strongly built, of pointed stone work, iron, and cement floors; and in the centre of each pit is erected a very strong cedar pole, on which the bears amuse themselves by climbing, and it is not unusual to see them fast asleep in the forks of the cedars. The pit nearest the front of the picture contains one Grizzly bear, twenty-two months old, purchased by the Society in Omaha, and is a magnificent specimen of that variety. Pit No. 2 contains three Brown bears, one Cinnamon, and one Black bear, all purchased in Omaha. The bears in the pit are all young and not quite full grown. Mr. Horan, super-



intendent of the Garden, informs us that it is thought by many Naturalists that the Brown and Black bears are all one, and that the Brown is merely a sport in color. Pit No. 3 contains one pair of Black bears, male and female, purchased from John Young, in Utah. There is also in different parts of the ground three Black cubs, chained like dogs, which are very tame and playful, two of which came from the White Mountains, and the other from Arkansas. The pits are planned with great skill for the comfort of the animals, and ease and convenience of the management, and the keepers find them to be all that could be desired for the purpose.

The Gardens were opened to the public on the 1st of July, and during that and the following month they were visited by over 95,000 people.

BEARS IN COLORADO.

INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH A GRIZZLY.

THE mountain-ranges of Colorado are very well supplied with bears; and, during the fall of the year, when the plums and grapes are ripe, it is nothing unusual to stumble upon a dozen or so of the brutes in half-an-hour's walk. There are three distinct species: the common brown or black bear—who still maintains a precarious foothold in many of

the Eastern States, and is hunted with much ceremony—the cinnamon, and the genuine grizzly.

The cinnamon chap is about the color of brickdust, and his fighting weight ranges all the way from eight hundred to one thousand pounds. He is a supple, active brute, and inclined to be a genuine coward. Meet him in a secluded place, and he will skulk off with his tail between his legs, like a coyote; but he is apt to prove a dangerous customer when wounded and brought at bay. Then he assumes the

offensive, and a true rifle and steady nerve are required on the part of the sportsman, or his bearship will proceed to form an acquaintance more close than agreeable. If a good tree is at hand, and the hunter can scale it, so much the better, as the cinnamons do not climb; and a knowledge of this fact tends to restore confidence. The majority of men I have conversed with prefer to hunt them in this way. In some instances, the cinnamon, after being badly hit, rushes at the tree, up which his antagonist has shinned for dear life, seizes it in his teeth and claws and attempts to tear it down. At this critical juncture it is best for the hunter to preserve his composure, and not fly off the handle. The bear may keep him imprisoned an hour or so, but bruin has a small stock of patience, and, when he ascertains that the position is impregnable, he gives up the job in disgust, and retires in good order.

The grizzly, however, stands at the head of the bear family, and is more feared and respected than all others. He is a treacherous, sullen, malicious, desperate, ill-mannered, uncouth, shaggy brute—one who stubbornly resists all advances toward friendship, and is ready at any time to die in the last ditch. Like the immortal "Old Guard" of Napoleon, your genuine grizzly never surrenders, but is game to the last. The grizzly has a lordly, independent bearing, and on his native mountain-sides, or in the forests, will hardly deign to make room for man himself. If you meet one in the road, the chances are that he will not budge an inch, unless he happens to be in an accommodating mood, and then he will trot out one side a few yards, rear himself upon his enormous haunches, and graciously wait for you to pass. No matter whether you are armed with a breech-loading Ballard, needle-gun, Winchester, or Sharp, never attack a grizzly alone, or out in the open country.

The only safe position is on the back of a good horse, or in the limbs of a cottonwood tree. Many persons disregarding this advice, have paid for their temerity with their lives; for, no matter where you shoot a grizzly, whether through the heart or brainbox, he never gives up the ghost without a struggle, and will fight as long as he can lift a paw.

Practical illustrations of the fighting powers of the grizzly are to be seen in these mountain regions nearly every day. The other morning, your correspondent encountered a miner from Fairplay, who had come down to the valley region for supplies. His personal appearance was, to say the least, peculiar. He carried his right arm in a sling, one eye was twisted upward, his face was scratched and torn and indented with ridges, while his head was as guiltless of hair as a billiard ball. At first I supposed that he had been invited by some of the friendly Indians to a scalping picnic as chief performer; but in conversation it turned out that he had received each and all these grievous wounds from the claws of a grizzly.

The grizzly bear obtains his full growth in four years. At six years he is in his prime, and able to cope with any animal in existence. The majestic lion may be considered the king of beasts, so far as looks are concerned; but he would stand a very poor show in the hug of a grizzly. The average weight of a grizzly is 1300 pounds, but quite a number have been killed in this locality who kicked the beam at 1800. Old man Griffin, of Canyon, one of the early settlers, and reputed to be the sharpest and most courageous bear-hunter in these parts, knocked over a grizzly last fall that weighed 1600 pounds after being dressed. The claws of this fellow were large enough to anchor a good-sized sloop, being

nine inches in length. He fought to the last, and, with three balls square through his heart, charged upon the enemy, and dropped down stone dead, so close to the old man that he could touch him with his paw.

They tell a story around here of a foolish young fellow, residing on Current Creek, who made a bet that he would lasso a grizzly and bring him into camp. He made the experiment, and slipped a good noose over Mr. Grizzly; but the latter sat down upon his haunches very coolly and commenced hauling in on the line. In vain the horse struggled, the power at the other end was irresistible; but, fortunately, the lariat broke, and the rash young man escaped with his life.—*Chicago Tribune.*



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

(Continued from page 500.)

AFTER partaking of the bountiful repast which Mrs. W. had prepared for us, we again set forth for a tour among the chickens. Our first stopping-place was at the yards of W. S. Eisenhart; here we saw some very fine W. F. Black Spanish, Duckwing Games, Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Games. Here, also, we think the same remarks applicable which we made in regard to the Doctor—if Mr. Eisenhart would discard about one-half the number of varieties which he now keeps, and give the room and time to the remainder, we feel confident that his efforts would meet with success.

After leaving Mr. Eisenhart's, our next stopping-place was at Mr. Amos Stone's. Here we found more White Leghorns, of which Mr. Stone has some very fine ones; also, White-Crested Black Polish, and some pretty little White-Booted Bantams. Mr. Stone told us that his intention was to discard the White Leghorns this fall, and devote his entire attention to breeding the Polish Fowls. Wishing him success, we again started on our route.

Our next stopping-place was Mr. E. F. Taylor's. His stock consists of White-Crested White Polish, Irish Gray Games, Dominique and White Leghorns. Mr. Taylor informed us that he proposed closing out his present stock, and trying some one of the Asiatic breeds. As yet he had not fixed upon any particular variety. After chatting pleasantly for awhile we again resumed our journey.

Our next halt was at the residence of Mr. George Swartz. Here we were shown a trio of good Black Leghorns. Mr. S. is a beginner in the fancy, and has, I think, acted wisely in settling upon one variety.

Bidding Mr. S. good-day, we started off again, and brought up at the residence of Mr. Richard Hamilton. We found that gentleman at home in the shade. After resting

awhile, we proceeded to inspect his hen house and its occupants. Mr. H. keeps nothing but White Leghorns. His poultry house is well planned for comfort and convenience. After a walk through his well-kept garden of small fruits we took our leave.

We next visited Mr. Francis Darlington. Here we saw Black-Breasted Red Game Fowls and B. B. R. Game Bantams. Mr. D. intends to make a *specialty* of B. B. R. Games. We heartily indorse his opinion that this is the sure road to success in breeding any variety of fowls.

Wishing him success in his commendable undertaking, we started off for the residence of Mr. W. T. Rogers. Here we saw the finest flock of Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs that we ever remember to have seen. Mr. R. makes a *specialty* of this variety, and consequently has some very fine stock. Next we were shown his Duckwing Game Bantams. Mr. R.'s record in the show-room says all that is necessary as to their quality. Our attention was next called to his Japanese Silkies; of these Mr. R. has some excellent specimens. As Mr. R. has all his young fowls reared upon farms several miles from home we had not an opportunity of seeing all of them. We next visited his pigeon loft, which contains an excellent collection of choice birds, among which we noticed a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, several pairs of pretty White Fans, Red Saddle Fans, White, Black, Red and Yellow Barbs, White Jacobins, Black, Red, and Yellow Carriers, Blue Owls, and some inside Tumblers.

Bidding Mr. Rogers good-day, we next called upon Mr. Geo. P. Harvey. Mr. H. makes a *specialty* of White Leghorns, and we think we can truly say that he has as fine specimens of this variety as have been seen on exhibition in this part of the country. We saw quite a flock of young chicks bred from his prize birds, and they prove the old axiom "that blood will tell." Mr. H. also showed us a fine trio of American Dominiques, but he has not bred them to any extent, and intends discarding them and breeding White Leghorns exclusively. Next we inspected his Apiary comprising several colonies of Bees. It being about dusk, we accepted our host's invitation to take tea with him, after which he accompanied us to the room of the Association, which by the way is conveniently and pleasantly located, and (it may not be amiss to state just here that the Association is desirous of establishing a Directory, and all cards, circulars, papers, books, &c., sent to Mr. W. T. Rogers, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa., will be placed in a prominent position in the room) during the evening some dozen or more members of the Society dropped in, and an informal meeting was organized, and discussions of the merits and demerits of the various breeds of fowls were freely participated in by their several admirers. The subject of the approaching Exhibition of the Society was also brought up, and it seemed to us that all of the members are determined to make it, if not the best, one of the best ever held in this State. After passing several hours very pleasantly, we returned home with Mr. T. H. Walton.

W. E. FLOWER.

(To be continued.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

As our Standard of Excellence is now supposed to be complete, and the time for exhibitions of poultry is drawing near, and every fancier is on the lookout, to select those best suited for the purpose, they can be seen with the book in one

hand, and a stick in the other, pointing out the proper marks; but this is not the case with me; I always refer to my egg basket for the Standard of Excellence, and then point to the hen that laid this egg, or that one, by so doing I can select the most thoroughbred, as I know it is the color of the egg that proves the genuineness of the fowl. Every fancier is trying to improve his stock, to bring them to a genuine or thoroughbred class of fowls; but always selecting those marked according to the Standard of Excellence, and perhaps those that have no marks at all, to suit the standard, are the purest breed, but they will not breed from them on this account, and if the supposed properly marked ones do not lay eggs with their proper colorings as they should do, according to their class or breed, they will never bring them to a standard of purity; but if certain points, or marks, are in accordance with the Standard of Excellence, it is all right with some, but not so with me. When I was a small boy, all eggs were called white, but they were not all white, they were of different shades of cream color; as far as my experience has taught me, there are now four different colors, the dark brown, light brown, cream, and white colors, all others are mere shades, caused by crossing, or mixed blood.

A thoroughbred light Brahma lays a brown egg, and so does a Buff Cochins; cross the Brahma hen with the Buff cock, their offspring will lay eggs of a lilac color, as every cross changes the color of the eggs; some may say, it would be foolish for me to breed from those that have no points of excellence, even if they do lay eggs proving their purity, as I could not, perhaps, select more than one trio out of twenty-five or thirty-five chicks suitable for exhibition purposes; you would not do better than that, if you bred from impure exhibition birds. Not only that, but you never improve your stock; but the other plan will bring them all right the first season, or the second, sure; then is the time to select for exhibition, and more especially for breeding. As for the selection of a cock, you must use your own judgment, but after two seasons there will be no difficulty.

What a numerous quantity and variety of wild birds we have throughout the country. They never cross of their own accord, therefore, they are always known by the color of their eggs.

I am pleased to see the American people so much interested in trying to improve the different breeds of poultry, and exhibiting the same. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to attend one of our poultry exhibitions, and see a variety of most excellent birds, and of many kinds, and I have no doubt but there are many thoroughbred chickens amongst them, by accidentally selecting those with the proper points, that lay the proper colored eggs.

Yours truly,

WM. J. PYLE.

September 2, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

STRAY THOUGHTS.

JOS. M. WADE:

I have been interested in the pages of the *Journal*; each weekly visit is more and more appreciated, and a source of pleasure and instruction. I do not see how any fancier can do without it, being just what is wanted by all fanciers of poultry and pets, pigeons, &c.

I am an amateur in the poultry and pigeon fancy, but have always had a taste that way, like most other persons who ever kept a chicken. In a small way, I know of no cheaper source of rural delight than to have a lawn enlivened

by the presence of a few choice birds; they pay as a recreation and interest for the children, aside from fresh eggs and early broilers, make home delightful to the wee boys, before they acquire more expensive pets, and to them yield as exquisite pleasure as the fine horse and fast trotter to the full-grown boys, who wear jockey caps and sporting wardrobes.

But what I started to say was this: I see almost all the advertised poultry are the Asiatic or Chinese varieties—Cochins, Brahmas, light and dark, Partridge, buff, white and black, &c. Now, I have no doubt that our average poultry production has been vastly improved by their introduction, as our cattle and horses have by the introduction of the English thoroughbred, the Durham, and other fine strains of cattle. The true breeder is one who keeps a particular strain pure; a fountain from which the general breeders can renew their blood. Hence a certain strain of short horns will command \$30,000 per head; while, perhaps, there are half-breeds and crosses, which, in point of weight and form, are equally as fine, and yet are only worth their market beef value.

It is with cattle and poultry as with men, "blood will tell," and a pure strain of poultry will always command remunerative prices; and the taste and fancy are increasing in the country quite as fast as the production.

My observation and experience satisfy me that ninety out of every hundred breeders will in three years, unless they are devoting attention as a specialty to one particular strain, run out of their pure-blood stock, and become vendors of a mongrel fowl, which may be a prize exhibition bird, but, after all, of mixed and impure pedigree. Especially is this liable to be the case where, either on large or small places, the breeder attempts to breed all the varieties. They will become crossed; an unruly cock, breaking his inclosure, may in a few hours destroy and taint the broods of a flock for an entire season.

The true and successful breeder will in the end find his success and reward in keeping but one variety, and establishing his reputation on the purity of his strain, rather than on a greater variety. My friend A, keeps Plymouth Rocks—let him do so; B, Buff Cochins; C, Partridge Cochins; D, Brahmas, &c. Let each stick to his favorite breed, and ere long he will have established a strain that will command confidence, and be sought after at very liberal prices. To do this requires care, patience, and fidelity. I would not order eggs from any advertiser who offers eggs from yards with high-sounding names, where the breeder proposes to supply pure-bred fowls of four, or perhaps ten varieties; for, with my observation, with the utmost care, I should distrust their purity.

Mr. Campbell, of Oneida, found the advantage in breeding for years a pure strain of short horns. Others have done the same. So with poultry; the breeder who confines himself to only one variety will in the end succeed much better than he who attempts more and ultimately is pretty sure to fail in all.

But I will close, and may hereafter offer further thoughts on the same subject.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1874.

AMOS G. DAY.

AN EGG CURIOSITY.

MR. EDITOR: "The Toledo Historical Society has been presented with a little completely formed egg, which was found inside the yolk of a hen's egg. It is nearly an inch

long, of the usual shape, and the shell, which is hard, is formed."

I clip the above from the *Ledger*, and send you to present to our Historical Society, or anybody else, an egg within an egg.

Inside the large egg is one of good size, hard shell, and in all respects perfect. This is from a hen belonging to Charles Robbins, of Port Norris, N. J., and is the fifth of the kind laid by her this season.

F. B. R.

[The exterior egg is as large as a goose egg, being three and three-quarter inches long, and two and a-half inches through, the circumference being nine inches one way, and seven and a-half inches the other. The exterior egg has not been opened, but there is evidently another egg inside of it. Our correspondent probably bases his statement of its contents on examinations of other and similar eggs.—EDITOR PUBLIC LEDGER.]

(For *Fanciers' Journal*.)

FIVE POINTS.

In the August number of the *Poultry World* is given an engraving of what is known as a comb of five points. This comb is attributed to the Leghorn variety of fowls alone, and, so far as I am able to learn, is strictly an Americanism, or rather the Americanism of a few.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that this variety of fowls alone is required to have a definite number of points in its comb? To me it seems not only strange, but a great mistake that any fancy point should be made to take precedence of the valuable qualities of a breed of fowls.

On this five-point matter, I want to say that the percentage of fowls having the requisite number of points is so small, that if all are discarded for exhibition or breeding purposes which do not come up to the requirements, we shall have to give over at once to the cook at least nine-tenths of all Leghorns bred in this country.

It has been my good fortune to breed Leghorns of all three varieties, white, brown and black; and in every case I have been careful to secure every clutch of eggs from that stock which has been taking the highest premiums at our best shows, and yet, with all this care, I have not been able to secure more than one-tenth with five points as pictured in the *Poultry World*, as referred to. Over one-half of my flock presents great regularity of comb, but it is not five points, but rather five notches or serratures that characterize them.

Now, if it is only the odd fowl now and then which presents the five-point peculiarity, is not this rather an irregularity of the breed than a point to be counted? Why not, for the same reason, pick out the lop-comb in cocks, and require this as one of the points? Why not, again, adopt as one of the points of Plymouth Rocks, the feathered leg (for now and then you get a fowl of that kind); or, again, the pea-combed Cochin; or, the single-combed Brahma? It does seem to me that the points which characterize the majority of the breed should be those which should be made the standard to which to breed, and, on this ground I object to anything being established as a point which is not a characteristic. I confess I do not know what the language of the new standard is on this matter, as I have not a copy at hand.

I have been led to this criticism, because in the article accompanying the engraving referred to, it is suggested that this is one of the features which, more than others, will decide in favor of the premium in the show-room. This I

take to be an error, as a course of this kind would throw out many of the best shaped and most valuable birds bred. I do not know that my theory is indorsed, or will be indorsed, by the older breeders of Leghorns, but I do know that the principle is sound, and I believe firmly that in the end we must come down to plain merit first, and fancy points afterwards, and particularly those which are not a characteristic.

Beauty and use need not conflict, but if they do conflict, the average poultryman will take use and profit first, and good looks as a secondary consideration; and, for this very reason, he will select among his Leghorns those having the best shape, proper color, largest size, and most hardy and vigorous constitution.

Just as I write the closing lines, the letter of J. Boardman Smith, in September number of *Poultry World*, catches my attention. I desire to thank him, as one of the representative breeders of Leghorns, for taking a firm stand against this five-point novelty. I believe with him that it is much more important that the comb should be nicely and evenly serrated, than that it should have five or any other specified number of points; and here let me remark, that the smaller the number of points of the comb, the more irregular in general will be the serrations, and the more ungainly and uncouth the comb.

Will the revising committee on the new standard heed this?

A. N. RAUB,
Lock Haven, Pa.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON BREEDING STOCK.

WHEN Mr. Wright went so far as to assert, in his last great work, that the mere presence of a black hen among white ones might cause spotted chicks, I believed him; but when some fanciers wrote articles claiming that all breeds might be allowed to run together indiscriminately, and a separation of a few weeks be depended on to insure purity of offspring, I remembered the first maxim in logic, *Contra facta non licet argumentare*, and resolved to test the matter by facts. I took a White Leghorn hen, mated with a White Leghorn cock, and preserved her eggs. After she had stopped laying four days, I mated her with a Light Brahma cock. Another White Leghorn hen I treated similarly, using a hawk-colored or Dominique rooster instead of a large Asiatic. I allowed the hens to remain one week with these cocks, when they were returned to their former mate. Every chick hatched from eggs laid before this mating was a pure White Leghorn. Chicks hatched from eggs laid by the hen which had been mated with the Brahma were feathered on the legs. Unfortunately, this hen died soon after; but the other one I kept for a year, and then sold, explaining to the purchaser the facts. She remained all this time, except the one week, with the cock of her own breed; and still, from eggs laid by her eleven months after this week of mating, I hatched speckled chicks in the proportion of five out of every twelve.

The theories of those who combat the natural deductions from these facts, at least as far as White Leghorns are concerned, are, to my mind, on a par with the ratiocinations of the Academy, explaining the reason why water will not overflow from a completely full bowl if a fish be gently placed in it, which were indulged in until a member, to illustrate his logic, trying the experiment, found the assertion false. I received, on the 17th of this month, a letter stating that

the legs of young from White Leghorns known to be pure were feathered, and asking if it could possibly be occasioned by their having run with Light Brahmas last fall. I unhesitatingly answered, yes.

One other test I have made. Complaints of colored chicks from eggs, White Leghorns, sold by me, reached me several times before the issue of that number of Mr. Wright's work to which I have referred. After its perusal, I attributed the colored chicks to the presence of Houdans in the next corral, my hens being at that time separated by lattice-work to within a foot of the ground. The experiment I now mention has led me to board them up to the height of three feet. I doubted if the mere sight of a colored fowl would be sufficient to produce such effect under peculiar circumstances; hence, I placed a pair of White Leghorns in one pen and a vigorous Houdan cock in the next pen, in full sight of each other. Every time the White Leghorn cock performed his marital functions, the Houdan rushed with much noise against the partition, and immediately thereafter the two would fight. The chicks produced from eggs laid while this situation remained were colored, and one actually had the crest of a Houdan. The same hen, placed in another corral, produced chicks showing no trace of anything but pure Leghorn; so the effects did not remain as in the case where one was mated with a colored cock. Call it, with Mr. Wright, acting on the imagination of the hen, or explain it in any other way, the fact remains, at least as far as this individual hen is concerned; and I am led to believe that many so-called "sports" may be produced by like causes.—*M. Eyre, Jr., (Poultry Bulletin.)*

MR. W. J. PYLE.

DEAR SIR: I will send you to-morrow nine eggs, three from each of three hens, all numbered. I wish you to examine them and tell me which will hatch and which will not, and give me the numbers; then set them and see how they turn out. I will pay charges to New York; I would pay through but cannot further than New York.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1874.

THE ORIGIN OF BRAHMAS.

II.—AN "ONPLEASANT DIFFERENCE."

BEING anxious to render Mr. Burnham what he demanded as simple justice, I quoted last week a considerable portion of his article, in which he vigorously assails me on the professed ground that I had charged him with *originating the name* of Brahmas, and with claiming to have originated the fowls. There was neither space nor time for anything in reply; and before proceeding to this I must show, very briefly, why I feel compelled to deal with his present statements in the way I shall do.

The article from which I quoted so fully is not in a bad spirit; nay, it contains in other paragraphs expressions almost complimentary to me, which it is needless to quote, and adds, "Now, I consider Mr. Wright a good writer, and no doubt he is an honorable man; I never have, and never shall fling mud at him." This appeared, be it remembered, in the *American Fancier's Journal* of June 11th, after perusing a long extract in a previous number containing what I had said about him and his fowls in "The Illustrated Book of Poultry;" but on the very same day Mr. Burnham addressed to me a letter, which he discreetly marked "private,"

and which, therefore, I shall not quote entire, though its character would thoroughly justify my doing so. It consisted of four closely written pages of letter-paper, of which the following paragraphs are specimens, and will serve as a comment upon the sincerity of the sentence quoted above:—

"I repeat it: I was utterly ignorant of the virulence, the total falsity, the bitter misrepresentations, the carping, silly, unwarrantable language you had adopted towards me in your two books ["The Brahma Fowl" and "The Illustrated Book of Poultry" are here referred to] until the last few weeks, when I for the first time had access to these ignorantly composed and miserably spirited volumes! Wherein have I ever offended *you*, that you should thus in your books blackguard, malign, vilify, and prate like a hen with a sore head about *Burnham* this, and *Burnham* that? I am a gentleman, sir, by nature, education, fortune; and *never* did a human being wrong, so help me God, to my knowledge, in my life.

"When *you*—3000 miles away—undertake to commingle and involve *me* in this cursed, obnoxious, Burram-pooter, Brahma-pootra, Burmah-pater, Bahama-poodra, Sallor, Cornish, Chamberlain, Bennett, Hatch, Wright, Plaisted, Knox, balderdash—I protest, . . . and shall endeavor, in my own way, to answer and refute your infamous and spiteful tirade against me. Before I get through I have no doubt I will succeed in impressing upon Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, if upon no one else, that that gentleman had much better have informed himself of the *facts* in this case, ere he so maliciously and so stupidly ventured to assail and malign the undersigned."

This is pretty strong, and there is much more of it; but I will respect Mr. Burnham's "private mark" so far as to content myself with this sample of the bulk; and I would not have done even this had the "private" letter stood alone. An anonymous *printed* article, however, informs me that this same gentle gentleman has "mildly characterized" what I have published as a "most disingenuous, erroneous, and *dastardly* assault" upon him personally. I am sorry to say I have not been able to find the article containing these expressions; but as I only receive a few American papers, and he seems to have "spread himself" pretty much over all of them, this is perhaps not to be wondered at. And as this has been going on for many weeks, during which Mr. Burnham has had the field all to himself, I am not surprised that it is beginning to produce some impression; and that one writer in the *Fanciers' Journal* should allude to the "little unpleasant difference, which B. so far seems, to my view, decidedly to have the best of;" while another remarks, "The personal strictures in that lengthy extract [from the "Illustrated Book of Poultry"] upon Mr. Burnham I think are highly prejudiced, as well as unwarranted, and are not in Mr. Wright's usual clever vein" [much obliged for the lump of sugar in this dose.—L. W.]. Finally, both Mr. Burnham and others have professed to analyze the evidence and dates I adduced, and to show by such analysis that it is "conflicting" and the dates unsatisfactory.

Thus it is that I am now *compelled* to go into the matter fully. Mr. Burnham has challenged me, and I shall take up his challenge at every point, so far as anything I have ever said about *him* is concerned, and show out of his own mouth that in no point have I ever exceeded the truth, but on the contrary have fallen short of it. I, too, will make *my* analysis of dates and "records," adding a few particulars which Mr. Burnham has forgotten to afford, and which

will, I trust, add some interest to even this old controversy. While it will appear that further evidence has in some degree changed my views as to the origin of the Brahma—the three editions of my book on that subject prove, long before all this nonsense, that I *had* modified them precisely as fresh evidence from time to time turned up—I shall show that if I have done this "gentleman by nature, education, and fortune" any injustice, it has not been in the direction he implies. He complains of what I have said of him; I shall present what he has said of himself. This, however, must now be left till another occasion. L. WRIGHT.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE MELBOURNE PIGEON MART.

A VISITOR to the Eastern (commonly known as "Paddy's," Market on Saturday nights sees much that is interesting and characteristic. The first impression is that of a seething purposeless mob, jostling each other in admirable confusion; but when the eye settles down to clear detail, then the wondrous diversity, yet unity of purpose, strikes the mind as something deserving of study. Here we find a coster's lorry filled with scarlet-colored crawfish barely cold, there another loaded with barracouta dried and smoked, while a third trembles under the weight of flathead and mullet, each proprietor vying as to strength of lungs in disposing of his wares. Along the pavement are wooden shops, where the riches of Pomona are sold at wondrously cheap rates, while in the rear are rows of tables where the lovers of Sydney rock oysters can get their fill at 6d. per plate. Then we come to itinerating rifle galleries kept constantly going by lads improving their sporting proclivities at a halfpenny a shot, the prize for a bull's eye being a handful of Barcelona nuts. Penetrating further into the market, the visitor is regaled with a mixed effluvium arising from cabbages undergoing a state of vegetable perspiration. Cheeses of every quality from the mity to the mouldy, secondhand boots and shoes smelling of Crispin's wax and dirty feet, perambulating draper's shops with the peculiar scent incident to confined haberdashery, lean and scraggy mutton, beef that looks pleuropneumoniaccal, old book-stalls with their musty treasures, stands garnished with John Chinaman's wares, laden with the peculiar odor of the Flowery Land, piles of tinware and heaps of crockery, enlivened by an ever-surg-ing busy crowd, chaffering and buying, and departing heavily laden with the bargains that can here be obtained for ready cash. Outside this commercial Babel congregate the dealers in Pigeons. Between the side arcade, where poultry-dealers and bird-fanciers love to congregate, and the market proper, is a dark street where about two hundred lads gather every Saturday night to swop and sell Pigeons. These vary—that is, the bipeds—in age from seven to sixteen years, and all have one, but the majority two or three, feathered favorites to dispose of. Pouters and Dragoons, Tumblers and Bronze Tipplers, Skinners, Jacobins, and Commoners are here to be found in every variety, and a brisk trade is constantly carried on by these youthful merchants.—*New Zealand Illustrated Press.*

FRIEND WADE:

If you consider the following worthy of your columns, perhaps it might put some of the fanciers, more especially in my section, on their guard against tramps, and that class of fellows who go it on the sly:—

Last Saturday afternoon, while at my place of business in Boston, a fellow called at my house, and, in the absence of my wife, informed the girl who was left in charge that he had recently purchased some pigeons of me, and that he wanted to buy some more; and that I had told him to call at the house, get the key, and go into the coop to see what was there that he wanted. The girl informed him she knew nothing about my keys, and if he wanted to know anything in regard to pigeons, he would have to wait until I came home. To make a long story short, he staid around the coop for an hour or more, and I have no doubt but that he intended to break in, as he had managed to get the screen more than half off one of the windows, and had left just about room enough for a pigeon to get caught between screen and window, and was standing not more than 25 feet off when it was discovered how things were, whereupon the rascal made tracks, and a few seconds after was not to be seen anywhere on the street.

I don't care a copper for the damage done, but would like to know what he wanted. He also had the kindness to break up a frame which I made and used for the hose to water in the garden, and used a part of it to hold up the window with.

He gave his name as Rogers, and hailed from E. Lexington, but I imagine that that was not his name, and that I wouldn't have to go a great distance to find him. One thing I omitted to say, and that is, I never told him or any one else, and, it will be a good while before I tell anybody to go and get the keys, and go to see my pigeons. But any time when a responsible person would like, I will try and make some arrangements to show them what I have for birds, and I am confident that they will see a few nice ones.

If not taking too much room, I would like to ask through your columns what is a preventive for canker, and also colds in squabs.

Respectfully,

D. FRANK ELLIS,


Boston, August 17, 1874.


Cambridge, Mass.


[WE are glad Mr. Ellis has penned the above. We have been so often annoyed in a similar manner, that we cheerfully give the above publicity. No fancier ought to allow any one in his loft alone, especially where there are many compartments.—Ed.]


ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.


 The Chinaman who shot an American eagle near Sacramento, recently, is now in his grave. Patriotic citizens did it, and Chinamen have stopped carrying firearms.


 Two inebriates who had taken refuge in a gutter full of water, on waking one said to the other, "I say Jack, guess I'll change my boarding-house; this one leaks."

 A spread-eagle orator of New York wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land; but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flew a mile."


 PROLIFIC FOWL.—I have a single pair of white-crested Black Poland fowls, and the hen laid fifty-one eggs between March 1st and May 1st, 1874. The eggs are as white as bleached muslin.—H. H. B., *Appanoose Co., Iowa*.


 Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness; intellectual ability is most admired when it sparkles in the setting of a modest self-distrust; and, never does the human soul appear so strong as when it foregoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury.


 A bill has been introduced in the California legislature to prevent the wanton destruction of game and fish. Fish ladders are to be constructed in the rivers over every dam, more than two feet in height, and the shooting of game out of season is prohibited.


 A rising "poic" thus expatiates upon a prize fight:

And Isaac pitched into hymn,
And hymn pitched into he;
The way they fytte it was a sin,
And horrybel to see.

 The Massachusetts Anglers' Association having become convinced from the result of their investigations that smelts during the spawning season are not healthy food, since they then are full of parasites have procured the passage of a law to prevent taking them at that time.

 The Somerville, New Jersey, *Messenger*, says that a ten-year-old boy of that place shot a fish-hawk a few days since, which measured five feet four inches from tip to tip, and when fired on he had a large sucker in his talons. This is the first time we ever knew that suckers were used for shot-guns.

 The birds do not come to our trees and sing. The brooks do not ripple over shining pebbles in our meadow. Our squirrel stays in a dark corner of his nice tin cage, and will not delight us by coming out into his wire wheel to whiz around so jolly. Our canary sheds his feathers the wrong season of the year and droops. Our beautiful geranium plant is frost-bitten by an unexpected cold snap the last of the season. Everything goes wrong, in fact the tea-kettle boils dry unless it is tended.—*Elm Orlou*.

 When the anaconda was on exhibition here, says the San Francisco Alta, it was customary to feed him with a rabbit every few days, and the reptile thrived on his diet. When the snake was taken to Sacramento for exhibition it was uncertain how long the show would stay; but the patronage of the Sacramentans was generous, and the agent at once telegraphed for his showy posters to "bill the town." The dispatch read: "Send 200 cats immediately," but when received it read: "Send 200 cats immediately." It was a little bit of a surprise to the agent in San Francisco when he read the message, but he reasoned that rabbits were scarce in Sacramento, and it was necessary to substitute cats for the regular provender, so he started out an army of boys to catch all the stray cats. By the afternoon train he sent a crate of seventy-five cats, with a letter saying: "I send seventy-five cats by this train, and will forward balance tomorrow, but I am afraid that number of cats will eat the snake, if they get loose, instead of being eaten by him."

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20,	displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80,	"	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60,	"	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

WE started the *Journal* with great hopes that the fanciers of the United States were fully prepared to sustain a weekly with cheap advertising rates, and we have no doubt but our hopes would have been realized had it not been for the unprecedented dull times. We have published the *Journal* so far at a heavy loss, and we do not feel justified in continuing it as a weekly with the present prospects ahead. Some of its friends advocate a semi-monthly, while others think the popular monthly form the best. We may continue as a weekly; but should we decide to change, it will appear promptly on the 15th day of each month, thus dividing the time with the two leading monthlies. Whichever way we decide our subscribers can rest assured that they will receive full value for the amount paid in subscription. The weekly publication will be resumed whenever the wants of the Fancy require it.

CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, will supply News Dealers throughout the United States with the *Fanciers' Journal*, at the lowest wholesale rates; after this date it can be had at any of the news stands throughout the country. Single copy, 10 cents.

"PEDIGREES" FOR POULTRY.—A contemporary who has induced some of his ambitious patrons to "take stock" in what he dignifies with the title of an "American Poultry Pedigree Book," makes a tart allusion to us (among other "certain editors"), because we have evinced no faith in this nonsense. The same monthly recently had a fling also at our lively New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," who has hit off this crotchet of the fancy so effectively, of late, in the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal*. Peter has given

his views in his own way, and will take care of himself, no doubt, seasonably.

So far as we are individually concerned we agree with Lewis Wright, that "a few hundred dollars may be easily thrown away by fanciers," in this folly, "when they will find pedigrees for poultry are no good." It simply amounts to nothing. The "record" is of no earthly value. Fowls breed too rapidly to permit keeping up any *accurate* account of their innumerable hatchings; but, according to our thinking, this is not the worst feature of the pedigree business. It is a screen back of which the dishonest fancier can operate, and there is no method to detect his rascality, whereas the honest fancier, who has established a *strain* and a reputation for honesty, needs no pedigree book to help him.

Poultry specimens for the show-rooms, or for sales, must stand or fall upon their merits. "Booking" them, or their fathers and grandfathers, is no good, surely—to say nothing of the cost of this flummery, and the labor it entails to approach any *accuracy* with it, even supposing it were either desirable or useful, which it is not.

This is our opinion briefly on this topic, and we are not reminded of any grapes, sweet or sour, in connection with this matter. We merely think that this poultry pedigree business is needless and unnecessarily expensive, as some persons would have it carried out. Better save the quarters thus invested for more useful purposes, we think; and this is our advice to fanciers and breeders.

WE have just received, by mail, an advance copy of No. 6 "Cassell's Book of Pigeons." It contains two colored plates, one of which represents young and old Blue and Silver Dragoons—"the London fancy." The second plate contains Blue and Black Beards, with others, finely executed in the background. The letter-press is a conclusion of the description of the Carrier, with a full description of all the diseases to which this breed is liable, with the best method of treatment.

The first chapter, describing the Pouter, is commenced in this number.

A NEW PREMIUM.

By reference to another page, it will be seen that the author of the "*China Fowl, Shanghai, Cochin, and Brahma*," Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., offers as a premium for the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*, after this date, a copy *each* of his new book, under the above title—to be issued this month. See advertisement and notice of "special premium," in this number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to make your *Journal* of use to your subscribers in every possible way, I will undertake to answer Angora's question. A box twenty-eight inches long, and fourteen inches wide and deep, is plenty large enough to ship one pair of rabbits to any part of the United States. There should be a partition of four inches wide, to hold food. If you do not wish to put both rabbits together, then put a partition through the centre of the box. You should then make a small trough in one corner of each apartment for oats. For food, put in the box carrots, cabbage-leaves, and dried clover.

The box should be made tight, but should be slatted on one side, and on top. The slats should be about one-half of an inch apart. The apartment for feed should be left open. I would also like to hear other rabbit breeders give their experience in breeding and shipping rabbits. I would like to have that part of the *Journal* well filled.

Yours truly,

P. J. KELLER.

NEWARK, OHIO, September 7, 1874.

MR. BICKNELL.

DEAR SIR: I examined those eggs this morning with the egg tester, and found them in accordance with my previous examination. I found one of the small yellow ones, supposed to be laid July 29th, rotten, with streaks of blue and pale yellow; it did not smell very pleasant. The other eight were clear and had much the appearance of fresh eggs; but the yolks run when the shells were broken, and no smell from them. Report to me soon and let me know the particulars; also send me a good White Leghorn cockerel, and I will send you the money for him by return mail.

Yours truly,

WM. J. PYLE.

August 18, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

At a meeting of the Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association, held August 25th, it was unanimously decided to hold the first annual Poultry Exhibition at Polo, commencing December 22d next and closing the 25th of the same month. The citizens of Polo have very liberally raised by private subscription, for the use of the Association, \$300. Neither time nor energy will be spared to make this, their first exhibition, a grand success. Poultry breeders and fanciers, East and West, North and South, are cordially invited to send in stock for exhibition. The most ample accommodations will be provided for all.

POLO, ILL., August 27, 1874.

D. L. MILLER,

Cor. Secretary

A SPECIAL PREMIUM.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

I place at your disposal for *gratuitous* distribution, fifty copies of my forthcoming new volume, entitled "The China Fowl" (advertised in your columns this week), to be given, one copy each, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal* who may forward you the regular annual subscription to your paper (\$2.50) after this announcement. This work will be for sale by the author otherwise, at \$2.00, and but a single edition of it will be printed. It will be out in September, 1874. Respectfully yours,

MELROSE, MASS., P. O. Box 131.

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have two very fine Dark Brahma hens, from Van Winkle's stock, that have become so enormously fat that they can hardly walk. They have to sit down to eat. What can I do to relieve them? I can find nothing in any of the books I have to cover the case. Can anything be done for them, or had I better take their heads off?

The *Journal* comes regularly every week and is a very welcome visitor, I can assure you; the more so now that you have gotten through with the Standard of Excellence discussion (too much of a good thing is not wholesome, you know). Please enlighten me on the D. B. question, as above, if not too much trouble, and oblige,

Truly yours,

E. L. W.

BALTIMORE, September 4, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I have had no reply from Mr. Bicknell, concerning those nine non-fertile eggs, as yet, although twenty days have elapsed since my second examination, and the report to him of the same, although I have received the Leghorn cockerel in good order.

Yours truly,

W. J. PYLE.

September 5, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Allow me to tender you my congratulations at having secured the services of Prof. Raub, as associate editor of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

May your united efforts succeed in placing the *Journal* in the foremost rank of the poultry publications, so that it shall become an absolute necessity to every fancier, both as an advertising medium as well as furnishing a complete résumé of items and general information, so necessary to a live fancier. May it be ably supported, as it is sure to be edited, is the sincere wish of,

Yours truly,

J. F. FERRIS.

STAMFORD, CT., September 11, 1874.

TO THE COMMITTEE REVISING THE STANDARD.

MR. J. M. WADE.

SIR: Why should the beak, toes, and toe-nails of Brown and White Leghorns differ? I find no one who does not believe that the owner of the Brown Leghorns, from which the Standard at Buffalo was made, has used Games, or Spanish, or Hamburg to cross; and surely, the Leghorns kept and bred pure, and free from cross, as Mr. Binney's birds, are preferable.

Breast, why not add "or black, slightly and evenly mottled with white?" Such cocks breed better penciled pullets, even as do similar Dark Brahma cocks.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CALIFORNIA, September 3, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your descriptive circular is at hand and I welcome the advent of your journal. We are in need of it, and it is my earnest hope that the fraternity will support what it wants most. . . .


Mr. Wade, although I have never met you, I shall take an interest in your new publication, and hold myself in readiness to perform any little task which will benefit the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. Inclosed I send you a short advertisement and shall probably send something permanent before the year is out. Wishing you a godspeed,


I am, most respectfully,

HARTFORD, Nov. 3, 1874.

S. E. CLARK,

Cor. Secretary Conn. State Poultry Society.

 The editor of the *Williamsport Gazette* objects to butter made from cow-fat. He says he prefers the *udder* kind. Would he take it *tete-a-tete*, or how?

 A regulation black and tan poodle, according to the Boston code of fashions, must have a head about the size of a black walnut; eyes that stand outside of their sockets; a tail about the size of a lead-pencil, and legs so attenuated that the animal falls over on his back every time he lifts his head to bark.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

ROUSEVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed post-office order for \$2.50, for a new subscriber to the *Fanciers' Journal*. I loaned my paper to a neighbor and that inducement brought his subscription. Every journal I get is read by at least four persons, and all think it sound. Send to the address of "Edward McKean," of this place.

Yours truly,

JOS. B. ROBINSON.

JOS. M. WADE.

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find \$2.50 for *Fanciers' Journal*. Receipt the inclosed bill and return it.

I like the *Journal* very much; it is just the thing; monthlies are too slow. I do not think the *Journal* can be improved.

Yours truly,

JOHN G. MCKEAN.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

WORCESTER, MASS.

DEAR SIR: . . . I have always taken a deep interest in your *Journal*, because it appeared to me to be so very liberal to all, and so high-toned and courteous in all its communications. . . .

Yours, very truly,

H. WOODWARD.

MR. WADE.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

RESPECTED SIR: Your *Poultry Journal* comes weekly into my box; it is welcome, for I like it first rate; my boys get hold of it as soon as I have it home.

Yours truly,

JAS. S. MILLER.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

LIMA, OHIO.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* is a valuable addition to the fancier's literature, a welcome visitor to my fireside, and many of its useful hints and suggestions adapted with success and profit. I can see a decided improvement in each succeeding number. May success attend your enterprise.

H. PARHAM.

MR. WADE:

I like the paper very much; I think it ought to be in the hands of every fancier and all farmers. I never read anything that I like as well.

G. W. SHEARER.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Please find subscription price. I like *Fanciers' Journal* very much; thanks for having sent it without order.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. L. RICE.

MR. WADE:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Please find subscription for one year to the *Fanciers' Journal*. We think it one of the necessities of the household.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. REED.

DEAR SIR:

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

I have received the *Fanciers' Journal* regularly from the first number up to this date; I am very much pleased with the paper. My wife says that she cannot get along without it though we take two poultry papers beside.

JOHN G. MCKEAN.

DEAR SIR:

Have not seen your *Journal*, but have heard it highly recommended. Please find inclosed amount of subscription for one year, and send at once.

Respectfully yours,

BACON & SPINNING.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

I shall not require the advertisement continued. I had twelve different applications.

W. W. BILLINGS.

JOS. M. WADE.

HUNTERDON Co., N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: I received the first number of the *Fanciers' Journal* and am much pleased with it. It is just the thing the fanciers have long needed as an advertising medium. I wish you eminent success.

Yours truly,

H. C. VAN DERVEER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Specimens of your excellent *Journal* have reached me, for which please accept thanks. Please find inclosed a remittance from

Yours, &c.,

G. E. CLEETON.

DEAR SIR:

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Please find price inclosed for subscription. I think it is a splendid paper for fanciers.

W. D. BALL.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

GALT, ONTARIO.

I have seen a copy of your paper and like it very much. It is just the thing poultry keepers want.

R. H. T. McMILLAN.

J. M. WADE.

CLINTON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I am very much pleased with the *Fanciers' Journal*, copies of which I have received. I hope you will have success, I think a weekly so much better than a monthly. Please find subscription price inclosed.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. HARTE.

MR. WADE:

E. HAMPTON, MASS.

Allow me to congratulate you on the ability with which you have managed your paper. I read none with more pleasure than the *Fanciers' Journal*, and hope it will meet with the success it so justly deserves.

Yours truly,

C. K. WOODBURY.

MR. WADE:

TURBITVILLE, PA.

Your excellent *Journal* has become indispensable with me. I await its weekly visits with pleasure.

U. MYERS.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I like the *Journal* very much. You may put me among the Life subscribers if you please.

GEO. VAN DERVEER.

PUBLISHER FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

OHIO, April 9, 1874.

I like your paper very much, and am exerting myself to work up a trade in it.

JOHN S. ADAIR.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 11, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I shall try and get you some subscribers. I think your paper is well worthy of the support of every fancier in the country, and I wish it long life and prosperity.

R. F. SHANNON.

MR. WADE.

BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR SIR: No. — of the *Fanciers' Journal* is at hand, and I think that it improves with each successive number. Inclosed please find — &c., for inserting in your "Exchange column."

Yours truly,

J. H. SYMONDS.

MR. WADE.

CLINTON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified at my success by advertising in your *Journal*. I have sold all the birds I advertised in it, and could sell more if I had them. I think your paper the best Poultry paper out. I would not be without it for twice the price of it.

Respectfully,

W. C. HART.

I have received several copies of the *Journal*, and find it just what I want. I have read other papers of its class and like them well, but the *Journal's* weekly appearance seems to have a freshness in its news and items that none of its readers can fail to appreciate.

Yours respectfully,

A. KEPART.

FRIEND WADE:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Believing as others, that a weekly paper devoted to poultry and pet stock would be of great benefit to all interested in that line, at the same time—as in the fable of the frogs—it may be fun for us, and death to you, unless we all contribute to help along that which we all feel an equal interest in. Please find inclosed price of subscription. Hoping for your success, I am with respect,

Yours truly,

A. K. MARTIN.

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E. S. STARR, Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight-page circular. Breeder of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, Brown and Black Leghorns.

C. N. CROSS, Thorndike, Mass.—Circular. White Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, and Black Spanish.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, N. Y.—Circular. Twenty-one varieties of Fowls and Turkeys.

J. JAMES, or W. A. LARUE, Summit Point, West Va.—Four-page circular. Game Fowls, nearly all varieties.

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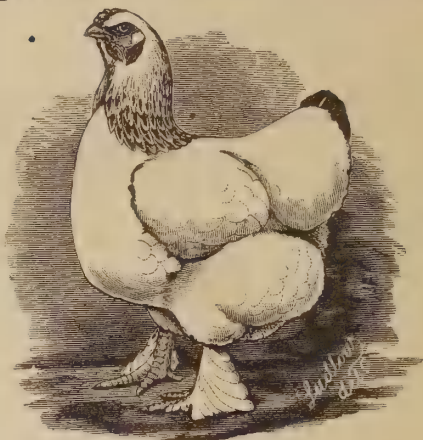
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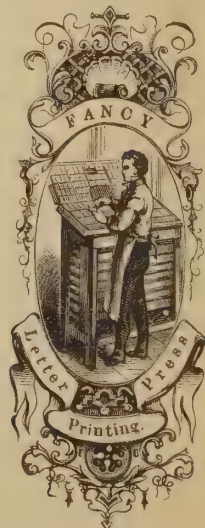
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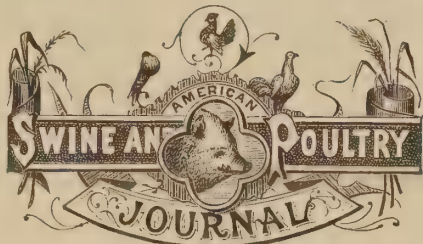
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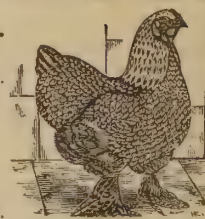
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1874.

Nos. 39 & 40.

MODEL OF A "STANDARD" LIGHT BRAHMA PULLET,



13 MONTHS OLD, 1874.

MR. G. P. BURNHAM sends us the above as a specimen illustration from his new book, "The China Fowl" (see advertisement). The bird above portrayed is said to be from life, and selected from the yards of W. S. Weymouth, of Melrose, Mass., and bred from Geo. P. Burnham's stock, of which Mr. Weymouth has now in his yards some four hundred specimens, bred this season, which are very choice and closely bred.

THE ANNUAL ZOOLOGICAL SALE AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP with its churches, shipping, pictures, and wood-carvings is known to many of us, but it is almost as well known for its Zoological Gardens, where each year at this time the unwearied and successful Director invites all comers to attend the public sale of its spare specimens, and has invariably a surprise in store for its visitors. Highly successful in acclimatization and breeding, each successive introduction of Pheasants and Game birds has found its home in the little gardens at Antwerp.

Last week the auctioneer had a pleasing although a long and tedious task. On Tuesday and Wednesday birds, beasts, and reptiles under his hammer were adjudged to societies, amateurs, and dealers from all parts of Europe. Some idea of the variety of objects offered may be formed, when we say that the list comprised an elephant, giraffes, and lions, and ended with serpents and seals.

On Tuesday, soon after ten in the morning, the sale commenced with small foreign birds, which found ready purchasers at prices slightly in advance of those of our retail bird dealers. It was surprising to see the number of Java Sparrows and Budgrigars that found purchasers. Some of the earlier lots of White Java Sparrows brought long prices. Turquoisines, Cockateels, the different varieties of Cockatoos followed. One handsome Masked Parrot was a great bargain to the Gardens at Amsterdam, at £9; a pair of Black Cochins fowls that would not have been thought much of by us went at a good price to Berlin, as did a pen of very good adult Spanish. Silkies of indifferent quality sold well, as did Dorkings and Houdans. A pair of Blue-cheeked Guinea Fowls made £4 4s.; a pair of Crowned ditto, £9. A pair of Argus Pheasants 2700f., and an unusually fine pair 3000f. A pair of Polyplectron Germanix, bred in the Gardens, made 1100f., one pair Chinquis 850f. These were bought for the Zoological Gardens of Cologne. One pair of Temmincks Tagropans brought for the same made 825f. One cock and two hens Vieillottii (the hens faulty), 410f. One pair of rare Pheasants, Deardigallus proclatus, made 1600f., for Paris; and a second pair 1400f., for Amsterdam. Dr. Evans became the possessor of a pair of Tagropans for 1450f. Reeves's Pheasants varied, good pairs making 300f. and 325f. Swinhoes 210f. One pair of the now scarce Gallus furcatus, bought by Mr. Baily of London for 150f., was resold for Paris. Curious among birds, but most amusing in their quaint waddling gait and comical expression of eye, were eight or nine Penguins. They stood in their inclosure and watched the proceedings narrowly, so tame that they would feed from the hand. Two fetched 450f., for Cologne; one 230f., for Berlin; one 223f., for Amsterdam. One pair of Bennett's Kangaroos in excellent condition was purchased for the Zoological Gardens at Frankfort. The Cranes were very beautiful and in great variety, but the demand slow. A pair of Demoiselles made 300f. Black-necked Swans, Black Swans, and young Trumpeter Swans all found ready purchasers; as did the beautiful little Ducks, of which a great many were sold at good prices. But the choicest birds, with the exception of the Arcuata, were bought for Continental collections. The gems among the Ducks were one pair of Kasarka variegata, which made 325f.; one pair of small Teal, Querquedula formosa, 210f.; and one pair, said to be from the Cape, 280f. The different varieties of Whistling Ducks mustered in

force and were in favor. One, the little Arcuata from India, is likely to become a favorite with us. Mandarin, Carolinas, Shell Ducks, and Shovellers made full prices. Some Bar-headed Geese made from 200f. to 240f. a pair. Gold and Silver Pheasants sold as usual; but some Chinese (a Collier), made great prices. Three young Bears made nearly £40; a Porcupine 150f.; Rhesus Monkey 35f.

The beautiful varieties of foreign Pigeons attracted great attention, and they made full prices on both days. The greatest attraction was a pair of Bleeding-heart Pigeons. These were bought by Messrs. Baily, of London, for 580f. The Nicobar Pigeon with its metallic plumage and hackled neck was much sought after for France, as it breeds well. There the price was about 130f. to 140f. per pair. The elegant Crested Lophotes about 75f. Some Blue Jacobins, 30f. to 45f. Montaubans, 60f. to 90f. An almost endless variety and sequence of little Doves, and plumage cage birds. Among them Whydahs, Cut-throats, Military Starlings, Cow-birds, Rice-birds, and Thrushes from America, Scarlet and Blue Tanagers. Returning to larger things we may notice a new feature, one we suppose introduced by the Director in emulation of our English Short-horn sales. A Bull, two Cows, and four Calves, imported Short-horns, made 5600f. A Zebra, bought by Mr. Montgomery for Dublin, 1800f.; and a second, bought for Paris, 1560f. The young Elephants and Giraffes were put up but were bought in. Several pairs of Seals were sold at the apparently low price of 100f. and 120f. the pair.

The company was large from the beginning to the close of the sale, the arrangements good, and the conditions of the birds and animals wonderfully good. The Zoological Societies of all the principal cities of Europe (London excepted), were represented, and many amateur buyers from Italy, Paris, and Germany, Belgium and Holland were strongly supported. The principal buyers from England were Messrs. Jamrack, Baily, Montgomery, Castang, etc.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

REPLY TO THE "WORLD'S" STRICTURES.


THE editor of the "*Poultry World*" seems to have got a bilious attack in New York, last July, and to have gone home very choleric. We should have felt a great sympathy for him, had he not shown himself so splenetic against those "*ostentatious triflers*," whom the Executive Committee of the "*American Poultry Association*" greeted so cordially; listened to so attentively; and granted their request so graciously. It seems to me not very complimentary in the "*World's*" editor, to assert that the Committee should come so far, and at so much expense, to entertain *triflers*, and to listen to a few "*ostentatious*" individuals, who only met to make a "*splurge*." We formed a better idea of the Committee, and was not disappointed in their manly and magnanimous deportment. After the very hearty, and apparently friendly greeting, the editor of the *World* gave us at the rooms of the Committee, in New York, I must say we were not prepared for the welcome we have received in its editorial columns. A paper in its decline must always get up some sort of excitement to keep up the interest of its readers; and it is sometimes considered a good *ruse* to commence "*belaboring*" some one, to arouse the indifference of its readers; and if this fails, to try the other alternative of turning their paper into an illustrated primer. We congratulate the *World* on its last *device*—since its pictures are


far more interesting than its matter. We shall preserve them for Christmas times, for the children. The *World*, having picked up some few scraps here and there of the meeting in New York, as meagre in matter as its columns, and about as interesting, put these scraps together, and called it their account of the meeting in New York. We have not the slightest doubt that this enterprise was entirely due to the *respectable* reporter of the *World*. He seems to have studied to misrepresent Mr. Van Winkle, who is quite competent to take care of himself. We were honest and conscientious in what we did, and acted to the best of our ability for the interests of a large class of fanciers, whom we represented. If the "Standard," as the *World* says, is satisfactory to the majority of fanciers, and is being adopted by most of the poultry societies of the country, notwithstanding the number and variety of fowls it excludes, other than those of game, with all its errors of omission and commission, we have nothing to say. We have done our duty; and, if the poultry men of this country choose to breed upon its authority, they will soon learn their mistake, and deplore their folly. The *World* apologizes in its last number for having inadvertently left out of the account of the meeting in New York, one of the most important resolutions offered by these triflers—in respect to the "instruction to judges"—but it was very careful not to correct its inaccurate report of Mr. Van Winkle's speeches; and falsely asserts that when interrupted by the impertinent questions of the *World's* editor, as to what locality or section of the country the "A. P. A." belonged, Mr. Van Winkle evaded the question. Mr. Van Winkle replied immediately to the *sagacious interlocutor*, that the mere fact that the Association had no "*local habitation*," and was a wanderer upon the earth, did not make it national; or, because it was an "*itinerant body*," traveling between Buffalo and Boston, did not give it any of the characteristics of nationality. Nor do I believe, because its head is at Buffalo, its legs at Boston, and its tail somewhere down in Delaware, it yet possesses any of the elements of a national concern. You might as well call a spider a national animal, because his legs stand on every state in the Union. But, I have discussed all this before, in the *Fanciers' Journal*, to which I call the attention of the *World*; and, if its editor intends to "dig up the hatchet," and put on the war paint, and go for my scalp, he may stumble over a "Modoc."

I may, in my next, explain the true cause of the great disturbance of the *World's* bowels.

GREENVILLE.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

 Darwin has a practical supporter of his theory in the shape of the first gorilla ever tamed and now in London. A small party dined with him not long ago, and we are told that Monsieur Gorilla behaved like any courteous diner out, except that his conversation was not brilliant, and that at one point in the meal he calmly extended his paw and removed from his neighbor's plate to his own some pretty tiny kickshaws, which particularly pleased him. He drank claret with his steak, lounged in his chair between the courses, and cracked his walnuts and took his after-dinner glass of port with the most graceful ease. He is very particular in his food and always takes hot rum and water, sweetened with honey, before retiring. Darwin ought to be a happy man.

 The ready money system—Dun, or be done.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

A WORD FOR "PETER SIMPLE."

[THE following pleasant indorsement of a late article on the "Crotchets of the Poultry Fancy," addressed to our "Peter Simple," by so eminent an American Brahma breeder as Mr. I. K. Felch, we give place to with gratification. "Peter's" theory about the unsightly "hock," and the use of monster roosters for breeding purposes, is certainly very reasonable. We are happy to know that Peter Simple and Mr. Felch are not alone in their opinion upon these two points.—Ed.]

NATICK, MASS., August 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

I FEEL like thanking you for your "Peter Simple article No. 3" in August, 20th, number of the *Fanciers' Journal*. If every breeder in America would read and *believe* it, and account in accordance with what it tells them, they would be richer, and more satisfied with themselves. I wish it was a State's Prison offense to use a cock with the hock feather, or one weighing over 12½ pounds. Certainly I think the breeder who does should be dealt with for cruelty to animals. I would be pleased to *know* him personally. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

I. K. FELCH.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

DEAR SIR: This week's number of the *Journal* is at hand, and is very interesting and amusing. Mr. Bicknell is not yet convinced about the impregnation of an egg—also the tread. I say one cock is sufficient for twenty-five hens, if he is a spry one; and, if he is put with the hens in the fall, by the time spring comes they will all be impregnated by him; and he alone is sufficient to keep them so. I keep but one with this number, or more, sometimes, and I will warrant twelve chicks out of every thirteen eggs, or no sale, if they are properly managed by the setter, or not tampered with before they are set; or, I will take away the cock, and I will hatch twenty chicks from each and every hen during his absence; and, by so doing, I will hatch two-thirds pullets. Also, on account of his absence, and if the hens are two years old, they will be nearly all pullets. Try it, if you please, as I have. I will give you another of my experimentings: Three years ago, about this time, I concluded to cross my Partridge Cochins with the White Leghorn cock the next spring; and, being anxious to see the cross, I concluded to try it then. I put two Partridge hens by themselves (they were then laying); and, after six days, I gave them the White Leghorn cock. Four days after I commenced saving their eggs—it now being ten days since their separation from the Partridge cock—and by the time I got a sitting of thirteen (it was about twenty days, or more), I set them. I got eleven as perfect Partridge Coch-

in chicks as ever I hatched; so much so, I have bred from them since, and they all breed true to feathers; and I have two of them yet, on account of their beauty. This is farther proof to me, that two males cannot be the father of one offspring. I kept the Leghorn with them, and the next spring I got my cross. They were white, with a few scattering dark feathers, and you cannot take them wrong for anything. The small circular speck, Mr. Bicknell says, is the life principle of the egg. I will here say, the life principle is where the first formation of the chick takes place—this you will find is at the big end of the egg—the eyes first, and the beak and skull bone. The yolk is not made use of until the body is in shape; then this yellow circular that Mr. Bicknell speaks of, is drawn to the navel of the foetus, or chick; through this circular speck is drawn a portion of nourishment, but not any great amount. The flesh and bone is made of the white of the egg. The yolk is apparently of its full size until the last twelve hours before hatching, it is then drawn up into the belly by a small network of blood veins, entirely inclosing the yolk; and those small veins are all attached to two larger ones. Put the ends of your fingers together, and imagine the yolk lying in your palms, you have the theory. Now, if an egg is lying near the outer edge of the nest, and is fixed to remain in that position for twelve hours, the chick is liable to die, because it receives too much air, or gets it so fast as to cause the navel to close before the yolk is entirely drawn in; this you will see on breaking it open and examining, as nine out of ten will be dead. The yolk supports the chick the first twenty-four hours, as it will eat little or nothing before.

Yours truly,

WM. J. PYLE.

FAT BRAHMAS.

DEAR WADE:

I notice in the *Fanciers' Journal* a letter signed E. L. W., who says he bought "two very fine dark Brahma hens from Van Winkle's stock that have become so enormously fat that they can hardly walk." The wording of this note might lead to the impression that I had sent those birds in that fat condition, which I never do. The birds were purchased of me about one year ago, and I think have been overfed with corn. Sometimes the cock will break down birds so they cannot walk. I would feed them sparingly, and give them all the vermin they would take.

I. VAN WINKLE.

GAME STANDARD.

I noticed in reading over the transactions of the American Poultry Association, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, that I have been added to the Game Committee. I have no objections to contribute my aid toward perfecting this part of the standard, which I find on a close and critical examination very incomplete. Even in the Black-Breasted Reds, I find the color of the eyes and hackle inaccurate, and not sufficiently precise. I see they have omitted entirely from the standard, White, Black, and Cuckoo Guelders. It being easier for me to address the committee through your paper, I shall write out a standard of Game, such as is adopted by the best judges in England.

RED PILE.

Face, red; eye, vermilion-red; beak, greenish-yellow or white; legs and feet, light willow, yellow, or white; head, rich orange-red; neck hackle, orange, or light chestnut-red, slightly striped with white at the bottom; back or wing

bow, rich, clear crimson-red, shading off to orange or chestnut-red on the saddle; throat, breast, belly, thighs, shoulders and tail creamy white; wing-bars, white; flights, clear, deep bay.

HEN.

Matches the cock in head gear, legs and feet; head and neck hackle, white, edged with gold; back wings and tail, creamy-white; breast, rich deep salmon, the centre of each feather being lighter; thighs and belly, white, slightly tinged with salmon. On the wing bow there is frequently a rich salmon shaft, and edged to each feather, this is called the "rose," and much admired by cultivated fanciers.

There are many styles of pile-colored game; the Cheshire Piles are a mixture of red and white; the Staffordshire of ginger and white; the Worcestershire, a curious mixture of black feathers, but never raised in this country.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE,
Greenville, N. J.

LETTER TO DR. KERR IN 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have several tolerable good reasons for not replying to you sooner—absence, business, felon on the finger, &c.

You wish me to give my views on "Henology," and particularly in relation to poultry-houses. On this latter subject I do not feel prepared, either by practice or in theory, to give satisfactory or reliable information.

In the country and in villages, where space is little worth, and there is not much necessity for restriction, fowls are generally allowed the "largest amount of liberty." And this, with reasonable limitations, in connection with plentiful and various food, is indispensable to perfect health, rapid growth, and a profitable yield of eggs. It is not possible to compensate a laying hen for the want of liberty. Coop her up—give her grain, meat, vegetables, fruit, water, gravel, lime, every thing that may be thought conducive to health and comfort, and though her yield of eggs will greatly exceed that of a hen confined and kept in an ordinary way, it will by no means compare with that of a hen in a state of liberty, equally well kept, one that breathes the wholesome, free, circulating air, and picks grass, gravel, worms, and insects, to suit herself. The want of range has as much effect on the comparative barrenness of a hen in winter, as the cold. Liberty and varied abundance are the two greatest essentials for poultry, old and young, to promote health, growth, beauty, and fertility.

Lice have very justly been considered the greatest drawback to the success and pleasure of the poultry-fancier, and nothing short of unremitting vigilance will exterminate them, and keep them exterminated. To attain this, whitewash frequently all the parts adjacent to the roosting poles, take down these, and run them slowly through a fire made of wood shavings, dry weeds, or other light waste combustibles, until every adhering louse and louselette is demolished. Flowers of sulphur (which costs five or six cents a pound) given to fowls with Indian meal, is highly recommended; about one ounce to a chicken, to be given in as short a time as they can be induced to eat it. This to be repeated, at discretion. I have tried these combined remedies, apparently with good result. What share the sulphur had in it, I cannot positively say. It certainly never injured the chickens, and very probably improved their general health. In warm and moderate weather, the best place for poultry to roost is in the open air, where sunshine, and rain, and wind, tend equally to the destruction of parasites.

Hens should be made to lay in *portable* boxes, that may be carried out occasionally, and the hay or straw composing the nest *burnt in the box*. In this way, thousands of vermin may be destroyed. This is particularly beneficial, a day or two before a hen brings out her brood. Remove the eggs with great care into a box freshly burnt out, and put it in the place of the old one. Then immediately burn out the one removed. As soon as the chickens are hatched, put them into a well lined basket, and if the weather be cool, place them near the fire. When all are out of the shell, give the hen a thorough greasing under the wings and thighs, on the breast, and, most particularly, in the hollow between the rump and vent. In this last spot, lice are sometimes found in a crawling mass six or eight deep. Then the chicks may be safely returned to the mother, and if compelled to roost in a *fresh* clean place, they will keep clear of lice for weeks, and grow twice as fast as lousy ones.

If perchance, through neglect or accident, they become verminous, grease them on the parts named above, and on the head and neck. This is the only effectual, certain mode. By continued, systematic warfare, the "nasty critters" may be kept down. If they are *not* kept down, the chickens will be. I have known young fowls so afflicted, three months old, no larger than clean healthy chicks of six weeks, running about with their heads and necks as featherless and more naked than the day they were hatched.

Before leaving this lousy subject, let me amuse you with an incident of experimental philosophy. Last year, I thought I had discovered the grand secret of effectual louse-murder. I had six large hens, sitting on about ninety choice eggs, game, creole, and booby. My early chickens had been much injured by vermin, and I resolved to give these summer chicks a better chance. I greased every brooding hen from head to tail, and patiently waited the result. When the twenty days of each expectant incubatrix had expired, I looked under her in vain for the sundered shells. No chick, nor chirp, nor sign of life. In a couple of days I opened the eggs, and lo! each little embryo cock and hen appeared "in statu quo" it was when the grease was communicated from the hen to the egg, except that it was *defunct*;—the very hour the pores of the shell were closed by the grease, the chickens "went dead."

I mention this incident, inasmuch as Dr. Bennett, in his Poultry Book, recommends eggs for hatching to be preserved in grease. Try it, and I'll wager two Chittagong roosters against a Bantam, *you don't get a chicken*.

You suggest six compartments as requisite to a perfect coop; among the rest, one for laying, and one for sitting. This is certainly desirable, if easily effected. But the trouble is, a hen will generally sit where she has laid, and *nowhere else*. In some cases they can be moved, but not often with success.

In connection with the subject of coops, I would mention, what perhaps everybody knows who pretends to know anything about poultry: they should always be built fronting the south or south-east, and furnished on that side with several glazed windows, to give them, in winter, sun without cold.

Yours, very truly,


NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., Oct. 15, 1850.

DAVID TAGGART.

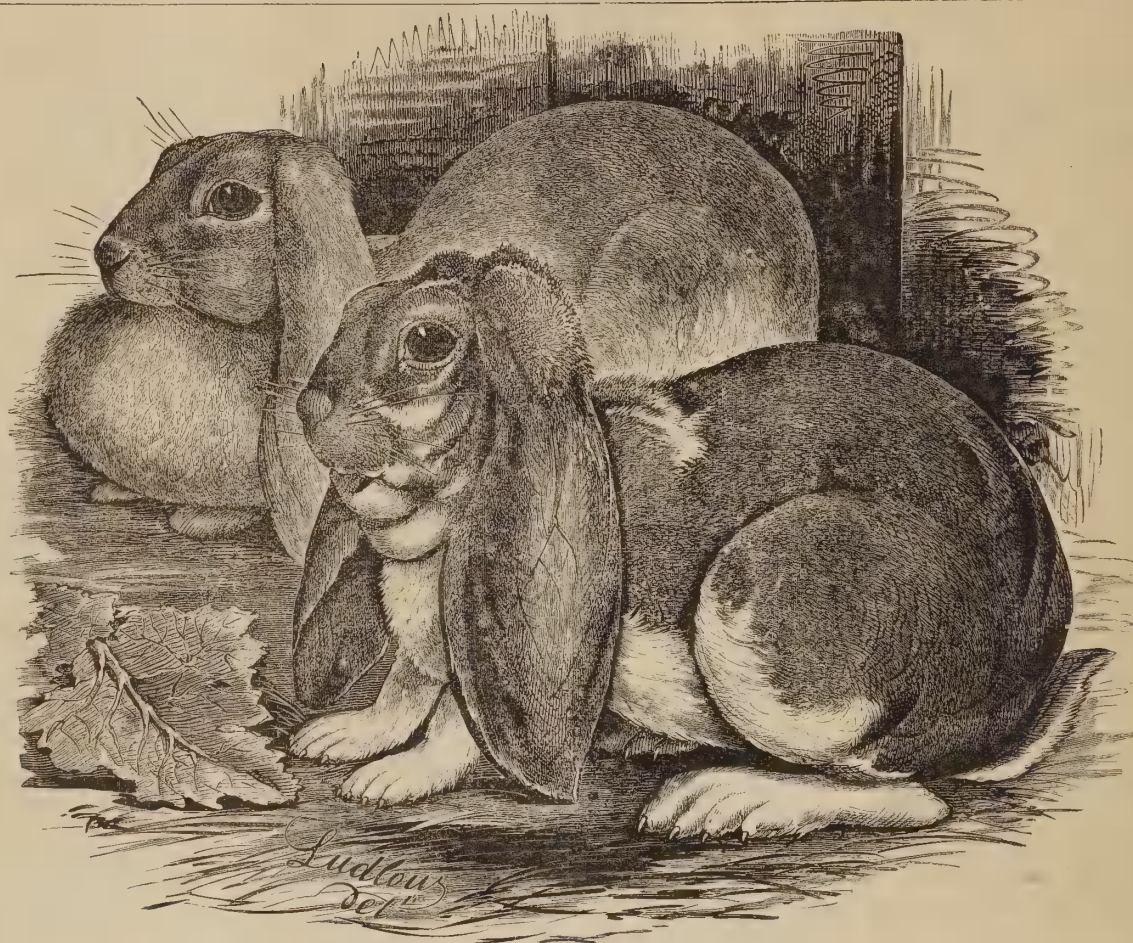
P.S.—There is no doubt in my mind, from considerable experience, that almost any kind of grease or unctuous matter is certain death to the vermin of our domestic poultry; and

although, if used properly, it will remove all vermin, yet, in the case of very young chicks, it should only be used in a warm sunny day, and they should be put into a coop with the mother, and the coop darkened for an hour or two, and every thing made quiet, that they may get a good rest and nap after the fatigue occasioned by greasing them. They should be handled with great care, and greased thoroughly; the hen also. After resting, they may be permitted to come out and bask in the sun, and in a few days will look sprightly enough.

[By referring to the date of the above letter it will be noticed that it was written twenty-four years ago. It has not spoiled with age, however, but contains much valuable information. Mr. Taggart is yet a fancier and a subscriber to the *Journal*, and has promised us a series of "Reminiscences" which we are satisfied will be both instructive and entertaining.—Ed.]

 PROTECTION TO ANIMALS.—It appears that the first effort in England to protect animals from cruelty, by law, was made by an Irish member of Parliament. In a recent article in "Good Words," a London magazine, the following occurs: "Up to 1822 there was no statute in any state or nation to protect animals from torture and outrage. There was thus no effective check to the cruelty that certain classes are prone to practice wherever they have the power; and England, if not worse, was certainly little better than other countries. These were the days when cock-fighting, dog-fighting, bull-baiting, badger-baiting, and other cruel sports were the recreations not only of the lower grades, but receiving such countenance and support from the wealthy and well-born, as made legislation on the subject seem a hard and hopeless matter. The more honor to Richard Martin, an Irish gentleman and a member from Galway, that, being moved with pity for the poor animals, he held a firm front in fighting their battle in the House of Commons. He was jeered and hooted at, and his words drowned in cock-crowing and other unseemly noises, and for his pains he was dubbed "Humanity Dick," a cognomen which, as in some other cases, time has taken care to rob of all the indignity that its originators would fain have attached to it. Indeed there is some reason to fear that the insults might have been yet more personal, if Martin had not been noted as a fine shot, who had fought several duels successfully. In addition to some of the lighter qualities of his countrymen, he had strong nerve and an indomitable will; and he was so intensely in earnest for the animals that all his faculties were enlisted in their behoof. His wit and his ready retorts often stood him in good stead. Many stories are told which show this; on one occasion, when speaking in the House, he was interrupted by ironical cries of 'hear, hear!' He calmly proceeded till he had finished his speech, and then, turning round, he demanded who had presumed to cry 'hare, hare!' No one answered, but a member on a back seat slyly pointed to a city representative, when Martin, with a good-humored smile, exclaimed 'Oh, 'tis only an alderman!' and at once walked back to his seat amid cheers. His hospitality was of the old stamp, and so unbounded that he laid his princely estate in Connemara under burdens, and had finally to part with it. Terrible stories were told of the after destitution of his daughters, which have been proved untrue; but certainly there were no more 'princesses of Connemara' as they had been. Such was the man who first pleaded successfully for the lower animals in the British Parliament."

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.



LOP-EARED RABBITS, "MONARCH" AND "PRINCESS."

THE above is a life-like representation by the well-known artist, J. W. Ludlow, of Birmingham, England, of a pair of Lop-eared Rabbits, "Monarch" and "Princess," imported by S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wis., for Mr. Charles S. Hermann, of Milwaukee. Mr. Seamans has done much for the fancy in the West. He is thorough in all he undertakes, believing in the old maxim that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Mr. Hermann has started right and cannot be otherwise than successful. Within the last twelve months the rabbit fancy has made rapid strides, and

many old poultry fanciers are getting just a few common rabbits to please the boys, and, before they are aware of it, get the fever bad. And others who never were as thorough fanciers as they imagined, are also changing to the rabbit fancy, and others to pigeons. But this latter class has got to change anyhow. They are always good customers to the more steadfast fanciers who keep on the even tenor of their way, trying to perfect whatever they undertake. To those desiring good rabbits we refer them to Mr. Hermann's advertisement in another part of this paper.

RABBIT KEEPING.**BREEDING.**

TAME rabbits are raised, and do better in hutches or boxes. They may also be bred in small artificial warrens, prepared for them, where the soil is extremely dry, and well drained. A damp situation will be fatal to the stock. The doe will breed at the age of six or seven months, and her period of gestation is thirty or thirty-one days. They should not be allowed to breed at that early age, as they are liable to abortion. She breeds throughout the winter, as well as in the summer, and will produce eight litters in the course of a single year. A safer calculation is to reckon upon five litters a year. The buck and doe should not be allowed free access together, for the buck will not only greatly harass the doe, but often kill the young. Nor should two does be allowed to be kept together. The number at a birth, varies

from two to three, up to eight young ones. In general, the larger the breed, the fewer at birth. I have known a common doe to have fifteen young at a single birth. I prefer to have no more than five, and take away those that are in excess, and give to a foster mother.

It is a very important matter to select breeding stock. I strongly advise the selection of young rabbits from four to five months old, as they are more safe, and have passed through their first moult, which is at times so fatal to them. I do not advocate pairing of rabbits too young—especially if they are valuable, and the young are intended to be raised. I decidedly prefer the ages of ten or twelve months; for, when fully grown, or nearly so, they have greater strength, and this, I think, eventually pays, for you have in quality what may seem to have been lost in number by not having the litters when the does were two or three months younger.

The buck and doe should not be in the same hutch many minutes together; and, for pairing, the months of February and March are the best to insure healthy stock; yet, when rabbits are kept in warm, comfortable hutches, they may litter all through the year; but, as before said, this should not be allowed—five litters during the twelve months are ample. If any longer time is allowed between any litter than three months, it should be during the coldest weather, when to give the does (especially older ones) a little extra rest may prove an advantage. During the inclement weather of January, extra care, warmth, and feeding must not be forgotten.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOE.

Every rabbit breeder ought to know by his stud-book (for he will give names to his favorites) the day on which each doe is to bring forth. When within a few days of the time for littering, the doe will, if of the right sort, furnish sufficient evidence of the fact, by biting the straw into short pieces, and carrying it and the hay (of which she should have abundance) in her mouth, to some favorite corner of the hutch; and, here I may state, that the hutch should be well cleaned, and disinfected, for this will be the last thorough cleaning it can have for a short time, in consequence of its delicate occupants. The hutch should be dry, and placed upon the floor, if not constructed upon the double-floor plan. When the thirty days of gestation have expired (if the day before, all the safer), the doe should have a little clean water or milk to drink, in a separate dish to her ordinary one, for feeding from. An intense thirst is at times experienced at this critical time, and to possess the means of relief, is often to save the progeny. At this period, neglect may be fatal. She must, at the same time, be kept quiet, and well fed, to support her in nursing. Take care not to handle the young, unless they are deposited in a wet place, or any of them die.

MANAGEMENT OF THE YOUNG.

The little rabbits are born blind and helpless—covered only with a short velvety down. On the fifth day they open their eyes; on the sixth the liveliest little fellows amongst them begin to peep outside the nest. At three weeks old they eat alone, and partake of food together with their mother. At six weeks old they no longer require the doe, and ought to be weaned. This short period is quite sufficient to allow to be spent in the first term of rearing them. If they were left longer, they would be apt to exhaust the dam, which ought to be avoided. After weaning the little rabbits, they should be placed in a large and warm hutch, and fed several times a day. At each feeding-time, every particle of food which has been trampled upon, is scrupulously withdrawn, and it is found, that by observing these regulations, the losses are very few, or none.

HANDLING.

Rabbits are sometimes injured by being clumsily handled. The proper way is to grasp the ears with the right hand, and support the rump with the left. To seize them by the leg is apt to dislocate a limb; an injudicious gripe round the neck or the body, may prove unexpectedly and suddenly fatal. The instantaneous way in which an adroit hand will kill a rabbit, apparently by the merest touch, gives a forcible hint as to the caution we should use in allowing a favorite animal to be captured and pulled about by inexperienced persons. For does with young, the greatest tenderness is indispensable.

P. J. KELLER.

NEWARK, OHIO.

EXPLOIT OF A ST. BERNARD DOG.

DR. BERTHIER, County Physician, has at the County Hospital, situated about a mile and a half east of this city, a dog of the St. Bernard breed. This dog is not yet fully grown, but, it would seem, has the instincts of his breed strong within him. Last Saturday night about eight o'clock he rushed about through the hospital, acting in a strange and excited manner. It soon became evident that he wanted some one to follow him. Dr. Berthier ordered old "Uncle Jimmy," who used to make his headquarters at the station-house, but who is now "man Friday" at the hospital, to go with the dog, and see what the trouble might be. Finding that he had made himself understood, and that Uncle Jimmy was prepared to follow, the dog led the way across the country through the snow in the direction of the city. At the distance of over a quarter of a mile from the hospital, the dog, which rejoices in the name of "Major," descended into a ravine. Plunging through the deep snow filling the bottom of the ravine, the dog went to a big drift and began tugging and hauling upon some object buried therein, lifting his head occasionally, and uttering a bark to encourage Uncle Jimmy, who was wading toward the spot as fast as his short legs would carry him. Marvelling greatly, Jimmy ploughed his way down the ravine, and reaching the spot where Major was at work, saw before him a human being—a woman. He at first tried to beat the dog away, thinking—as he is rather cross at nights about the hospital—that he was hurting the woman. He soon saw, however, that the dog was careful to lay hold on nothing but the woman's clothing, and that he was doing his best to drag her out of the drift. Jimmy managed to lift the woman—who he had found was still alive—out of the hole, but was unable to move her from the spot, she being so near chilled to death as to be unable to stand. Assistance was called from the hospital, and the doctor turned out with all his nurses and all the convalescents about the place. It required the united exertions of six of the strongest men that could be mustered to carry the woman to the hospital, and after she was housed the doctor and nurses worked over her for some hours before she could be placed in a bed. The husband of the woman is in the hospital, and it appears that she left the city late in the evening to visit him. Dr. Berthier says that had she remained in the snow twenty minutes longer she would have perished. The next day, when she came to her senses, she was so much ashamed of the affair that she would not see her husband, and has since left the hospital without going to his room, begging that he might be told nothing of her perilous adventure. She owes her life to "Major," the noble and sagacious St. Bernard.—*Virginia City Enterprise*.

☛ A MASSACHUSETTS farmer says: "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, and on the way to the barnyard in the evening stop and call for a lot of hay." Smithson says there is nothing remarkable in that. He went into a barnyard in the country one day last week where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and an old bull not only followed him till he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him up to the house in the most familiar manner possible. Smithson says he has no doubt the fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he did not want to keep the folks waiting dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns and went into the house.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

REASONING DOVES.

CAN'T doves reason, after their fashion, as well as boys and girls? Hon. John C. Park, of Boston, tells an incident which seems to prove it.

"A friend had given me six pairs of beautiful Calcutta doves, all pure white. I was anxious to increase my flock, and placing them in a commodious dove-cote, with a row of pigeon-holes about four feet from the floor, awaited the result. Soon two of the pairs deposited eggs, and hatched each two squabs in nests about five holes apart. One afternoon I found that a little one had fallen out and was killed. The next morning, in looking from my chamber window, I observed doves carrying up in their beaks materials for a new nest; but seeing the unusual size of the twigs selected, I went out to see how things progressed. To my astonishment I found that the doves which had their two squabs both safe in their nest had erected, during the morning hours, a barrier of twigs, about an inch and a half high, along the front of their pigeon-hole, thus guarding against the catastrophe which had happened to their neighbors. Was not this the result of a process of reasoning? Would all reasoning human beings be as wise?"

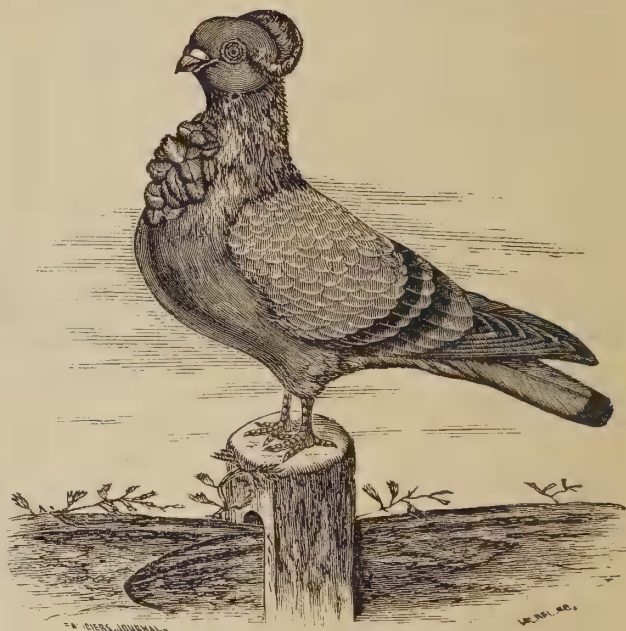
[If the Hon. John C. Park had been a fancier he would never have penned the above. In the first place he would not have called pigeons doves. In the second place he would have known that the pigeons were building a new nest, even if it did not appear to be in a proper place, and probably before his article was in type his pigeons had laid two eggs on what he supposed to be a platform. We have kept fancy pigeons for many years, but never yet saw anything approaching reason, or even attachment to anything except hempseed.—ED.]

THE TURBIT.

THE solid Turbits are of one uniform color throughout, excepting the tail wing bars, and hackle or neck feathers, of the blues and silvers. They have a frill and shell-crest precisely as in shouldered birds, but are somewhat larger, and not so fine in head, beak, and gullet; except the solid white, which is equally as good as the shouldered birds in the points mentioned. They have a reddish-orange eye as in Owls. The beak in the blue is dark as in common blue pigeons. In the black they are very light at the base but dark at the point. In all the others the beak is light in color. I have never seen or heard of plain blues and silvers without the wing-bars, and I doubt very much whether they have yet been produced. Within the past few years I have bred them of the following colorings: blues and silvers with black wing-bar, well defined bar across the tail, and dark neck feathers. Also, plain blacks, reds, yellows, whites, and dun. I have not yet been able to breed blues to my satisfaction (although there are fair birds of this color at the present time in this city), but I am in

hopes of accomplishing it the present season. In my attempts to breed these birds, I have at the present time one pair mated that are very poor in frill and color; showing brown on the wing bar. They have at this writing their second pair of young in the nest; one of which is a yellow, and the other a clear silver; in the first nest one is a clear red, the other a dark silver. I make this statement to show the importance of getting birds from a well known strain, and, also, to show how they will sport in color when not well bred, although in this case any of the young are worth more than their parents.

To further illustrate the importance of buying birds of a good strain, I will here state that, in 1871, I bought a pair of solid blacks from a dealer who is noted for pulling foul feathers (our friend Morgan's article on the Nuns, had not then been published in the *Journal*), a habit which he had put in practice in the present case; for in a few weeks the under feathers in the tail of the female came out a pure white; but, as the sequel will show, they proved a valuable pair of birds to me. The first season they bred two pairs of



black young ones; the second season (1872) they bred blacks, blues, yellows, reds, and duns. The next season (1873) they produced only two or three young (one of which was the brightest solid yellow I ever owned, and at this time, 1874, is mated to one of the old yellow stock, and is producing fine young, true to color). While on this subject, I will state that in 1872 I had one pair of solid white birds, that produced in rapid succession, five pairs of pure white young, all of which they raised. In the following season, as with the blacks, they produced only two nests, only one bird of which they raised. In the first nest was one white one, and one with a large patch of drab on one side. In the next nest, one was pure white as before, the other was a pure drab or light dun. This was unaccountable to me, as I had every reason to believe that the birds I had were pure bred in every respect; but, in both cases, it will be noticed, that variation in color was produced during or immediately after excessive breeding. The first sign of deterioration in solid Turbits, is usually seen in the tail—especially with the blues and silvers—which will occasion-

ally throw white feathers. I have had solid white birds breed young with smoky tails, showing plainly that at some time or other black-tailed whites had been bred with them, or used in forming the solid bird. But these imperfections are not often seen until the latter part of the season, when the birds are weakened by breeding.

The reds I gave up entirely, as I seldom got them to suit me, the color being washy with ash-colored tails; neither have I ever seen first-class reds in all points; and, as a matter of course, the yellows cannot be as fine in color, as yellows bred to yellows continually will become paler in color. This mating of yellows has been a matter of necessity, not having good reds to cross in, which no doubt would have helped them much.

The other colorings, not yet enumerated, are the solids with white tails. Of these I have had blues, silvers, yellows, and duns; and I am quite positive that blacks and reds could be found in this country at this time; if not, they could easily be produced. This class of birds will occasionally throw a solid color, but the tendency is usually the other way. I have also had solid white birds with black, blue, red, and yellow tails. As far as my experience goes, the white birds with colored tails, seldom breed foul birds. The two latter colorings I never fancied enough to breed them long, as the colored tail on white birds, or white tails on colored birds, always had the appearance of a defect to me—the tails not being seen except from a back view, and when seen from the front, they could not be distinguished from the solid birds.

JOS. M. WADE.

RECENTLY after a three days' rain which followed a long drought, the ground being very wet, our pigeons (Antwerps and Solid Turbits) were running over the lawn, I observed one Antwerp hen pick up a large earth-worm at least five inches long, and swallow it as easy as a Brahma would have done. This was so unusual a sight, that I watched their movements very carefully for some time. I saw others picking at worms, but did not notice that they swallowed them. I have kept large quantities of pigeons for years, but never saw one eat an earth-worm before.—ED.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

JOS. M. WADE:

NASHUA, N. H.

By your courtesy I am in receipt of specimen numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, which I have read with much pleasure. It speaks of business tact and enterprise, as well as ability in its chosen field of labor. I think a weekly will be sustained. Please number me among your subscribers, and find money order for amount.

Yours very truly,

VIRGIL C. GILMAN.

DEAR SIR:

PITTSBURG, PA.

The specimen copies of your weekly please me much—I mean the *Journal and Exchange*. It is a paper that has long been desired. I take the monthlies, and like one of them very well; but they are too far off between meals. I have shown copies of the *Journal* to my friends, and "it takes" well. Your paper will continue to add laurels to your fame as a fancier and editor.

F. H. KENNEDY.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

CITADEL, CHARLESTOWN, S. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of two numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, with which I am very much pleased, and beg to offer my best wishes for its success. Please find inclosed subscription price.

COL. R. M. HALL.

MR. WADE:

Inclosed please find two dollars and fifty cents for the *Journal*. I like the idea of having a weekly devoted to the interests of the fanciers. Hoping for its success,

I remain very truly,

JOS. H. HAMILL.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

DEAR SIR: Please put in your exchange column the following advertisement, and find inclosed amount for two insertions. . . . I am well pleased with your paper as an advertising medium, for I have disposed of all the stock I cared to, except the following. . . . Most of the purchasers noticed my advertisement in your paper, which I propose to patronize again in the fall.

H. K. OSBORNE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Inclosed please find subscription price of *Fanciers' Journal*. I like it, and hope that you will receive such material aid as will amply repay you for your enterprise.

L. HARDMAN, 815 Francis St.

DEAR SIR:

GALT, ONT., CANADA.

I am highly pleased with your weekly paper. I believe that in a short time it will be the leading poultry paper of the day.

DUNCAN McR. KAY.

FRIEND WADE:

NEW HAVEN, April, 1874.

I wish your paper full success, as it is far ahead, and is not all advertisements.

F. W. BABCOCK.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

CASTILE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I received the specimen copy of *Fanciers' Journal*, and must say that I am very much pleased with its appearance.

A. GAINES.

FRIEND WADE:

WARREN, OHIO,

Your paper has done me more good than any other that I have used. The advertisements may for the present be discontinued, as I have sold, in consequence, about all the stock and eggs that I care to.

G. W. DICKINSON.

FRIEND WADE:

NEW YORK.

I think that the *Journal* is the very best paper published, of its kind. It contains more original matter than others of its class. By the way, did you ever notice that the *Review* always copies your best articles (*Yes, and usually without credit.*—ED). Your engravings are of a better class than those in the other papers.

H. A. BROWN.

DEAR EDITOR:

FRENCH HAY, VA.

Please accept my thanks for the specimen copies of your poultry paper, with which I am much pleased. It deserves to be well sustained.

T. J. WOOLDRIDGE.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

STAMFORD, CT.

DEAR SIR: I received a second number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, and am greatly pleased with it. I received about thirty letters in answer to my small advertisement, in the first number, and through that medium I disposed of nearly everything I offered. I send you another for next number, and subscription price for one year. I wish you complete success in your undertaking.


J. F. FERRIS.

MR. WADE.

WATERTOWN, N. J.

DEAR SIR: I have received specimen copies of the *Fanciers' Journal*, and after reading them through, am satisfied that it is the *especial* need of the day, and hope your financial success may be proportionate.

ROBERT J. HOLMES.

 Muskrats are very mischievous among crops which lie near their haunts, but they ought to be utterly exterminated by every means in the farmer's power, on account of the immense and unceasing injury in cutting through dams and embankments, breaking the banks of ditches, and burrowing in, through, and across drains, opened and covered. No more mercy should be shown them than to the pestilent field-mouse.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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Per Annum to Canada,	2 70
Per Annum to England,	3 54
Specimen Copies,	Free.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEND OUT YOUR BEST.

WE believe it to be to every honest breeder's and fancier's interest in selling stock, to sell only such as he knows to be good. First, let him select his breeding stock properly mated, and from the best marked, most healthy, and most vigorous in his possession. Having done this, let him put a price on such specimens as he may have for sale—casting aside all that are not up in their markings, or which may have a taint of any kind. Justice to his customers demands this; but, if he hopes ever to establish a name for fair dealing, or to make his mark with first-rate stock, his own self-interest demands it more. It takes but one or two bad sales to ruin a stock-breeder's reputation for a life-time.

We have in our mind now, men who started out with a lavish expenditure of money and energy enough to govern the State; but who, through a few sales of inferior stock, at high prices, shelved themselves so thoroughly, that the trumpet of the angel Gabriel could hardly call them down. Of course, it served them right, and none of them have our sympathy—nor are they worthy of it. Fair dealing in this business is what makes; and if a man breaks through foul dealing, he calls down the storm on his own head.

But, independent of this, the man who sells inferior stock, is advertising himself in a way which will assuredly do him future injury. The buyer who points out his stock, as having come from the yards of Mr. A. B. or C., gives the seller thoughtlessly an advertisement, which will do him good or evil, according to the merits of the stock in question.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

OUR system of Departments has given such universal satisfaction that, at much solicitation, we have concluded to add another one, which will be headed "Dog and Rabbit Department," and we shall be pleased to receive contributions for this Department from the lovers of those animals.

THE CHANGE.

BY the notice in our last number our readers are no doubt prepared for the change which we have concluded to make. For the present the *Journal* will be issued every other week. The price of subscription will be the same, as we hope ere long to be able to resume our weekly publication. We have concluded, by the advice of very many of our patrons, to advance the price of advertising, which yet leaves it the cheapest advertising medium of its class in this country (see schedule of charges at head of Exchange Column, which will go into effect after October 5).

OUR NEW POSTER.

A NEW agent in Massachusetts writes us: "Your elegant posters for the *Fanciers' Journal* came to hand duly. They are the best got up advertising sheet of their class I have ever seen. The engravings are very finely executed, and represent what is intended, to admiration. I accept the agency for your weekly, with pleasure, and will do all I can to promote your interests. One of the posters has been placed in our post-office—the other in a leading store—and they are very attractive. I hope to send you a good list of names for your excellent paper, from this county, very shortly."

OUR FIRST-PAGE ILLUSTRATION.

IN the present number, will be recognized by every breeder of the popular "*Light Brahmas*" as a beautiful drawing of a very fine specimen of this favorite American fowl.

This picture represents a first-class bird, and is taken from a sixteen-months' old pullet of the Burnham stock, in possession of Mr. W. S. Weymouth, of Melrose, Mass., a very successful breeder of this variety, who has given his personal attention to this breed exclusively for the last six or seven years—improving and perfecting the strain, from year to year, by practical and careful selection and mating his fowls for color, size, and feathering—until he has now brought his flocks (numbering this fall upwards of four hundred) to a degree of high perfection.

Mr. Weymouth has placed in six breeding-pens, forty-eight specimens of this fine stock, which he proposes to exhibit at the New England shows this winter; and we are informed by those who have visited his extensive yards this season, that a more evenly matched and elegant collection of standard-bred *Light Brahmas* have never been seen together, from one general parentage, than can now be found in his runs.

We refer the reader to this illustration again, and can only add that a more beautiful representation of a high-caste fowl of this popular species we have seldom seen. Mr. G. P. Burnham gives this bird as a standard representative of the race, in his new "*China Fowl*," and we commend his good taste in this fortunate selection.

WE are informed that Mr. William Clarendon, No. 60½ Warren Street, New York, has purchased the entire stock of game fowls formerly owned by Mr. Isaac Van Winkle of Greenfield, N. J. Mr. Clarendon has certainly made a good beginning in purchasing the well-known strains of the above yard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIMA, OHIO, Sept. 21st, 1874.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

I see in your issue of the 17th inst., a disposition on your part to merge the immensely valuable and interesting weekly "*Fanciers' Journal*" into a semi-monthly or monthly journal. I regret that you should ever think of, or that circumstances should ever compel you to take such a step. The weekly issues of the *Journal* fill a vacuum which we have long felt; in fact it has become a "necessity;" we cannot do "without it;" a "weekly" we must have. Now let

every fancier come forward, and with shoulder to the wheel, let us keep this invaluable weekly moving. 1st. By subscribing for it ourselves. 2d. By getting as many of our neighbors to take it as possible. 3d. By contributing something for its advertising columns and success will follow, and our beloved Journal will continue to make us its friendly weekly visits. I could just as well do without the *well-read daily* as to do without the *Fanciers' Journal* in its present form, and I believe that fanciers generally are as anxious for its continuance as a weekly journal, and will open up their liberal hearts, and put their willing hands to work to increase its subscription list. With well wishes for the future prosperity of the "*Fanciers' Weekly Journal*," I remain,

Truly yours,

H. PARHAM.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., September 15th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Why the Journal should be appreciated so little, is not because it is not *meritorious*, but because mostly of *apathy*, I think; though the Journal, as a *weekly*, is the only way to make the poultry fanciers' business *profitable*, and cause blooded stock to be appreciated as they may be deserving. I don't know how other fanciers feel, but I think *all* should encourage an enterprise, which to them would be but casting their bread upon the waters. I am *astonished* not to see some of the *leading fanciers' advertisements* in the Journal. Did the Journal never accomplish anything else, the giving of its pages for the discussion of the new standard, which has resulted so satisfactorily to all, should make the Journal precious to all upright fanciers who desire things properly done. Were it not for the Journal, doubtless this abortion of a standard would have been left as it was, to the *mutual disgrace* of all American breeders. Where else but the Journal could we have discussed its merits on neutral ground? Even if it could have been done in any of the monthlies, the method would have been too *slow*. I hardly know what to say about changing to a monthly. Were it possible to issue it as a *semi-monthly*, that gives you *all* the necessary advantage as an advertising medium.

Were all readers of one class, as far as *appreciation* is concerned, you could put the Journal in as a monthly, running it on the same principle the weekly has been conducted—which is the *greatest good to the greatest number*—but you are aware as well as I, that the majority is the *other way*, for there are very many fanciers who have neglected *fish eating*—that great brain food—and even now, to make them appreciate even such a grand and worthy enterprise as the weekly Journal, they would have to eat several *whales*. As a semi-monthly, the Journal would give you more time, and advertisements ought to be secured at a higher rate, sufficient to make it a really profitable institution. From time to time you could obtain perhaps electrotypes from the English journals for reproduction at a smaller cost. You have *friends* who will help you by contributing articles. Printing circulars, etc., will also increase with you. I should say keep up the several departments as a semi-monthly, and always have something for the young fanciers. I hardly know how to advise you. If at all the coming exhibitions your posters were conspicuously posted, and some one at each to act, could not your list be considerably swelled? Many subscribers could at such places be thus secured, while in the right spirit, that never could be approached at any other time.

Kindly yours,

G. O. BROWN.

DAYTON, OHIO.

FRIEND WADE:

I am very sorry to notice by last number that you contemplate changing to a monthly or semi-monthly. Why, I have got so interested in the journal's weekly visits that I can hardly wait for the week to pass around, and would much rather see it changed to a semi-weekly than to a semi-monthly. I hope the fanciers will rally to your support, so that before the year is out the *Journal* will be on a firm basis, and again making its welcome weekly visits. Send me posters and specimen copies, and I will do all I can at our Southern Ohio Fair, which commences on the 29th. Wishing you all success,

I am very truly yours,

CHRIST. HALTEMAN.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I have a Rouen duck, hatched April 9th, that began laying the 5th instant, and has been giving us an egg almost daily since. Is not this out of the usual order of things. To me it is an entirely new feature.

Very truly yours,

ABIEL BOWEN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, September 21, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly to learn from your last issue that the *Journal* is not sustained as it should be, and that in consequence there is a possibility of its discontinuance as a "weekly." I have learned to look for the *Journal* on each returning Monday with deep interest, and to lose its attractive *weekly* pages would give me pain. It seems to me that if a "rally all along the line" of fanciers to extend its patronage was made, it would at once bring it up to the "paying" point. I hope you will not give up the *weekly* issues until you have at least given your *friends* an opportunity to "come to the rescue."

I will do my best to extend your list of subscribers here, and think I can *double* the number for another year.

The interest in fine poultry is increasing in our city. This was manifested by the display made last week at our "County Fair," and one very encouraging feature in the "Poultry Show," held in connection with the "Agricultural" Fair, was the fine display made on the part of many of our *farmers*, who are becoming interested in this profitable branch of farm stock, and the very *best blood* of "Asiatics" and other breeds is taking the place of the old "barnyard" fowls of other days.

Among the poultry, there was one coop that attracted considerable attention. It was a coop containing a *turkey gobbler*, with his brood of young chicks. *He sat and hatched a clutch of eggs, brooded and cared for his chicks as well as any old turkey hen could have done, and was evidently quite as proud of them.*

But what is *still more* remarkable, this *old gobbler* has shown his feminine proclivities on more than one occasion, for this is the *second* brood he has hatched. Well, I won't spoil my story by saying that "*he laid the eggs*." He has not got to that yet, but what he will do hereafter remains to be seen.

You know this is a day of advancement. Women are coming to the front. Why should not turkey *gobblers* take the place of *hens*?

Yours truly,

H. H. SMITH.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, September 21, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR: Our St. Joseph Exposition is over, and in the poultry department there was a very large and creditable show of some very excellent birds. James A. Storm, of St. Joseph, had a very large display. His Light Brahmas are splendid birds, and shows good handling. His Partridge Cochins were also very good.

Mr. Geo. E. McGill, from Leavenworth, Kansas, was on hand. Mr. McGill makes a business of poultry breeding, and has all the leading varieties. He is a great lover of poultry, and is one of the many who will keep the interest alive.

Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, of Topeka, Kansas, was out with a splendid lot of poultry and pigeons. Mr. Hughes is probably one of the best breeders of Black Spanish we have in the West. His specimens cannot be beat. He frequently ships East, to some of the best breeders of that variety, to replenish their yards.

Taking all in consideration, we were more than gratified with our display. There were over one hundred coops shown of very good specimens of all the varieties, except a few *fancies*, such as White Guineas, Silkies, etc.

NEW SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, September 11th, 1874, we met and organized "The Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association," with James L. Storm, of St. Joseph, President; Geo. E. McGill, of Leavenworth, Vice-President; Harry Carter, of St. Joseph, Secretary; and C. F. Van Buskirk, of White Cloud, Treasurer. Our directory is composed of first-class men and lovers of our pets. We propose to make this permanent, and to hold our first show in December next, at St. Joseph. The field is large, and needs working.

Very respectfully, C. F. VAN BUSKIRK.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

SIR: Inquiries elicited by perusal of my article on roup, in your *Journal*, as to my mode of making Labbarraque's Solution, lead me to believe that the recipe will interest your readers.

Dissolve a pound of carbonate of soda (common washing soda), in a quart of warm water; mix half a pound of chloride of lime with three quarts of water; adding the water gradually, so as to obtain a smooth liquid, free from lumps; mix the two, shake occasionally, and decant the clear supernatant liquid as required.

This is easy and cheap, and as good a solution of chlorinated soda for use in roup as any druggist could prepare.

NAPA, CAL., September 10, 1874.

M. EYRE, JR

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: A. M. Dickie, M.D., President of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, offers a special premium of one hundred dollars in gold, for the best three pairs of fowls or chicks owned by the exhibitor, of any one variety. Competition open to all; entrance fee, ten dollars.

The Society offers a special premium of fifty dollars in gold, for the best display of pigeons. Entrance fee, five dollars; competition open to all. Respectfully,

THOS. H. WALTON,

Cor. Secretary.

YOUR *Journal* comes regularly, and is read with pleasure. I regret to notice in the last No. the statement that your success is not such as to warrant you in continuing to publish it weekly.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK MASTEN.

FRIEND WADE:

I am sorry that the *Journal* is not paying its way, for it is just what fanciers have been wanting some time; and now that they have got a thorough good weekly to advertise in, and have discussions relative to all manner of poultry and pet stock, it is too bad that it is not supported better. There is one thing that has been much against you: these *dull times*, no business, and very little money stirring. It has been a very bad year for all sorts of business, but I think that things are beginning to look up and trade to be better than it was. I am sure that anything I can do with my pen or influence in this part of the State I shall only be too glad to further the interests of the *Journal*, and I shall be sorry to see it discontinued as a weekly, for it is the only paper that I look for with pleasure for an hour's reading (out of twenty I take) on Saturday evening. Wishing you every success,

I am yours truly,

W. C. M.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

Now, that the cool energy-giving autumn months have arrived, and the rustivating young city fanciers have returned from the country, the mountains, and the seashore, the pet fancy which, during the warm weather, has lagged just a "wee bit," will revive, endowed with a new vigor and a new life.

The white-mouse fancier of last fall is now large enough to keep rabbits, and the rabbit fancier to try his hand at pigeons. Of course, we are speaking of amateurs, so do not get affronted, Mr. Professional, at our hinting that any one could give up rabbits for pigeons. Whoo!

Gentle reader, we desire, nay, we earnestly wish to make this little corner of the *Journal* a decided success. To do this we must have your aid in the way of contributions. Send us articles upon all subjects interesting to small pet fanciers. Do not say "I can never write anything," and then give up. But try. We will remedy all minor faults.

Dealers in small pets, you most selfish of men, always wanting to sell your pets, but never willing to furnish information about them, each giving the same old worn-out excuse, "the want of time, you know," etc., send us some articles; it will be to your interests as well as to the general reader.

We would like to make "our family corner" especially interesting to those keeping rabbits. But, without contributors we can merely fold our editorial hands and wait. An article on rabbits ought to appear in each number. Shame! That all the rabbits fanciers in the United States cannot keep one little department filled!

Teacher—"Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

MOULTING OF CAGE BIRDS.

MOULTING, or changing their feathers, is a natural operation with birds, which cannot be prevented, but which must be assisted by care and attention. Cold is the greatest danger to which they are exposed in passing through this state, therefore all draughts of air should be carefully guarded against. When the cages are open, or have much wire-work, they ought to be partly covered with a cloth, or with paper, to keep the birds warm, and the cleaning of the cage need not take place more than once a week, though they must be carefully supplied with fresh food and water daily. A little saffron in their water, a little nourishing food, and the extra warmth occasioned by the covering to the cage, will soon restore the birds to a plumage more beautiful than that they cast off. The coverings to the cage should not be cast off all at once, but gradually; it should then be cleaned thoroughly, and the birds have their ordinary food. They should, while moulting, be put in the sun for an hour or two every day, if the weather is fine and warm.

The first moult, which takes place in many birds when they are about three months old, is partial. The birds then throw off all their down and loose feathers, and produce their full plumage. The month of September is the general time for the moulting of birds.—*American Boys' Book.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RING DOVES.

RING DOVES in their wild state are seldom seen in this country. They have been partially domesticated, and can be procured at most any bird store at \$2.50 the pair. Unlike pigeons, to which they are closely allied, they will not inhabit cots,* but return to their native haunts as soon as liberated. They will, however, breed very readily in confinement.

Persons desiring pets of little trouble and of a quiet disposition—if they do not mind the never-ceasing *coo*—will find their wants supplied in the ring dove, though they are not so “loving, kind, and true,” as the poets would have us believe, but oftentimes are quite quarrelsome. The male will *coo* very lovingly to his mate, and then, if she does not return his caresses, will chase her around the cage, pecking her most cruelly, then begin his *cooing* again. This is the usual routine of their gentle lives. The male often deserts his helpmate, just as she begins laying, for some gay dove coquette. How like man!

Ring doves can be kept, either in pairs or in large numbers, in a cage. Two eggs are all they lay at one sitting. Oftentimes but one egg proves fertile. Feed them upon cracked corn, shorts, oats, etc. Give fresh food and fresh water twice each day. A box for them to lay in should be placed half as high as the cage, in one corner. Place straw handy for them to line their nest with. Do not handle the young much till they are full feathered.

P. L.

A fellow who was making himself ridiculously conspicuous at last broke out: “Call these here prize fowls? Why, they ain’t nothin’ to what our folks raised. My father raised the biggest rooster of any man around these parts.” “Don’t doubt it,” remarked a bystander, “and the noisiest, too.”

* Some writers say they will.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec. Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months,.....	20 cents per line.
“ three to five months,.....	17½ “ “
“ six to eight months,.....	15 “ “
“ nine to eleven months,.....	12 “ “
“ twelve months,.....	10 “ “

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty pairs Common Pigeons for Lop-Eared Rabbits, Fancy Pigeons, or Fancy Fowls. What offers? Address W. H. WEBER, New Bremen, Ills.

TO EXCHANGE.—B. B. Red Strychnine, and Crossed Games, for Game Bantams. What offers? Address W. S. RIGDON, Carrollton, Catt. Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Houdan Cock for Partridge Cochins; Rouen Ducks and Berkshire Sow Pigs for Ewe Sheep of any breed, or for Ayrshire or Jersey Heifer Calf. My stock is first-class and only first-class stock is wanted in exchange. JOHN DIMON, Putnam, Conn.

WHO HAS BROWN OR BLACK LEGHORNS?—Will exchange choice Pigeons of the leading varieties for fowls or chicks of the above. Must be first-class in every respect.

Address W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure bred and very fine Muscovy Ducks, for Dark Brahmas, Buff or Partridge Cochins, and Houdans; none but standard birds. Will also exchange for Fancy Pigeons, Carriers, Owls, Jacobins, and Yellow Fantails preferred. What offers?

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Box 53, Hamburg P. O., Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Yellow Jacobins, one pair Red Barbs and one hen, one pair Black Barbs, one Black Mahomet Cock, one Red Mahomet Hen, and one pair Black Magpies, for first-class early hatched Partridge Cochins Pullets of Brackett's stock.

Address FANCIER, 117 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eight Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams, from imported stock, for White Leghorn fowls, pair Scotch Terrier Pups, not a kin, Fancy Pigeons, Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, or Buff Cochins. Must be A No. 1 birds, as mine are. Who comes first?

DR. ABEL BOWEN, Greensborough, Md.

TO EXCHANGE.—One first-class Novelty Printing Press, with 20 fonts Type in good order, worth \$50.00; also, Tegetmeir's Pigeon Book, "new," and Light Brahma hens, for Fancy Pigeons, Carriers preferred.

Address E. S. ELLWANGER, Rochester, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair Pouters, one pair of Inside Tumblers for one pair White Fantails, or one pair Black Fantails. Birds to be first-class. Address

A. S. HESTON, Shoemakertown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White-Faced Black Spanish for other varieties, land or water fowls. Must be first-class.

W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Muscovy Ducks (value \$10.00), for a pair of English Carriers or Pouters, or one Tumbler Cock and three Hens, or four Fantail Cocks. Also, will exchange L. or D. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or Black Hamburgs for other Fowls or Pigeons.

S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three or four 'trios of very fine young Buff Cochins fowls (Todd and Herstine stock), and two fine B. B. Game Stags (Wistar's stock), for some really good Fancy Pigeons, particularly Swallows, Magpies, Turbits, and Owls. Full particulars given on application.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—A good Harness, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Dark Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, and one or two barrels of Peas, for which we will exchange NURSERY STOCK in variety. Send for Circular.

WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Maine.

TO EXCHANGE.—A White Leghorn Cock, April hatch (W. H. Lockwood stock), for one of some other strain as good. Also, Chicks from Leghorns, Brahmas, P. Cochins, Houdans, for Grain of any kind.

J. E. MASON, P. O. Box, 422, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address

S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Fancy Chickens or Pigeons for a first-class Double-barreled Shot Gun.

Address C. H. McCORD, Springfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.—A portion of my large stock of Plymouth Rock Fowls or Chicks, for thoroughbred Jersey Cows, Working Oxen, a first-class City Residence, Saratoga Springs, the White Mountains, United States Treasury, or any other desirable property.

Address V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three thoroughbred English Bull Terrier Dog Pups 3 months old, for first-class Pigeons, or Leghorn Chickens. What offers? Address

D. GURDEN, Box 64, Baltimore, Md.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?

F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rifle, for which I paid \$85.00; Black-Red Game Bantams; one trio White Cochins; one trio Buff Cochins; Berkshire Pigs; one Devon Cow; two Devon heifers; one Devon Bull calf—for Carrier, Pouter, or Fantail Pigeons. The above are all from imported stock, and first-class in every particular. I want nothing but the best birds. Address

A. H. W., Detroit Mich.; or, River View Farm, Sandwich, Ont.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted.

Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn chicks, (Bicknell strain), and one trio Brown Leghorn chicks (Kinney's strain), for Fantails, Jacobins, or Turbit pigeons, or Angora rabbits, Bronze turkeys, or ducks.

C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of fine English Rabbits for postal orders of \$1.50 each.

WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

BEE BOOKS WANTED.—Will exchange one pair of fine English Rabbits for either Longstreth's or Quinby's book on the Honey Bee. Books to be sent post-paid. Address

WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address

W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address

ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price,

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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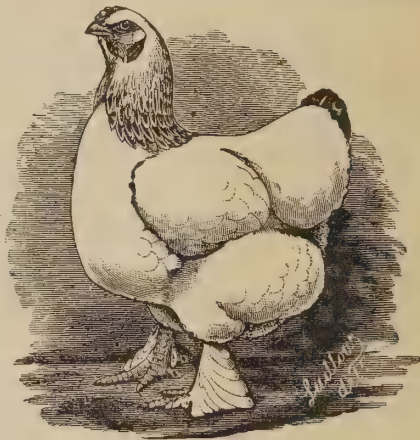


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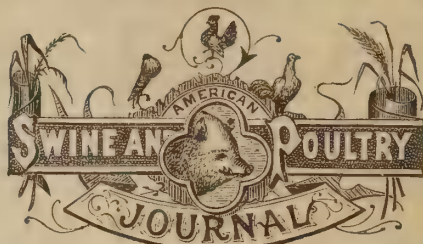
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

Nos. 41 & 42.

[SEE DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.]

DUTCH RABBITS, OLD AND NEW STYLE.

A. J. Mues del.
74

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING MR. H. RESSEQUE'S MINKERY.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

AMONG the novel features of the Albany County Fair is the Minkery exhibited by Mr. H. Resseque, of Verona, Oneida County, New York. Seven years ago he came in possession of a wild Mink, and through her progeny his stock, at some periods during this time, has numbered ninety individuals, besides many specimens disposed of throughout the different States of the Union.

Mr. Resseque's home yards contain twelve stalls, each twelve feet square; the soil is stale, and around the outside of the yard a trench is dug fifteen inches deep, and a plank fifteen inches wide is laid on the bottom, close to an upright plank nailed upon the fence-posts as a base. The dirt is then filled in, and the fence is composed of upright rough boards six feet in height, with a cab projecting over the yard, in order to prevent the mink from climbing outside. In each stall is placed a dry-goods box, which is inhabited by a female. This box has two openings opposite each other for ingress and egress, with a door on the top to allow inspection and cleanliness.

Minks are not burrowing animals when in a state of nature, but freely avail themselves of the burrows of the muskrat or some other vermin. They cannot climb a smooth surface, but when there is enough roughness for nail-hold ascend easily. In the Minkery the male and female are not allowed to run together, excepting during the month of March, which is considered the running season for wild Minks. If allowed together for a longer period the male annoys the female by teasing her. The female remains in heat about four days, and all of the females in his yard are ready for the male within a period of ten days' time. One male will serve six females. The females carry their young six weeks, and in kitting they do not vary twelve hours from this time. They average from three to ten kittens at a litter, which, when born, are blind, and remain so for five weeks. They are quite destitute of hair, and are as white as a piece of paper, and devoid of animal shape. Mr. Resseque informs me that they resemble the shape of a finger, and are about the size of his little finger. By the time their eyes are open they are covered with a coat of beautiful, glossy hair. The young females develop sooner than the males; the former obtain their growth in ten months, while the males do not until eighteen months of age. The females are capable of bearing young when one year old.

In his yards they are fed exclusively on sound fresh meat. They do not relish tainted flesh. He feeds them once each day in the summer, but in cold weather the food is thrown to them in quantities, and allowed to freeze, so that they can help themselves at pleasure. During the month of February a short allowance of food is given them, to get them in condition for breeding. When running wild, food at this season is scarce with them. Mr. Resseque, in managing them, attempts as near as possible to imitate nature, and he says that this comparative fasting makes them much more lively and playful.

In a litter of mink kittens one sex or the other is apt to predominate, that is, they do not usually come half males and half females, but are either all males or all females. A grown male Mink will weigh about two pounds; the female is heavier than she seems to be, and will weigh from one and a half to one and three-quarter pounds.

They are readily tamed when taken in hand when their eyes are beginning to open; they should then not be allowed the society of their mother or the rest of the litter. By constant petting and handling they become like domestic kittens, and exhibit all of the playful antics of the feline tribe. They can then be handled without fear of being bitten by them, but they are represented as being exceedingly mischievous, their exceedingly sharp scent will enable them to find food which was not intended for them to eat. Their fondness for water and bathing will prompt them to go into an open tea-kettle, or any open vessel filled with water, and while wet will roll and dry themselves in a clothes-basket of freshly ironed clothes, or on a lady's dress. In this way they are troublesome pets.

Mr. Resseque, at several fairs, has been in the habit of exhibiting two female tame minks to the bystanders thronging his cage, which he hands to the promiscuous crowd to be caressed and petted. They would allow themselves to be handed from person to person, but it was a noticeable fact that their eyes were constantly on their keeper, and when they came within reach would extend their paws to him like a child wishing to return.

Tame Minks make excellent ratters, and hunt with vigor, and speedily exterminate these troublesome pests. The rats will immediately flee from them when first they scent them, and they are so bewildered in flight that they never give battle, but yield at once, and so swift does the Mink cut the main arteries of the rat's neck an observer would scarcely think the deed was done.

During the running season the males fight desperately, and if several are allowed together one always assumes the mastery. About the first of November the young males should be separated from the females. Minks only have one litter a year, and never breed at unseasonable times.

When tame and wild Minks are confined together the tame ones always prove victorious, being much stronger than the wild ones. Too much confinement will make their fur look dead and rusty. They require a dark place to roam and exercise. If fish is given them during September and October their fur is much improved; soft water for bathing purposes also improves it much.

Mr. Resseque tells an amusing story of a stray cat that invaded his Minkery, no doubt in quest of game, but the Minks proved too much. At last the cat gained the outside of the inclosure, the yard was strewn with locks of cat-hair, and for a hundred feet or more in the track of her exit were found tufts of cat-hair; but notwithstanding this a strange person can go in the Minkery with impunity, and observe these shy creatures playing like kittens around him.

Mr. Resseque finds ready sale for all the Minks he can spare at \$30 per pair. His prices are, for a female, \$20; for an impregnated female, \$25; for a male, \$10. He informs me he cannot now supply the demand.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

In a recent number Mr. Albert Goëble very wisely recommends a place in the Standard for pigeons, rabbits, fish, and song birds. I do not see how they get along without a Standard for these things, pigeons especially; but here is the point that I wish to call attention to. All societies offer a premium for "Wild Geese," and what are they? I have three varieties, as distinct as possible, and described by natu-

ralists, viz., the Canada Goose (*Anser Canadensis*), the White Fronted or Laughing Goose (*A. gambelli*), and the Brant (*A. bernicla*), and yet the societies do not seem to be aware of the existence of but *one*. Again, I knew of a case where, between two coops of Wood Ducks, the first prize was given to the largest pair, all else being equal. I was not personally interested then, but try to breed this little duck as *small* as possible. Ferrets, also, should have a place, as there are varieties of color as well as size. There is the little rat ferret, and the large one used for rabbits, and there are degrees of tameness. I once came in for second prize on a coop of four rabbit ferrets, all tame as kittens, while the first premium went to a cage of ten, not one of which could be handled, thus showing that quantity was more desirable than quality. I thank Mr. Goeble for suggesting this, and hope that other breeders will chime in until we all have a fair chance. Now let us hope that the next Standard will brace up, and have some style about it, show the pigeon-man what he must breed to, and not lump the wild fowl fancier's birds all together as "wild geese."

FRED. MATHER.

HONEYE FALLS, N. Y.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT BRAHMA HEN.

Beak.—Rather short, with a slight curve. Color yellow, with a dark horn-colored stripe.

Comb.—Triple or pea, low and small, and of a bright red color.

Head.—Small with a slight fullness over the eye, but not so much as to give the bird a sour or cruel expression. Color of head pure white.

Eye.—Same as in the cock.

Wattles.—Very small, neatly rounded on the lower edges, and of a bright red color.

Ear Lobes.—Small, of a rich bright red color.

Neck.—Rather short and neatly arched; the plumage of the same being white with a distinct black stripe down the centre of each feather—the stripe ending in a sharp point at the point of the feather.

Hackle.—Very full, and flowing well on to the back and shoulders.

Breast.—Broad, deep, round, and full, carried well forward. Color pure white.

Back.—Short, wide, and flat betwixt the shoulders, with an abundance of soft feathers, forming a broad cushion rising to the tail. Color of back pure white.

Wings.—Short and small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries; the bow of wing covered with the breast feathers, and the points tightly pressed in between the fluff

and cushion—the color of wings to be pure white, when folded

Tail.—Rather small; carried nearly upright; color black, with the highest feathers edged with white.

Thighs.—Well covered with the fluff.

Fluff.—Very full, soft, and abundant, giving the bird a broad, deep appearance when viewed from behind. Color of fluff pure white.

Legs.—Rather short and thick; of a bright reddish-yellow color; well feathered with white feathers; mottled with black near the toes.

Toes.—Straight and strong; of the same color as the legs; and both the outer and middle toes being well covered with white feathers, mottled with black.

Carriage.—Low and gentle.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size,	10
Color,	10
Head—smallness and expression thereof,	5
Comb,	10
Hackle—fullness of same,	5
Wings,	10
Legs, and leg feathering,	10
Fluff,	5
Breadth of cushion,	5
Rise of cushion,	5
Tail,	5
Symmetry,	10
Condition and handsome appearance,	10
	100

SPECIAL DEFECTS.

Stain of white on ear lobe,	5
White legs,	5
Primaries of wings not tucked in,	5
Spotted backs,	5
	20

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Round or crooked backs; crooked beaks; vulture hocks; knock knees; or any bodily deformity; or any fraudulent dressing or trimming.

[The above description of a Light Brahma hen will be offered to the Committee authorized to revise the Brahma class in the American Standard of Excellence. If any of our readers have any objections to offer, we should be pleased to record it.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GALLINOCULTURE—CORBET'S HATCHING APPARATUS.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

IN a spacious tent at the Albany County (N. Y.) Fair, was exhibited Corbett's apparatus for the hatching and raising of poultry by the aid of horse manure.

This tent was well filled during the daytime, by visitors curious to see and know all about its workings, and the gentlemanly agent was ever ready to impart information in reference to this important industry.

The apparatus is exceedingly simple, and consists of six compartments of a semi-circular form, with slides in front and a chimney extending through the manure to enable the manager to regulate the temperature and manipulate the eggs during their incubation.

The idea of hatching eggs by heat engendered by horse manure is not a new one. The writer recollects many years ago of reading accounts of chickens being hatched from eggs accidentally being laid by hens in piles of horse

manure, and by being covered by manure which was daily thrown from the stalls. The discovery was made by the chirping of the young chicks, and by searching their whereabouts was discovered. A similar circumstance may have suggested the construction of this apparatus for the incubation of eggs.

The escape of ammonia from the manure through the joints of the boards surrounding the nests is claimed to be healthful to the young chicks, and to prevent them from becoming infested with vermin.

Mr. Corbett claims that twelve hens with his apparatus can be made to pay an individual \$500 per year. He is enabled to supply several of the largest hotels in New York city with chickens reared by this ingenious mechanism.

After the eggs are hatched, each nest contains a movable platform, with its underside covered with a sheepskin, with long wool attached, for the chickens to congregate under, to imitate as near as possible the mother's wings.

The apparatus was inclosed with a low paling, and within it was a variety of chickens and ducklings of all ages, feeding and basking in sunshine.

Mr. Corbett's apparatus should commend itself to all who are interested in Gallinoculture.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EGGSPERIMENTS—EXPRESS-IONS.

THE best method of keeping eggs any length of time for hatching, in order to be satisfied that they will really hatch after being kept, can only be ascertained by practical experimenting. Having the past season made several experiments in this direction, as well as trying also to discover the safest and best mode of packing eggs for transportation, I conclude the results may be of interest to some of your readers, and induce others to also send in their experience.

Experiment 1.—

6 eggs, *small* end down, in kiln-dried wheat bran.

6 eggs, *large* end down, in kiln-dried wheat bran.

After being kept for six weeks, were placed in the incubator (one of Mr. Halsted's).

Experiment 2.—9 eggs, laid on side twenty-eight days, in kiln-dried bran.

Experiment 3.—8 eggs, fifty-six days in bran, *large* end down.

The eggs were all kept in the same bureau drawers, and, except position, treated exactly the same. Having accidentally broken my thermometer on the fifteenth day, I sent to the city to a friend to have one sent immediately. Where he purchased it, he explained what it was wanted for, and they sent one containing (red) spirit *instead* of mercury, which, after being in use twenty-four to thirty hours, appeared to me not to tally or register correctly, as the eggs appeared to me to be most too *warm* for the degree of heat registered. Having some friends come from the city to go on a fishing excursion, I left as usual, in charge of my wife. Upon our return, she remarked, that she had been running it all day with the thermometer *less* than 90°, and felt confident even that was *warm*er than they should be. Having a thermometer that would register up to 95°, I removed the one *with spirit*, and hung it up by the other to test. Although the weather was 89° in the shade, it soon ran down to 4° above the *freezing*-point. I was then and there seriously convinced that those eggs wouldn't hatch this summer. My feelings were considerable *above* the freezing-

point. Fresh eggs, put in thirty-six hours before, were nicely soft-boiled, and those with chicks were cooked, but too rare to suit my taste. The result of experiments during this *heated term* were as follows:

No. 1.—6 eggs, *small* end down: 5 rotten; 1 clear.

6 eggs, *large* end down: 4 chicks; 2 clear.

No. 2.—9 eggs on side: 2 chicks partly formed; 5 smutty black, decomposed; 2 clear.

No. 3.—8 eggs, *large* end down: 4 chicks; 1 chick *partly* formed; 2 clear; 1 bad.

Each egg was marked with *ink* to prevent the possibility of mistakes. From these facts I am led to think if eggs were packed *large* end down, in thoroughly dried bran, in jars, and when full, paper covers pasted over the tops, could be kept as long as any one would have occasion to save them. With the *large* or butt-end down, the air-bubble does not seem to spread or expand but very little. It spreads worst of all in those laid upon their *sides*.

I sent to a friend (*who is not a dealer*), to send me some eggs from his Silver-spangled Hamburgs, packed according to my directions, which were, "in a *new* box (or if a box previously used to see that all names of *previous* contents were *removed*), top screwed on, handle, packed in cut-hay or bran, and four strips of old rubber-shoe on corners to deaden the sudden jolting. Eggs packed *large* end down." They came and were set under *turkey* hens with the following results:

18 eggs: 15 chicks; 1 clear; 2 broken.

19 eggs: 18 chicks; 1 rotten.

19 eggs: 14 chicks; 1 pipped egg tramped; 3 clear, and 1 missing third day after sitting.

Having four more eggs than I could put under the turkey hens to advantage, I placed them in the incubator—but with no expectation of anything from them, but was pleasantly surprised by warming out three chicks, the other egg being clear. These eggs came four hundred miles by express, and arrived Saturday morning, but were not set until the following Monday evening. They were all packed, *large* end down, except *five* or *six*, which, however, *hatched*.

From a *dealer* less than a thousand miles from Doylestown, Pa., I received 27 eggs from S. P. Hamburgs, packed in an old dilapidated box marked (nearly obliterated, however, by exposure to weather) *Oswego starch*, and for a handle, an old rotten piece of harness. The top was screwed on with screws of various lengths and *rusty*. They were packed, 14 *large* end down, and 13 *small* end down. From *large* end down eggs, 5 chicks were hatched, 3 dead in shell, 3 rotten, and 3 clear. *Small* end down, no chicks, 5 clear, rest *musty*, bad.

From a dealer in Massachusetts, I got 49 eggs, packed after *his* style, in a box labelled "*ginger*;" they were evidently not handled as *gingerly* as they should have been, for from the entire number only 3 chicks came out. However, upon informing him of the result, he expressed his willingness to *duplicate* the order gratis. I was willing to accept the apology, and ordered them packed as I wanted them. In due time they came, and out of 39 set, 17 chicks were hatched, 5 dead in shell, rest clear. From William P. Atkinson, Esq., I received a box containing 12 G. Poland eggs, packed in pasteboard partitions and soft hay, each egg being neatly wrapped in cotton. Result was, 8 chicks; 2 dead in shell, after broken by chick, on account of hens

deserting nest, and 2 clear. Mr. Atkinson did not know of my experimenting, nor does he yet. Let me here thank several prominent dealers, who kindly sent me eggs gratis to aid me in my experiments, and who decline to allow me to give results, as they deem, it would look too much like *advertising*. I will add, however, that the eggs sent, hatched *over eighty per cent*.

From the past season's experience I have satisfied myself, that if eggs are *fresh, properly packed, either end down* (although I prefer butts down, as I think the pressure of the fluid tends to keep the contents from shaking to a certain degree, during transportation; at any rate, the eggs I have had come packed with large end down, in same box as those with small end down also, upon examination at night, before a brilliant light, the air-bubble in those with large end down presented much more the appearance of a newly laid egg), that there is no reason why they should not hatch fifty per cent. to say the very least. I received eggs in boxes labelled *ginger, stove polish, adamantine candles, cocoa, chocolate, Oswego starch*, etc.

Now, expressmen glance hastily at a box, and if they see marked on it anything, they take it for granted it's the name of the contents. What use to handle ginger *gingerly*, or a box of candles in a *light* manner? They handle *cocoa* and *chocolate* like it were *boiling hot*; they are not very *polished* in their way of picking up and *dropping* down boxes, and generally if not cautioned by proper labels, will knock the starch out of anything. Will not dealers be a little more careful about this box business? Use a little more caution, and *marking-ink*.

GEO. O. BROWN.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE Illinois Poultry Association held its first exhibition at Peoria, September 14-18, in connection with the Annual Fair of the State Board of Agriculture. The combined premiums offered by the State Board and the Poultry Association brought together on this occasion the largest collection of well-bred poultry ever shown in the West—or possibly, as a Chicago paper would have us believe, “the finest display ever made on this continent.”

The members of the Association held several meetings at the lodge of the State secretary during fair-week, and mapped out a programme for the next year, one item of which, worthy of special mention, was the selection of a series of topics on which certain members agreed to write essays for publication, to be accredited to the Association. These essays will embrace a wide range, and cannot fail to be a desirable addition to the already valuable poultry literature of the country.

A few changes were made in the constitution and by-laws, and the Association determined to adopt the plan of having a single judge for each breed or class.

An election of officers for the next two years was held with the following result: President, B. L. T. Bourland, Peoria, Illinois. Secretary, C. F. Mills, Springfield, Illinois. Treasurer, Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Illinois.

An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of eight members, as follows: S. C. Wheelock, Moline, Ill.; Eb. Denney, Aurora, Ill.; J. M. Wills, Bloomington, Ill.; C. B. Allaire, Peoria, Ill.; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, Ill.,

together with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer as *ex officio* members.

Nineteen Vice-Presidents were elected, one to represent each congressional district in the State.

The following is a list of the special prizes awarded by the Association:

S. M. P.

SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED BY THE ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

ASIATICS.

Light Brahma—Male: Springer Brothers, Springfield, 1st and 3d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Springer Brothers, Springfield, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; S. C. Wheelock & Bro., Moline, 2d.

Dark Brahma—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; J. H. Foster, Bloomington, 3d.

Buff Cochin—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; M. R. Sanders, Bradford, 2d.—Female: J. H. Snyder, Canton, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 3d.

Partridge Cochin—Male: Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

White Cochin—Male: M. R. Sanders, Bradford, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Black Cochin—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st and 2d; Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 3d.—Female: Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 1st and 3d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d.

DORKINGS.

Silver Gray—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 2d.—Female: C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.

White Dorking—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

SPANISH.

Black Spanish—Male: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; Chas. Voight, Peoria, 2d.—Female: M. W. Miner, Wyoming, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d; Charles Voight, Peoria, 3d.

White Leghorn—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st, 2d, and 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st, 2d, and 3d.

Brown Leghorn—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

HAMBURGS.

Golden Pencilled—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Golden Spangled—Male: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.

Silver Spangled—Male: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; J. K. Bigelow, Springfield, 2d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

Black Spangled—Male: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st.

POLISH.

Golden Spangled—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; A. F. Dehority, Hilton, 2d; R. G. Brooks, Brimfield, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; R. G. Brooks, Brimfield, 2d.

Silver Spangled—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.

White Crested Black—Male: H. N. Maxham, Diamond Lake, 1st; Margaret Matson, Peoria, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; H. N. Maxham, Diamond Lake, 2d and 3d.

FRENCH.

Houdan—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; S. C. Wheelock, Moline, 2d.—Female: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

La Fleche—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

GAME.

Black Breasted Red—Male: W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 1st; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 2d; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d.

BANTAM.

Sebright—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 3d.

Black—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 3d.

Black, Red Game—Male: W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 2d.

Duck Wing Bantam—Female: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st.

TURKEYS.

Bronze—Male: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.—Female: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

Slate—Male: John S. Kellar, Peoria, 1st.—Female: John S. Kellar, Peoria, 1st and 2d.

White Holland—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.—Female: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.

GUINEA.

White—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Common—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.

DUCKS.

Aylesbury—Male: G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

Cayuga—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.

Rouen—Male: H. M. Minier, 1st; G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 3d.

GEESE.

Embsen—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d.—Female: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plan of Poultry House—C. F. Mills, Springfield, 1st; C. T. Williamson, 2d.

Exhibition Coop—J. K. Bigelow, Springfield, 1st; W. H. Lightfoot, Springfield, 2d; C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 3d.

Best and Cheapest Shipping Coop for Fancy Fowls—Springer Bros., Springfield, 1st.

Best Shipping Coop for Market Fowls—W. J. H. Koppe, Quincy, 1st.

Best Coop of Chicks—E. T. Farrar, Elmwood, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; Springer Bros., Springfield, 3d.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

THE Poultry Show was a very light affair, and many of the birds were very poor specimens, so much so that the judges had hard work to do justice to the fowls or to themselves. Below will be found a list of premiums just as was awarded by the judges.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Light Brahmas: 1st, C. C. Chase; 2d, C. H. Colburn, Manchester. Dark Brahmas: 1st, J. C. Warren; 2d, Frank Moore. Partridge Cochins: 1st, W. T. Evans; 2d, N. L. H. Baker. Black Cochins: 1st and 2d, C. H. Colburn. Buff Cochins: 1st, M. V. B. Kennie; 2d, H. B. Fairbanks; 3d, C. Wyman. White Cochins: 1st, D. S. Gilmore; 2d, C. H. Colburn. Plymouth Rocks: 1st and 2d, C. Tredwell, Exeter. Guelders: 1st, Nancy L. H. Baker. Houdans: 2d, J. N. Prescott. White Dorkings: 1st, Arthur Hood, Manchester. Silver Gray Dorkings: 1st, W. G. Gorman, Manchester. White Leghorn: 1st, C. H. Colburn; 2d, C. C. Chase. White Polish: 1st and 2d, C. H. Colburn, Manchester. Golden-spangled Poland: 1st, F. F. Pitch, Concord, New Hampshire. Silver-spangled Poland: 1st and 2d, C. W. J. Tredwell, Exeter. Silver-spangled Hamburg: 1st, M. V. B. Kennie; 2d, Calvin Wyman, Goffstone. Silver-pencilled Hamburg: 1st, J. C. Warren, Manchester. White Turkeys: 1st, Nancy L. H. Baker. White China Geese, Wild Geese, Egyptian Geese: 1st, Isaac Huer. White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, White Crested, Indian Ocean, Cayuga, and Aylesbury Ducks: 1st, Isaac Huer.

Bantams.—White Bantams: 1st, W. G. Gorman, Manchester. Black Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy, Manchester. Black-breasted Red Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy 1st on chicks and 2d on fowls. Black-breasted Red Game Bantams: C. H. Bradford, 1st on fowls and 2d on chicks. Silver Duckwing Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy. Golden Sebright Bantams: 1st, C. C. Chase.

Pigeons.—Archangel, White Carriers, White Jacobins, Magpies, Yellow and Red Tumblers, White Calcutta Fantails, Black, Blue, and Red Fantails: 1st premium, C. C. Chase. Brunswick Pigeons: 1st, C. H. Bradford. Bald-head Tumblers: 1st, E. G. Flanders & Co. Wild Pigeons: 1st, E. G. Flanders & Co.

E. G. Flanders & Co. 1st on Drinking Fountain. C. H. Colburn 1st on Exhibition Coop.

Long-eared Rabbits.—D. S. Gilmore 1st on best pair of Madagascar Rabbits; 1st on best Broken-colored Madagascar Doe, blue and white; 1st on best Broken-colored Madagascar Buck, fawn and white; 1st on best Self-colored Madagascar Buck, fawn; 1st on best Self-colored Madagascar Doe with young, white. White Common Rabbits: Irvin Stickney, 3d premium. H. A. Herrick, 1st on Common Broken-colored Doe with young. D. S. G.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 6th, 1874.

To the regret of many in attendance at the Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture the poultry department was as much below the usual average, in point of number of entries and quality, as the Fair was in most other departments much superior to recent shows. The number of coops was not large, and in quality the White and Partridge Cochins were the only good birds exhibited, and the Partridge were too dark in color, being the darkest shade I have ever seen, and deficient in pencilling. Deficiency in pencilling is a failing with this breed constantly noted by writers, and seemingly no efforts made on the part of breeders to correct it. The White Cochins were really fine, Buffs scarcely medium. One pair, labelled as Buff chicks, were evidently a mixture of several breeds, their plumage being variegated with black and brown feathers. Several coops of Ducks were shown of only average quality. Light Brah-

mas were poor, Dark Brahmas not much better. The first premium for chicks was given to a pair of very forward chickens for the season. The cockerel was a very fair bird, of good size, and will likely make a fine bird. His mate was dark, almost black; with this exception it was a bird hard to beat. One pair of Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs only were shown, and of course were awarded first premium. The pair were not large enough for a pot-pie; had they been, I do not know of any other purpose I would advise them to be put to. The principal exhibitors of poultry were H. Antibus, Mansfield, O.; ——— Shyrigh, Urbana, O.; Frank Ford, Ravenna, O. The weather was all that could be desired. The buildings at Columbus were quite good. As the State Fairs are to be held at Columbus for the next five years I suppose the improvements to be made will be of a permanent character.

VINDEX.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LET THE BEST WIN!

"LET the best win" is a concession of selfish human nature to the law of eternal fitness. We are unquestionably living in an age of emulation, though in this respect we do not differ from all that have lived before us. Before the invention of gunpowder, war was not much more than a monarchy. To use a moderate colloquialism, in battle every man "went for" another man, and the best man won. Amid the scenes of rural peace stout villagers wrestled on the green, or cracked each other's thick crowns at single stick. Virgins made Camillas of themselves and ran races for prize smocks; while lusty men coursed in sacks, or defiantly grinned through horse collars. The philosophy of the whole is, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The Olympic games are eternal elsewhere than in the sounding strophes of Pindar, who had his little contest too, in singing, and was compelled to yield the crown to the beautiful Sappho. So the world keeps spinning. There is not even a haberdasher who will not tell you that competition is the life of business; he likes it, and he doesn't like it; he welcomes it, and he makes a wry face at it, because the best must win, and he is not sure that he has the best. So in the fraternity of fanciers, *competition* is the life of business. Without this it would be stale, flat, and unprofitable. There may be, here and there, an amateur who refuses to compete with the crowd, but he is continually competing with himself, and by no means considers his performances small beer.

As emulation in athletic sports gave rise to the Olympic games, so competition in breeding culminates in the exhibition. Do the best always win at our poultry shows? Hardly. In many cases the methods of selecting judges makes the verdict they will render a matter of speculation. If all societies could secure the services of competent judges, there would be no speculation as to the awards, as only the best *could* win. When it is known that competent judges are to make the awards, breeders feel assured that their stock will be fairly and impartially dealt with, and there should be no hesitation on their part to bring out their best birds, and let them win.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, having perfected their arrangements at home, and secured from abroad the consent of several of the best known members of the fraternity to do the judging, extend a cordial invitation to every fancier to co-operate with them in gathering

together, at Doylestown, the best collection of poultry, pigeons, and other pets ever shown in America. A liberal premium list has been prepared, and specials amounting in the aggregate to a large sum have been offered by the officers and members. The hall is large, well lighted, and every way convenient. Communication with Doylestown is easy from every direction, and arrangements are made with the North Pennsylvania Railroad, to carry stock and visitors at reduced rates. Veteran breeders will here have a fine field for competition; beginners, a good opportunity to observe; and visitors will see the finest collection of poultry ever made east of the Alleghanies.

As an inducement to stimulate breeders and amateurs to a friendly emulation in competition, the President of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, Dr. A. M. Dickie, will pay in gold coin, a *special premium of \$100*, (one hundred dollars) for the best three pair of fowls or chicks of any one variety, owned by the exhibitor.

This premium will be awarded by men who are perfectly conversant with poultry of all breeds, and men in whom the fraternity have every confidence.

This premium is offered in good faith, and will be paid to the owner of the winning birds at the close of the show.

A. M. DICKIE, M.D.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., October 2d, 1874.

**PIGEON DEPARTMENT.****MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.**

(Continued from page 519.)

or thirty miles—nay, I have known them to be carried threescore or a hundred, and there turned loose—they will immediately hasten to the place where they were bred. The Dutch call this pigeon bagadat, I suppose from a corruption of the name of the city Bagdad, which was formerly old Babylon which Nimrod built, because they judge this pigeon in its way from Bazora to be brought through that city.

In Turkey they call them bagatins or couriers, and the Turks and Persians make a common practice of breeding this sort of pigeons in their seraglios, where there is one whose business it is to feed and train these birds for the use afterwards designed, which they do in this manner: When a young one flies very hard at home, and is come to its full strength, they carry it in a basket, or otherwise, about half a mile from home, and there they turn it out; after this they will carry it a mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, and so on, till at length they will return from the farthest parts of the kingdom. This practice is of admirable use, for every bashaw has generally a basket full of these pigeons sent him from the grand seraglio, and in case of any insurrection or other emergent occasion, he braces a letter under the wings of a pigeon, whereby its flight is not in the least incommoded, and immediately turns it loose; but for fear of their being shot or struck by a hawk, they generally

dispatch five or six, so that by this means dispatches are sent in a more safe and speedy method than could possibly be otherwise contrived.

N.B.—If a pigeon be not practiced when young, the best of them will fly but very indifferently, and may very possibly be lost.

Lithgow in his travels gives the following remarkable account. After having told us of pigeons that in forty-eight hours would carry a letter from Babylon to Aleppo, which is thirty days' journey, he proceeds thus: "The city Ptolemais was besieged by the French and Venetian armies, and was ready to fall into their hands, when the soldiers beheld a pigeon flying over them to the city, who thereupon set up so sudden and so great a shout, that down fell the poor airy post with her letter, which, being read, was found to contain that the sultan was coming towards them with an army sufficient to raise the siege, and would be with them in three days. The Christians having learnt this, sent away the pigeon with another letter to this effect, that they should see to their safety, for that the sultan had such other important affairs as rendered it impossible that he should come to their relief. Upon the reception of this letter the city was immediately surrendered to the Christians. Upon the third day the sultan arrived according to his promise, but perceiving how matters went, returned again with his army."

That passage of making the pigeon fall to the ground by the shout of the soldiers, seems a little too much to savor of Romish superstition; for it appears a little unphilosophical to imagine that the air could be so far broke by a shout as to render the strong pinions of so swift a bird useless.

Ovid likewise, in his "Book of Metamorphoses," tells us that Taurosthenes, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of his victory at the Olympic games, the very same day on which he gained it, to his father at Ægina.

Willoughby also in his "Ornithology," and with that I shall conclude the account of this bird, produces the example of the ancients in making use of pigeons for the conveyance of letters; thus Hiritius and Brutus at the siege of Modena, by means of pigeons, held a mutual correspondence with each other.

COLUMBA TABELLARIA MINOR.

The Horseman.

This pigeon in shape and make very much resembles the Carrier, only it is smaller in all its properties, viz., somewhat less in body, shorter necked, the protuberant flesh upon the beak smaller, as likewise that round the eye, so that there remains a larger space or distance between the wattle and the eye in this pigeon than in the Carrier. They are generally more inclined to be barrel-headed, and their eye somewhat pinched.

It is to this day a matter of dispute whether this be an original pigeon, or whether it be not a bastard strain, bred between a Carrier and a Tumbler, or a Carrier and a Pouter, and so bred over again from a Carrier, and the oftener it is thus bred, the stouter the Horseman becomes.

The only thing that seems inclinable to favor the opinion, that they are original, is a strain of this kind brought over from Scanderoon, which will fly very great lengths and very swift; but still the answer readily occurs that they may be bred originally the same way at Scanderoon, and so transmitted us; however, "non nostrum est inter vos tantas componere lites,"—that is, "we shan't take upon us to determine such controversies as these."

There are of this kind of all manner of feathers; but the blue and blue peds are most noted to be genuine and good, and if flown are very good breeders.

These are one of the sorts of pigeons that are chiefly made use of in England for the carriage of letters, or flying of wagers, because those that are possessed of the true original Carriers, which are at present very scarce here, pay too dear, and have too great a value for them to risk their being lost upon every trifling wager.

These pigeons, when regularly flown twice on a day, that is, turned out alone and put upon wing without any others will fly very large circumferences, so that after they have made a tour or two round your own house they will fly four or five miles out at length, and so maintain the circuit for an hour or two. This the Fanciers call going an end, and is what Daniel Moggs, who was was of the older Fanciers, meant, when he jocularly used to bid his pigeons maintain their length.

This practice is of admirable service to them when they come to be trained for the homing part.

COLUMBA TABELLARIA MINIMA.

The Dragon.

This pigeon is absolutely and without dispute a bastard strain, being bred originally from a Horseman to a Tumbler, and by matching their breed often to the Horseman, they will obtain a tolerable degree of stoutness.

This pigeon is a very good breeder, and as they are somewhat less than a Horseman, are reckoned lighter and more expeditious in their flight for ten or twenty miles; but the Horseman, if good, will generally outdo them at a greater length. They ought to be flown and trained like the foregoing.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA BATAVIÆ.

The Dutch Cropper.

This pigeon seems to be originally Dutch, being naturally thick; and its name is derived from a large bag, or crop of wind, which they carry under their beak, and can at pleasure either raise or depress. They are thick-bodied and short; their legs are likewise thick, short, and feathered down to their feet; their crop is large, but always hang low; the feathers on their thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-thighed; their legs stand wide, and they seldom play upright; they are gravel-eyed, and are generally very bad feeders; therefore, as soon as they have fed off their soft meat, it is proper to put their young ones under a pair of small Runts, Dragons, or Pouting-horsemen, which may be kept as nurses for the purpose.

There are all sorts of feathers in this pigeon, and the Dutch in breeding it take a very great care; for as soon as they have fed off their soft meat, they put their young ones under others to nurse, and then separate their old ones, placing them in different coops, and feeding them high with hemp or rapeseed for a month, then turning them together, and by being very hearty and salacious, they breed pigeons with very good properties; from whence we may observe, that would mankind be alike abstemious, their progeny might be more complete both in body and mind.

These are the pigeons that are most apt to gorge, if not kept constantly supplied with meat and water.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA ANGLICANA.

The English Pouter.

This pigeon, which was first bred in England, and is therefore called the English Pouter, is originally a mixed breed between a Horseman and a Cropper. Experience teaches us it will add a wonderful beauty to this bird, and raise in it the five following properties:

1. Length of body;
2. Length of legs;
3. Neatness of crop;
4. Slenderness of girt;
5. Beauty in feather.

1. As to the length of body, the longer they are from the apex of the beak to the end of the tail, the more the pigeon is esteemed. I have seen one that measured this way near twenty inches, although seventeen or eighteen is reckoned a very good length.

2. The length of the leg is the next thing to be examined in a Pouter, *i. e.*, from the upper joint of the thigh in sight to the end of the toe-nail; and in this property some pigeons have been very considerable, wanting a mere trifle of seven inches, yet the bird that produces six and a half or three-quarters must be allowed to be a very good one.


3. The next property to be considered is the crop, which ought to be large and round, especially towards the beak, filling behind the neck, so as to cover the shoulders and tie neatly off at the shoulders, and form a perfect globe.


4. The smaller the girt the better, because by this means a contrast of beautiful shape is given to the whole bird.


(To be continued.)


ITEMS.


IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 If you see a policeman aim at a dog, try to get near the dog.


 An Alabama editor winds up an editorial on the corn crop with the remark: "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a pair of magnificent ears."


 A Kansas farmer solemnly declares that a grasshopper sat on the gate-post and threateningly asked: "William Bryant, where in thunder is the balance of that cold meat."


 A St. Johnville, Vermont, man on his dying bed remembered that his wife was smoking some hams, and he said, "Now, Henrietta, don't go snuffing around and forget those hams."


 The Alaska fur trade is not a bad thing for the United States Treasury. The Government receives \$262,000 direct. The skins of the seals are taken to London, cured, and brought to the United States, and the duties paid amount to \$200,000 more.


 A goat is more inexpensive than agreeable, and will live on almost anything; but a capricornus in Buffalo was an exception to the rule, the other day, in regard to inexpensiveness. It got into the house and had a regular blow out on a Panama hat, three linen shirt bosoms, a box of cigars, and a part of a partially constructed new bonnet.

 An exchange, ridiculing the ridiculous county fairs, which make no effort at good shows, says that the Clearfield fair consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. It rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

 **SOFT EGGS.**—An English writer says that soft eggs are generally caused by over-feeding the hens, and the remedy is then self-evident. It may, however, occur from want of lime, which must, of course, be supplied, the best form being calcined and pounded oyster shells. Occasionally it is occasioned by fright, from being driven about, but in that case will right itself in a day or two. If perfect eggs are habitually dropped on the ground, the proprietor should see whether the nests do not need purifying.

 It is asserted that five hundred pounds of frogs are consumed daily, in New York. They are caught chiefly in Canada, and are sent here in salt sacks, laid flat on the floors of freight cars, and containing each about a hundred frogs. An average of five per cent. die in the train. Each female frog is said to spawn over a thousand at a time, but not more than fifty of that number live to attain full growth. They are often eaten by their own species, or by birds and snakes. They are usually taken with the hook, but bite at it only when their heads are above water. A bait is often unnecessary. The frog catcher frequently brings his hook under the jaw of the frog without creating alarm, and jerks its point into the flesh. He is then easily lifted into the boat.

 On some of the East India Islands, where so many queer things grow, is found a flower that measures a full yard across; yet it has only a cup-like centre, and five broad, thick, fleshy petals. Seen from a distance, through the dark-green leaves of the vines among which it grows, the rich wine-tint of the flower, flecked with spots of lighter shade, is said to impart a warmth and brilliancy of color to the whole surrounding scene; but, the nearer the observer comes—all eagerness to see more closely so wonderful a flower—the less does he like it. Not that the color is less beautiful; but who cares for beauty in human beings, when its possessor is malicious, disdainful, or untruthful; and who cares for beauty in a flower, when the odor is disagreeable? So, notwithstanding its proudly brilliant color and its great size, the *Rafflesia Arnoldia* will never be admired, for we are told that its "odor is intolerable, polluting the atmosphere for many feet around."—*Saint Nicholas*.

 A farmer's boy, in Ohio, observing a small flock of quails in his father's cornfield, resolved to watch their motions. They pursued a very regular course in their foraging, commencing on one side of the field, taking about five rows, and following them uniformly to the opposite end, returning in the same manner over the next five rows. They continued in this course until they had explored the greater portion of the field. The lad, suspicious that they were pulling up the corn, fired into the flock, killing one of them, and then proceeded to examine the ground. In the whole space over which they had travelled he found but one stalk of corn disturbed. This was nearly scratched out of the ground, but the kernel still adhered to it. In the craw of the quail he found one cut-worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, and one hundred chinch-bugs, but not a single kernel of corn.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY SHOWS.

WE are told that Peter wept at the crowing of a cock, and that Rome was saved by a goose. Now, if the crowing of cocks will make men weep, and the cackling of geese save cities, there is hope for us so long as we keep up our interest in these birds. This is the object of our poultry societies. When, a few years ago, our pioneer society opened its first exhibition in a New England city, they little thought of the magnitude to which, in so short a time, this poultry interest would attain, nor of the splendid harvest which has followed from the seed thus sown. From Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, come the tidings of new societies which are springing up in almost every State, and the spirit has been so infused into the people that we should not be much surprised to hear of an exhibition around the North Pole, or under the palms of the tropics. The season of our annual exhibitions is close at hand, and a few words upon their management may not be amiss. When our poultry societies were first organized, the contributors were attracted to their exhibitions by prizes which were then considered sufficiently liberal, but with the organization of new societies in our larger cities, there has arisen a strife in the matter of prizes that has grown to a proportion which, unless controlled by the good sense of those who have them in charge, will be very likely to work disastrously to the whole poultry interest, if not entirely destroy the present system of exhibitions. It seems very clear to us that each society should prepare its prize-list in accordance with its ability to meet the demands which such list will make upon its treasury, and such society should in no case be led beyond the bounds of prudence by the bolder or more ambitious efforts of its neighbor. In this way, and only in this way, can we hope to place our societies upon a sound basis, and retain the confidence of those upon whose patronage their existence so largely depends. There is another thing in the management of our exhibitions which should be met at once, and corrected by all our poultry societies. We refer to the employment of judges who are incompetent, from lack of knowledge of the varieties or classes upon which they are called to pass judgment. We do not feel like advising in a matter of so great importance, and therefore we will simply throw out the suggestion that, at the next meeting of our National Association, a board of experts should be selected, a part of whom shall take all our Eastern and the other part our Western States, and that the different societies who desire their exhibitions to be judged by these experts, be required

to pay into a general fund such an annual assessment as will meet their expenses. By this method we shall avoid the many errors to which we are now subjected on account of incompetent judging, and sweep from our exhibitions all the trash which is now admitted under the name of poultry.

Let us then, as poultry men, stand side by side in these and all needed reforms, and we shall soon place our societies and their exhibitions upon a sounder basis than any upon which they have heretofore rested.

E. S. ONGLEY, of Auburn, N. Y., has just received for George B. Bailey, of San Francisco, Cal., from the celebrated yards of Henry Beldon, of Bingley, Yorkshire, Eng., one trio each of Golden and Silver-spangled Polands; also one trio of Black Hamburgs, of which Mr. Beldon says: "I much disliked to part with, they being my particular pets, and winners of many premiums."

"IRRESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDENTS."

UNDER this heading the October *World* explains when it is and when it is not proper for a correspondent to use a *nom de plume* (meaning, we suppose, a *nom de plume*); and, at the same time, seems to be seriously agitated over "three" shots at the *World* from a late edition of *The Fanciers' Journal*; which, judging from the emotions aroused, were evidently not *blank* charges, having penetrated a tender place, otherwise "an" modest man, not being guilty, or desiring "any approach to notoriety," would not have cause to defend himself in so *lame* a manner.

The three articles the *World* refers to, no doubt contain facts that *actions* have shown to be undeniable. Some men will not be convinced when they know they are wrong; but, like the miser of Berkshire, who would ruin a good horse to escape a turnpike, so will they ride their high bred *theories* to death, in order to come at truth through by-paths or indirect ways; while she (truth) herself is jogging quietly along upon the high and beaten road of *common sense*. If there were no truths in these assertions, does not the *World* know that false reasoners are often best confuted by giving them the full swing of their own absurdities? Why then notice them? Perhaps there is too much smoke to be no fire. Or, perhaps, a writer may have numerous reasons for not desiring his name to appear. He may be "modest," and could have sufficient reasons, without in any way being dishonest for withholding it. A thousand plausible reasons could be given for writing under a *nom de plume*.

As regards the names mentioned "*who have character to maintain*," could they not better "maintain" it were they to write less about their specialties, and more that would be of "general interest?" It would certainly appear more as if they were not desiring to *grind their axes*. The fact is, this style of Brahmanism is becoming too much of a "*gulp*" for the profession to swallow; and if breeders insist on *heaping* on their stock in such a way that they can have their articles serve the double purpose of an advertisement and "*notoriety*," they will not only become "disgusting," but eventually be considered humbugs, which even the "*pedigree*" bubble will not buoy up above the tide of public opinion. Doubtless, did the *World* know who these *nom de plumists* are, its grandiloquent style of challenge would dwindle down to as insignificant a thing as its answer is to the grave charges brought against it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ITHACA PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ITHACA, N. Y., October 1, 1874.

On Thursday evening, September 18, a number of gentlemen met at the office of G. W. Wood, Esq., and organized an association to be designated the "Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association," at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. Wood, Esq., Ithaca, President; C. G. Day, Ithaca, 1st Vice-President; F. F. Preston, Candor, 2d Vice-President; Orlando Seely, Ithaca, 3d Vice-President; Harlan Hill, Ithaca, Treasurer; C. V. Fowles, Ithaca, Secretary. Executive Committee: G. W. Wood, C. G. Day, Ithaca; F. F. Preston, Candor; O. Seely, Harlan Hill, C. V. Fowles, Joseph Burritt, Ithaca; J. O. Hill, Farmers' Village; F. Ridgeway, Caroline; A. Neidick, J. G. Smith, F. McWhorter, W. P. Goodwin, V. Terry, A. Townsend, Ithaca.

The Association propose offering about *two thousand dollars* in cash as premiums for their first annual exhibition, which will be held at Ithaca, January 20, 21, 22, 1875. Competition open to the world. The premium list is in the hands of the Committee, and will be issued at an early day, copies of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

G. W. WOOD, President. C. V. FOWLES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PENNA. POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The following are the officers elected by the Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, at a permanent organization held at Wm. Gilberthorp's store, York, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1874, viz.: President, Wm. Gilberthorp, York, Pa. Vice-Presidents, Wm. A. Myers, New Oxford, Pa.; Samuel Owens, F. A. Eichelberger, Prof. S. B. Heiges, Edward Stuck, Dr. J. C. Hay, York, Pa. Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Fry, Spring Garden, Pa. Recording Secretary, M. J. Seitz, York, Pa. Treasurer, Thomas Meyers, York, Pa. Executive Committee, Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., York, Pa.; L. W. Findley, Castle Fin, Pa.; Henry Neater, York, Pa.; Dr. J. D. Heiges, York, Pa.; John Vogan, Manchester, Pa.; Capt. Wm. Fry, Spring Garden, Pa.; Harry Keiser, Airville, Pa.

FRIEND WADE:

Referring to the *Journal*, Nos. 39 and 40, page 611, I also agree with "Peter Simple" and friend Felch, in the matter of vulture hocks. But as to making the maximum weight of a Brahma cock to be 12½ lbs., I am not ready for that. The stamina possessed by that variety of fowl in particular, is destined to make it the massive bird of the future, weight not limited, and retaining all other standard points. I now have in my yard American Sampson, so named because the picture of Sampson in Wright's book is a good likeness of him. He is a grandson of Colossus, and when a little more than a year old, and just before moult, weighed 14 lbs., and I propose for next year's breeding to mate him with large hens, one of which weighs 12 lbs., in good condition, and I have no compunctions of conscience about it, neither can I now believe that my friend, whom I greatly esteem, would for this cause alone have me so effectually retired from public life, as to cost him twenty-five or fifty cents, and under the guide of a keeper to visit my room. With this bit of criticism, I am with great respect,

Yours, and Peter's, and Isaac's,
WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y.

NAPA, CAL., October 1, 1874.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* of 17th has reached me, and I see that in my "little squib," I write of *breast* of Brown Leghorn as "mottled with white," whereas I should have written "*brown*." Such cocks breed better pullets, as do Dark Brahmas mottled with white.

Yours respectfully, M. EYRE, JR.

A FEW WORDS TO PETER SIMPLE.

Now, Peter, I also "looked in upon the convention of chicken-savans at the recent New York meeting, and found them a very respectable body of men." I too came to the conclusion that "some on 'em were smart." But, Peter, you asked to know that one of my peculiarities is "*not to notice more'n half I see*." I was around on all sides of the house and kept a sharp lookout "for these axe-grinders," and if there was one man amongst them all who had not "any tools there to sharpen," I did not see that individual. You say that Mr. Burnham, of Massachusetts, was the only man you noted who didn't appear to have "any tools there to sharpen," if my memory serves me right, "and I think she does." I heard him say something about publishing a poultry-book. Who was he turning the grindstone for then, eh, Peter? You say that you "noticed that he and Mr. Bestor, of Connecticut, rather maintained their positions in that crowd," but that you "could not discover that they were turning any grindstones for themselves." There is no denying that "they maintained their positions in that crowd," and "carried their points in that convention;" but, Peter, if my memory "serves me right, and I think she does," that Best (or) cock said something about not advertising game chickens, but had some for sale at \$10 each, which people need not buy if they "didn't want 'em." Was he turning the grindstone for the committee-man then, Peter? Well, I guess no. Now, Peter, I tell you I don't think it would be safe for you to bet your four dollars and a half on any of "them fellers," 'cause "some on 'em" had mighty big sleeves, and they didn't all take off their coats or gloves, and they might have had some little hatchets like the one George Washington hacked his daddy's cherry-tree with, "you know." Yours truly,

THE MAN WITH THE FLOWERY ADDRESS.

FRIEND WADE.

SPRUCE HILL, Oct. 1st, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have a fine Buff Cochins cock that is affected with something like cancer on one of his legs, and I would like an answer from you, or some fancier, *through the Journal*, what it is, and what I shall do for it. It is now two inches and a half long and two inches wide, and looks more like a cancer than anything I can compare it to. This lump has grown to the size it is in about four weeks, and seems to be extending down on the middle toe. If you, or any one else, can give a remedy you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c., S. P. WHARTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MODEL LETTER. APRILL 9th, 1874.

MR. _____.

DEAR SIR: I received the Eggs in good time, but it wase a varey coalde day you remember, and I wase afrade I Shoald not hav much luck, but I new tha wer wirth tryinge. Wee hav a good furnice in the Suller, and that makes it Quite worm. I seet too Hens insted of one, and I Set don Myself neer by, and made them tend to Buisness. The result is, I hav ten Chicks, and I am Happy. One Dog has allready departed thiss life for looking crocked near them.

Yours with many thanks, _____.

[The above letter was sent to us by a leading fancier, and said to be a correct copy of one received by him from one of his customers who is evidently able "to make a hen tend to business."—ED.]

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

In answer to E. L. W.'s query, regarding undue fatness in his Dark Brahma hens, in *Journal* of Sept. 17th, I think he can find no permanent relief for them. He may be able to reduce them by scant feeding and poor diet, but it will be only for a time, for, as soon as returned to generous feed, the old difficulty will return. Furthermore, they will never be worth anything as layers; they may lay a few eggs, but cannot be depended on. I should recommend him to condemn them to death, unless he is particularly attached to them. My experience is that such fowls are only an eyesore and a curse to a yard, and will eventually die from excessive fat.

Yours truly, J. C. LONG, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18th, 1874.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

THE DUTCH RABBIT.

THIS lively member of the rabbitry is well known, and largely used by breeders of Lops to rear the young of their more favorite and valuable does, and is found to be the best mother. I have known them, in fact, to heap a large quantity of bedding over the young to such an extent, as I know would alarm many a fancier for their safety. They are represented by many colors, of which black, blue, and gray are the most popular, as they form a lively contrast to the white. In marking there are two distinct schools. Fanciers may congratulate themselves on the attainment by a few of an extra class of marking, designated as the "new style," which is equally as pretty as the "old style." The markings of the latter should be a white stripe upon the face, commencing on each side of the mouth, and tapering up to the ears, it being necessary that it should continue between them. Round the neck, and including the fore feet and legs, there should be a white ring, not too wide, but just covering the shoulders. The hind feet should also be tipped with white about three-quarters of an inch, taking care that both tips are of the same size. The saddle may be either blue or any other color. A spot of any other color than white behind the ears, or wherever that color is prevalent, disqualifies a rabbit for showing.

In the "new style" the same mark on the face is noticed, as also the tips on the hind feet; the difference between the two styles being in the ring around the neck, which in this case should be like a strip of white paper encircling the neck, and forming a collar of itself; and the fore feet only—not the legs—should be tipped with white, exactly of the same size as the hind feet.

This is the only breed in which size is limited. It should weigh about five or six pounds when full grown.

In the winter time these rabbits are imported each week from Ostend, Harlingen, and Amsterdam for the markets. Although the quantity brought over often exceeds one thousand per week, there are seldom more than one or two perfectly marked to be found in a lot, and those tolerably well marked (always very thin) are generally too coarse to be bred from, with a view of procuring prize stock, throwing heavy, thick-legged animals, which after a certain age are a disgrace to those who exhibit them.


A Dutch doe may be allowed to rear six or seven each nest; and those interested may find it profitable to have as many does of this breed as possible to kindle at or about the same time, for the simple reason that when two or more perfectly marked young are thrown in one litter, it is a great exception. In the case of blues, blacks, and grays, the markings of the young may be discerned when a day or two old; and the does being naturally very tame and affectionate towards their offspring, and not jealous, as is the case with Lops sometimes, the young fancier need not be under apprehension of her eating them if he takes them out when very young. Having selected those which appear to be worth keeping, it would be advisable to drown, or otherwise put out of existence, the remainder, which are worthless; and the elected of each doe should be given over to the superintendence of one which has proved itself a good mother, and worthy of the valuable charge committed to her keeping.

This having been done, those which have been deprived of their offspring should be put to the buck again after ten or twelve days have elapsed.

No breeder of fancy rabbits should be without does of this breed. By breeding in-and-in they have been known to weigh only two or three pounds. I cannot see the utility of so reducing the size, but such is the freak of fancy. It has been proved by numerous facts, that multiplication by the offspring and the mother, or between brothers and sisters, is a powerful cause of the degeneracy of races, as much with regard to the *fur* of rabbits as their fecundity, vigor, and health. Indeed rabbits of one uniform color, that multiply in their own family, offer from the third generation, white spots on the fur, prejudicial to the value of it. Fecundity also insensibly diminishes, and weak, consumptive rabbits are produced, subject to internal derangements, and seldom living over the first moult, but usually dying off at from four to six weeks old.

Dutch does, as well as the other varieties, are subject to miscarriages, which may be caused by too much violent exercise, and chiefly by fear. Wet or too watery green meat is another cause that admits of prevention. "The eye of the master fattens the steed" is a common saying, and it is equally true with rabbits. We have sometimes been provoked by the extremes favored by judges; thus I have seen a rabbit as big as a Belgian hare, and well marked, awarded the highest honor in its class, and another instance is one at the present time, though the rabbit in this case is small and of good color, it is unevenly marked, and that I consider the primary point; and if this kind of thing be encouraged, fanciers will be induced by the latter case to breed in-and-in to such an extent that Dutch does will soon become scarce; however, *nil desperandum*. Dry food, with privation of greens, water to drink, and cold temperature, sometimes occasion obstinate constipation. The warmer rabbits are kept the better they thrive. When vegetables are gathered fresh they should not be given wet, unless very seldom, and when hay is given, which will drink up the moisture, and keep them sound without danger. On the continent this variety is extensively bred, and hundreds run together, and it is of common occurrence for does to kindle on the passage to this country. I would not advise my readers to follow the Dutch example of allowing a number of animals to run together, as two valuable rabbits are quite enough to be trusted in one compartment, as there is invariably a gormandizer in each nest, which will, for a time, deprive its smaller companions of their share of food; and when taken away they are apt to get relaxed, owing to the extra quantity of green food of which each partakes of its own share. Under the present want of agreement as to the real points of excellence in this variety, I would not advise any one to buy a rabbit on the strength of its having won a prize, without first seeing it and comparing it with the proper standard sought for.

Both styles of marking are well shown together, for the sake of comparison, in the excellent engraving, drawn from life, which accompanies this article.—A. HUDSON in *Fanciers' Gazette*.

 The Zoological Garden, of Cincinnati, was recently the recipient of a package weighing 650 pounds, containing live specimens of all but three kinds of native American snakes.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

A PET CROW.

WAY down Jersey, among the pines, I came across one of those good old-time taverns, of which our aged relatives are always telling us. "One of the kind that use to be when they were young."

Here I found the standard pets of old-time taverns—a pretty daughter and a tame crow. Taking the crow as my subject, I leave the pretty girl for the pen of some more appreciating "Bohemian." A crow in preference to a beautiful female! Shame! But my heart is hardened.

One chilly morning in April, Jim Crow (that was his name), was brought to the tavern by some wicked boys, and offered for sale for the small sum of ten cents. Out of pity the landlord bought the kidnapped young crow, to the dismay of Jim, and the delight of the youngsters. The infant crow was nearly naked, with the exception of a few little pin-feathers on his wings. He had been forcibly taken from his parental nest of sticks and grape-vine strings, on the topmost branch of a tall pine tree, by the boys, at the risk of their necks.

For a long time, despite his warm artificial nest of cotton, Master Jim was despondent, and cried incessantly for his grave papa and his dear mamma. But he grew and prospered on his diet of meat and eel-worms, and in a few weeks became a full-fledged crow. His first accomplishment was laughing. Early every morning passers-by were astonished to hear a gruff voice come from the willow tree in front of the old tavern, and on looking up espied Jim gazing sideways at them, his little bright eyes twinkling with merriment. To be sure his *ha, ha*, sounded a little like *caw, caw*, but it was a pretty good effort for a crow. Jim is a self-made and self-taught crow. He never had any one to teach him tricks, like the learned pig and the educated canary. He picked up all himself.

When I first saw him he was busily engaged in tearing the buttons from the hostler's overshirt which was hanging on the fence, and secreting them in crevices in a rotten post. On going to him, he lowered his head, as much as to say, "Scratch my head, sir!" I did so, and he went to his work of destruction with renewed vigor.

"Jim, you blasted rascal!" exclaimed the hostler, on seeing the condition of his shirt. He threw a chip at him, but the crow caught it in his bill and hopped away. "Haint that crow the darndest bird you ever seed?" remarked the hostler on seeing me; then looking mournfully at his ruined shirt, wished Jim in a place where he would need no feathers for warmth's sake.

Every morning Jim bathed in an old wash-basin. He took great delight in this.

In the course of a few weeks I had occasion to pass through the village again. I went to see the crow, and he, as usual, bowed his head for me to scratch. To please him I did so. But, alas, for the gratitude of crows and men! No sooner had I given his head a touch, than he gave me a severe peck on the finger with his iron-like bill. I looked astonished; so did the crow. On inquiring of the hostler of whom Jim had borrowed shirt-buttons, I learned that the crow, tired of having every urchin in the town scratching his head, had adopted this stratagem. It was perfectly

successful. Now you could not hire one urchin in the entire village to scratch Jim's head. Jim followed me for some distance, bobbing his head for me to scratch, every time I looked at him. But, as the boys say, "I wasn't taking any."

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Fanciers Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, Christmas week. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

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ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING for exchange only, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Trio White Leghorns (Pitkin's Stock) for one Trio Am. Dominiques, or White game, Bantams (mine are good Birds, will expect the same).

H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A good single-barrelled shot gun, pouch, powder-flask and wad-eutter, for a trio of good Dark Brahmas hatched early this season. Address

A. RAMSEY, Manor Station, Westmoreland, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Fine Leghorn Cockerel, one Aylesbury Drake, or Dominique Chickens, for Yellow or White Jacobin Pigeons; must be fine. What other offers.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochins Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price.

J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price, J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE, A BIG OFFER.—I will give three good Partridge cockin cockerels, or two cockerels, and one pullet, all from imported stock, for one White Leghorn cock, early hatched cockerel of J. Boardman Smith's stock. Send on description of your bird to
T. H. CONNOR, Blackinton, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Blue Pile Game chicks, and one pair Black Red Game chicks, for one trio of White or Dominique Leghorn; Dominique preferred.
H. M. ROBINSON, Danbury, Ct.

WILL EXCHANGE, for owls, turbits, jacobins, magpies, or swallows, the following: 12 cockerels, plymouth rocks from Drake's stock; 3 Dominique Leghorn's from Low's stock; and one Plymouth Rock cock that took First and special for best cockerel, last Spring, at the Rhode Island Exhibition. The above are first class, and Pigeons received in exchange must be the same. Address
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For a No. 1 Dark Brahma cock and a No. 1 Houdan cock, one and a half years old each, one trio of Sumatra Games; Wade's Water Fountains, two quart and four quart; Broken Bone; Light and Dark Brahma chicks.
T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty-eight pairs White Leghorns, two Buff Cochins and one hundred pairs common Pigeons, for Silver Spangled Hamburg Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma pullets, White Fan Pigeon hens, and Guinea Pig sows.
ISAAC S. SCHADE,
Tulpenhocken P.O., Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—All or either of the following named, for fancy pigeons: One trio Light Brahmas (first premium at Berks County Fair in September); Partridge Cochins (special premium at same fair); Scotch Terrier Pup (imported stock); or, Italian Greyhound Pup. What offers? Address
J. E. MOORE, Box 52, Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains.
T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Blue Pied Pouters for a pair of solid Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails. Also, two Barb hens, one Red and one Yellow, and two Tumbler hens, for Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails.
Address
L. J. NEWHARD, Allentown, Penna.

SHEPHERD PUPS, three months old, from imported slut Essex pigs, South Dover Ewes, of the Webb strain, and fancy pigeons, in exchange for other stock.
BENJ. HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Yellow Jacobins, one pair Red Barbs and one hen, one pair Black Barbs, one Black Mahomet Cock, one Red Mahomet Hen, and one pair Black Magpies, for first-class early hatched Partridge Cochins Pullets of Brackett's stock.
Address
FANCIER, 117 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eight Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams, from imported stock, for White Leghorn fowls, pair Scotch Terrier Pups, not a kin, Fancy Pigeons, Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, or Buff Cochins. Must be A No. 1 birds, as mine are. Who comes first?
DR. ABIEL BOWEN, Greensborough, Md.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Muscovy Ducks (value \$10.00), for a pair of English Carriers or Pouters, or one Tumbler Cock and three Hens, or four Fantail Cocks. Also, will exchange L. or D. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or Black Hamburgs for other Fowls or Pigeons.
S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three or four trios of very fine young Buff Cochins fowls (Todd and Herstine stock), and two fine B. B. Game Stags (Wistar's stock), for some really good Fancy Pigeons, particularly Swallows, Magpies, Turbits, and Owls. Full particulars given on application.
CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—A good Harness, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Dark Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, and one or two barrels of Pears, for which we will exchange NURSERY STOCK in variety. Send for Circular.
WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Maine.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—A portion of my large stock of Plymouth Rock Fowls or Chicks, for thoroughbred Jersey Cows, Working Oxen, a first-class City Residence, Saratoga Springs, the White Mountains, United States Treasury, or any other desirable property.
Address
V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?
F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted.
Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOBERT SALOON RIFLE, for Parties, Picnics, Fairs, etc., is a very neat, light and durable Gun, breech-loading; also, a fine Trio of Heathwood Games, will exchange for a well Trained Cocker Spaniel.
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N. T. COLBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, 314 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address
ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED.—In exchange for Rouen Ducks, Lop-eared, Himalaya, Angora, Silver Gray, or Dutch Rabbits. Ducks will be good; Rabbits must be the same. Address
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Leghorn cockerels (Reed Watson's stock) for Brown Leghorn pullets of a good strain. What other offers?
E. S. STARR, 832 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.
E. S. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1553, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A nice pair of B. B. Red Game Bantam fowls, for Brown or White Leghorns, or Fancy Pigeons. What offers?
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WILL EXCHANGE.—Crevecoeurs, Silkies, Dominiques, Golden Sebright Bantams, W. Leghorn cockerels, Plymouth Rocks, Cayuga, Aylesbury, W. Crested and Platta Ducks, and Fancy Pigeons, for Houdans (old fowls preferred), Japan Bantams, White Jacobin Pigeons, minor pets, or cash. Our birds are mated for breeding and exhibiting.
L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine 13-inch White Pouter cock, for a hen same size and color. Also, Short-Faced Tumblers, for a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, 18 inches long. Must be first-class birds.
F. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED.—A young ewe, any breed; pullets for market layers; A 1 Himalayas or Dutch Rabbits; pair Cayugas; quince or peach trees, in exchange for Wilson and Downing Strawberry Vines, grape cuttings, Aylesburys, two fine P. Cochins. Good quality given and expected.
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FINE LOPE-EARED BUCK, Sired by the buck that won first at Philadelphia and Doylestown. Dam first at Doylestown. Will exchange for Lop-eared does, Himalayan, Angoras, or other rabbits, fowls, or pigeons.
FLOWER & THOMPSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

Poultry and Pigeons.

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS FOR SALE.

Pair Almonds, imported, cock pronounced by Mr. Hutton, an English judge, to be the best Almond for feather ever seen; hen very fine in head and beak, rather light almond ground—2d prize at Nat. Col. Soc. Show, N. Y., price, \$30.00 (cost \$8.10 in Scotland). Almond Cock and Yellow Agate Hen, out above, \$20.00; Cock beautifully broken in feather. Pair young, out of same, red whole-feather and almond, \$15.00. Pair Kites, very rich in feather, good all over, out of pair Almonds that cost \$40 in England, price, \$40.00; sure to win in excellent company. Pair Almonds, Cock imported, beautifully broken in feather; Hen, excellent almond ground, well-broken; Cock second in high competition at N. C. S. Show, N. Y., now in better show condition, price per pair, \$60.00. Cock alone, \$40.00. Pair Red Agate Mottles, grand carriage, very showy, evenly matched, good breeders, \$35.00.
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N.B.—Exhibition Birds, Swallows all colors, Priests, spangled-shouldered, Red and Yellow, and Starlings. Also, Turbits, red and black shouldered. Magpies and Archangels will be advertised in this paper later in the season. No birds on sale after December.

Poultry Bulletin, N. Y., copy one time.

FOR SALE.—White Pouters, and Short-Faced Tumblers. Pouters measure 13 and 17½ inches. Tumblers first-class, thoroughbred, and fine in head and beak. Prices reasonable.
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MY FIRST PRIZE BIRDS AT BOSTON, 1874.

THEY ARE QUITE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SIZE AND MARKINGS.

PRICE, \$25.00.

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MELROSE POULTRY YARDS.

Same

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Can supply a few trios of choice Exhibition

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

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Ready for delivery this Fall, prior to January, 1874.

Address, with stamp, as above, for Illustrated Circular.

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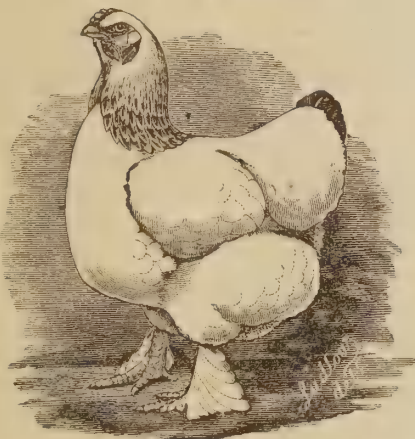
J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H.

FOR SALE, \$2.00 each.—Two cockerels, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, July hatch, (Todd's stock); Two Black Red Game cockerels, eleven Black Red Game pullets, (may hatch one year old); eight Black Red Game hens, two Trios of duckwings, (Bicknell stock). Address,

T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

FOR SALE.—10 D. B. Cockerels (*first-class, and warranted*), and a few D. B. Pullets, such as I took 1st and 2d premiums with at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 29, 1874. Also, a few L. B. Hens, the same that won 1st premium at Danvers, Sept. 29, 1874.

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ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address,

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EXTRA WHITE COCHINS.—The whole special premium and imported breeding stock and chickens of E. HARTSHORN & SON, 18 Blackstone street, will be sold low. Also, some nice Buffs.

FOR SALE.—A trio of American Dominique Fowls, pure bred; won 1st and 2d premiums at Philadelphia and Doylestown Shows last winter. Sold for want of winter quarters. Price, \$12.00.

Address THEO. P. HARVEY, Doylestown, Pa.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmas—Lady Guayde, Mrs. Hunt's, and Luby strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular,

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PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular,

HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of fine English Rabbits for postal orders of \$1.50 each.

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I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¾ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to

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I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Brahmas, Cochins, Game, and Sebright Bantams.

All fowls sent out by us are from as good stock as can be had. NEW

PRICE LIST sent on application.

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POULTRY AND PIGEON DEALERS,

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Choice Fowls and Eggs for sale.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

A PILE GAME BANTAM HEN OR PULLET, WITH YELLOW LEGS

MUST NOT WEIGH OVER 16 OUNCES.

Will give good price for the above.

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A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp.

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A few Houdan and S. S. Hamburg Fowls and Chicks. Also, a few White, Black and Golden Poland Cockerels. Enclose stamp and address

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Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of

DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain).

HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORN (Smith's strain),

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Write for what is wanted. Prices very low. A good chance to stock your yards. Address

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OUR NEW POSTER.

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ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

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TUMBLING PIGEONS.—A few pairs of Speckled English Tumblers for sale.

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BLACK COCHINS FOR SALE,

CHEAP.

One cock, two hens, three pullets. All Williams' stock.

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CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

JACOBIANS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.

POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.

TUMBLERS in great variety.

MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,

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Send for Price List. Low prices.

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EARLY HATCHED.

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BUFF COCHINS.

Having been requested by an amateur breeder of superior Buff Cochins to accept the Agency for the Sale of the above stock, I offer a limited number of first-class birds fit for exhibition or breeding.

Address WM. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

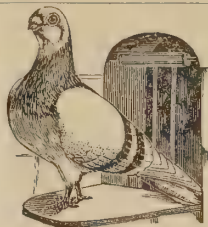
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A fine flock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of twenty,

many of them good birds. Price, 40.00.

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HOMING ANTWERPS,

YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

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COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each boxed and delivered to Express.

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FOR SALE.—TWENTY WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, five months old, pure bred from my premium birds. Prices from \$2 to \$5 each, according to qualifications. Write for particulars.

Address THEODORE P. HARVEY, P. O. Box 2, Doylestown, Pa.

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,

Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out.

Earthen Nest Fans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

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HENRY TOMLINSON'S

BUFF COCHINS,

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,

FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlshaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hoen- inglow, Blackpool, Chepstow, Dewsbury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to win at any great English Show. Price £12, 12s., per trio (about \$68).

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty.

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PREMIUM AND STANDARD GAME FOWLS.

Having purchased Mr. Isaac Van Winkle's entire stock of Game Fowls, I am prepared to spare a few trios of his various well-known strains, at reasonable prices compared with the quality of the stock.

Address WILLIAM CLARENDON, 60½ Warren Street, N. Y.

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Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

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P. S.—Also, Fowls—Leghorns and Buff Cochins, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. All first-class stock.

E. W. SQUIRE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., has for sale, Fowls and Chicks of all the leading varieties of Poultry. Also, Bantams and Ducks from prize stock, price, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Write for what you want. Also, a few pairs Fancy Pigeons for sale low.

RABBITS AND BANTAMS.—I have for SALE, one pair of Lop-Eared Rabbits, won 1st premium at the R. I. Poultry Show; the doe will kindle 6th Oct., price, \$15.00; one pair of Himalayans (very fine), price, \$10.00. Four half Lop-Eared Does, \$2.00 each; one trio of White Rose Comb Bantams, price, \$15.00; four pairs of White Game Bantams, \$7.00 a pair. Address

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FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price-list and circular, free. Address
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WHITE, \$10 to \$15. YELLOW, \$20 to \$25.

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CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices, Address
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DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY.—Having received the appointment of Agent for the sale of Fowls, Eggs, and Chicks, from the yards of the Estate of H. H. G. Sharpless, I offer for sale ten Dark Brahma hens, all good birds, being a portion of this season's Breeding Stock of the above yards. This is a rare chance to secure good stock. Address
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FOR SALE.—50 pair Common Rabbits, price \$2.50 per pair, boxed and delivered to Express, on receipt of price. Address
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CREVECŒURS and GOLDEN POLAND EGGS for hatching, from my premium birds, \$3 per doz., carefully packed. No Circulars. J. HENRY SYMONDS, 6 Devonshire St., P.O. Box 57, Boston, Mass.

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BLACK BALDHEADS,

From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale.

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PIGEONS FOR SALE.

Two Red Barb hens, one Black Trumpeter hen, one pair White Jacobins, all breeders and solid colors.

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ROUEN DUCKS FOR SALE.

One hundred pairs of fine Rouen Ducks, now ready to ship. They are large enough for the winter and early fall exhibitions, and will be sold in pairs, trios, or by the dozen, to suit the purchaser. Price, \$6 per pair, \$8 per trio; two trios for \$15. Boxed and delivered to express on receipt of price. Send money in a safe way and address

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FOWLS AND BEES.

I will sell my entire stock of breeding poultry, consisting of Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, that I purchased of P. Williams and W. H. Todd, with about 150 chickens and 30 Light Brahmas of my old stock. I will sell them in one lot cheap. Also,

100 SWARMS OF BEES,

Mostly Italians and hybrids. Write for particulars.

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BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

EACH FROM FOUR DIFFERENT STRAINS,

AS GOOD AS THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY.

BROWN LEGHORNS (Kinney's strain).

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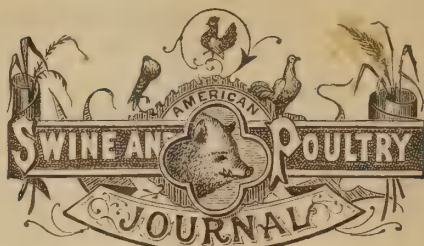
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

Nos. 43 & 44.

MR. BURNHAM'S LAST.

FRIEND WADE:

I have just read in yours of September 10th, Mr. Burnham's letter, dated September 1st, of which I number the material sentences for convenience of categorical reply. It is so difficult to pin Mr. B. down to anything, that I am glad he has them put briefly what he means.

1. "I do not intend to follow Lewis Wright in his new vagaries, based upon what he now charges upon me as having been written in the 'History of the Hen Fever,' twenty years ago."

At the date this was written, and even at the date when it was published, nothing charged upon Mr. Burnham "based upon" anything in the Hen Fever, had reached America. Mr. Burnham had simply read that a copy of that work had been furnished me. Why he there anticipates the use I may make of it, I leave for your readers to determine. I simply state now, that I only use the work for purposes strictly proper to the controversy; and that it is a very small part of the evidence I shall adduce to contradict his statements.

2. "He misquoted me, garbled my language in his books, interpolated the writings of others in his pretended quotations from them."

I regret I can only reply to this by saying that it is gratuitously, directly, and I fear I must add deliberately false. Whatever I have professed to quote, I have quoted. I can only state this here; for fuller treatment I must refer to my replies in *The Fanciers' Gazette*.

3. "Made use of terms and names of fowls which they and I did not use (as he printed them)."

The only foundation for this is, that where Burnham said certain fowls were Shanghais, I said he had "stated" them to be "Cochins;" simply because the fowls once called Shanghais, are now called Cochins by everybody. But even in this, I followed Mr. Tegetmeier, who Burnham says has given an "accurate" account, and treated him and his fowls "but justly;" and the statement which he chiefly fastens on, and says that I thus falsely made, complaining that "Mr. Wright" says certain fowls were "Gray Chittagongs crossed with Cochins," while he claims never to have said so (because his statement was that the fowls were "bred from Asa Rugg's Gray Chittagong cock and a yellow Shanghai hen") is not made by me personally, but is expressly quoted by me as from and by Mr. Tegetmeier. Why does what is "accurate" in that gentleman become "garbling" in me? Different names of the same fowls do not alter the fowls, or the facts either.

4. "Insidiously accredited me with the authorship of articles that I never wrote, but which I duly credited to the writers of them by name."

This can only refer to the long extract from the "Hen Fever" in "The Brahma Fowl." As I have fully ex-

plained in *The Fanciers' Gazette*, this was copied by me verbatim from a manuscript copy of the passage, I not having the book then. But even so, every line not written by Burnham himself, appears quite correctly within double quotation marks as copied by him from some one else. And he does not acknowledge the author (of a portion of the article only) "by name" at all. That is a falsehood. He is only spoken of as the "Secretary" of a certain Society; and all the material portions of the extract are by Mr. Burnham himself, as will be seen by the full copy I have now given. This assertion is therefore totally false as regards that extract, and has no possible reference to any other. For the full passage in question I must refer to *The Fanciers' Gazette*.

5. "He used Cornish's two published letters to my detriment, voluntarily, where in neither of these two documents . . . my name or my stock is not once alluded to."

I never said that they were, in "these two documents." But the whole significance of this lies in the assertion Mr. Burnham has before in your columns deliberately made, that he "never" alluded to "this other stock, or claimed, but always denied," that their or any "Brahmas" were the same as his "Gray Shanghais." And so again, he has deliberately denied that he has ever had any "difference, written or verbal," with either Bennett or Cornish. I am sorry to say this too is deliberately false. I quote in the "Book of Poultry" a third letter from Cornish in which the latter does allude to Mr. Burnham in far from complimentary terms. But, passing that, I do not wonder at his protesting against my quoting his early writings "twenty years ago;" since I show, from them (the only way I can show it, of course), that he did, in these early days, distinctly assert that the Cornish-Bennett stock were "Gray Shanghais;" that the two were "identical," &c. I also show that he on the one hand, and Cornish and Bennett on the other, were in direct and bitter "controversy" on this question. This he has denied: I quote him "twenty years ago" to show that the denial is a wilful falsehood; and that we have to consider Cornish's statement, and Burnham's, one against the other, as made concerning the same fowls, whatever name Mr. B. wishes them to be called by. Hence it is that it becomes, as I said, a question of evidence; and that I am now under the unpleasant necessity of proving, what before I briefly stated only, what Mr. Burnham's statements are worth, against those of one whom he has said he knows "to be a very worthy man."

I can only, here, thus state my line of reply. For the replies themselves, I must refer to *The Fanciers' Gazette*, only saying here that no single point raised by Burnham has been shirked by me. I have only to add that the private letter he refers to will now be published by me, exactly as he wrote it. I pledge myself to print it exactly; and if he denies that it is so printed, I shall ask your readers to believe my statement that it is so, against his. After the unscrupulous character of his recent statements, as I have

shown and given the proofs of fully in the paper referred to, and which I hope will be copied by you. I have no other alternative. I have no cause to dislike the letter, but publish it gladly now Mr. B. gives me leave. I confess I am surprised at the permission; but he is by character and instinct unable to see, I presume, that such a letter cannot possibly damage the one to whom it is addressed; but may the writer, considerably.

For full proof of all I have now stated, I again refer to my detailed replies. I have in them stuck to the point, and only regret that Mr. Burnham's unscrupulous mode of attack has necessitated now statements of fact, and quotations, which I would gladly have been spared, and some of which will be found, in the light of his recent assertions, rather startling.

L. WRIGHT.

September 28, 1874.

THE WORLD'S "IRRESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDENT."

ALMOST immediately after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the A. P. A., in New York, in July last, an article appeared in the *Poultry World*, under no name or signature whatever characterizing Messrs. Bestor, Burnham, and Van Winkle, as attending that meeting for the sole purpose of "seeking notoriety," and "getting up a fuss;" that our manner was very "ostentatious," and our remarks very "trivial;" and, in fact, that we were nothing but "triflers." How much the *World* was justified in this sort of criticism I can only judge by the decision of the Committee, and the handsome manner in which the above named gentlemen were invited to join the Association. The anonymous writer of the article in the *Poultry World* knew full well whom he had in view when he wrote that article; the very gentlemen he intended to reach by it; and, that it was he who so politely characterized them under the *nom de guerre*, "triflers." With what reason can he complain if he should be answered under the name with which he had baptized them? "Trifler," therefore, was not an *irresponsible correspondent*. He was not responsible for his name, I admit, but quite responsible in every other respect; and still holds himself as such to the *World*, or to its anonymous correspondent, at any time and place. I shall leave it to the public judgment to say who seeks the "cowardly method" to sneak off under a "*non de plume*." This may be Connecticut French; but in New Jersey we write it "*nom de plume*." I would advise the *World*, before it attempts to get up a little virtuous indignation for the sympathy of its readers, that it should itself show less "cowardly and sneaking" way of attacking gentlemen who never did it harm, but rather encouraged its success, simply to gratify a naturally mean and selfish disposition. If it had always pursued a manly and generous course of conduct, it never would have been obliged to resort to so many *devices* to get new subscribers, and keep up the interests of its old ones. To make a paper popular its matter should be fresh, original, interesting, and instructive, and its editor manly, generous, and just. The *World* grants that it "might be well enough for one writer to reply to another—both being "*stat umbra*," under a cloud. The article in the *World* had no responsible name; it was not signed at all. We frequently know the *nom de plume* of many writers, but there is no way at all of designating an article without any name at all affixed to it, as appeared

in that paper. Since the *World's* correspondent took the trouble of finding me a name under which I should write, he has no reason to complain of my use of it, as he knew from whence the patronymic was derived—for whom it was intended—and therefore he knew who to hold responsible. It was in a "dark corner" that I had been groping for this cowardly correspondent of the *World*, "afraid to come out like a man," and I think I now have him by the throat. It is he who shows the white feather, and not "Trifler." I emphatically deny that I attacked the *World* under a false signature. I wrote under the name with which I had been baptized by its correspondent. But, the *World* wanted some excuse to vent its envious and jealous disposition towards the *Fanciers' Journal*. This is another one of those Yankeyisms to attempt to drown the *Journal* in the vortex with itself. Saltpetre wont save you, Mr. *World*. Othello's occupation is gone! You have lost the confidence and respect of all honorable and high-minded men. Your unwarranted and uncalled for attacks were mean enough; but, the manner with which you seek to skulk out, by attacking an "independent paper," whose columns are open to see fair play, is the sublimity of meanness in the country for poultry men. This, my circumstance, which the *World* has created, demonstrates plainly the value of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

The only inducement I had to come out of my "hiding place" is to catch that "thrashing" which I so richly deserve of the *World* for giving it so much publicity in the *Journal*.

It is an old saying that a dog that barks much never bites, but I am somewhat apprehensive that the *World* has not entirely recovered from the effect the dog-days had upon its editor in New York, and I should not care to be too close to his fangs lest I might be inoculated with the saliva. I generally sign my full name to my articles to get the benefit of a small advertisement, but in this instance I did not think I would be much profited by the *World's* notice. I really cannot see any reason for the *World* to lash itself into such a fury because I so readily accepted the name it gave me. It looks too much like a tempest in a tea-pot, a cyclone in a wash-tub, an earthquake among the types.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

SPIDER-KILLERS.

By general observation spiders are considered by entomologists to have a specific office, viz., to keep down the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. They occasionally seize a worm or stray caterpillar, if they happen to encroach upon their webbed territory. But entrapping flies is their forte. Insignificant and solitary as they are, we could not dispense with their quiet services. Let spiders strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings. But useful as they are, unobtrusive and vigilant as sentinels in cellars, garrets, under the floor, in the hiding-places of straying bugs, moths, and creeping things, they have their enemies, and are subject to the rigorous demands of the same law under which they act, otherwise there would be too many spiders in the world, especially in Van Dieman's Land.

Just in the busy season of spider activity, when they are slaughtering their thousands like Cincinnati butchers, a peculiar fly is let loose by nature to limit their multiplica-

tion. It is about the size of a wasp. In fair weather they may be seen constructing their cells of mud against walls and sunny dry places. They are really prison dungeons. In company or alone they hunt whatever spiders are found, seizing them adroitly, and away they fly with their prisoners, which are forced into the cells, sometimes three or four in one. When secure, they drop in an egg and then plaster over the top securely. When the egg hatches the young worm has an ample supply of food all ready for consumption.

[The above puts us in mind of an incident that happened twenty-five years ago. When a boy, hunting birds' nests, we observed a wasp (yellow-jacket) drop into the web of a large spider. As this was something new we watched the movements of both very closely. The wasp lay perfectly still. The spider came out and apparently bound him fast, and as he was turning to enter his den as usual in such cases, the wasp turned and took hold of the spider, cut his legs off, took him in his mouth, and flew away with him to his nest. The whole was the work of but a moment.—ED.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

THE Fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association was held the week following the State Fair, at Columbus. The Fair at Cleveland opened under a cloudy sky. Wednesday morning the weather was dark and lowering, with occasional dashes of rain. Lake Erie lashed itself into fury. Standing on the shore, one could see far out on the Lake a long unbroken line of foam-flecked waves rolling on towards the shore, which they at length struck, flinging water and spray many feet into the air.

Our time in Cleveland being limited, we were at the Station early in the morning to catch the first train for the Fair-grounds, seven o'clock, I think, when the first train did not leave till eight o'clock, and at fair times trains are not very punctual. However, at last, the gates were opened. Passing through a gate at lower end of Station, we found all the cars but the last one were nearly filled by those who had entered by the upper gates.

Taking our stand on the platform of the hind car, the door of which had not been opened, we waited in some impatience for some one to open the door; at length the doors were unlocked. We congratulated ourselves on our good luck, as the hind car was evidently better than the other cars of the train. At last the gong gave the signal for the train to start, and to our dismay we saw the train move out of the depot and our car left behind. But some said the train would back down again as soon as they found our car was not coupled to the other cars. The train did back down again—but alas! It made the trip to the fair-grounds and back in the interim. After nine o'clock we found ourselves

under way, and with the beautiful Lake in view almost the whole distance. We reached the Fair-grounds in due time.

The Poultry was, for us, the most interesting part of the show. We rapidly make our way to the wood in which the Hall for Poultry was situated, and some of the finest fowls we have ever seen at a fall show. One trio of Buff chicks were fit to win anywhere. Further on was a trio of Light Brahma chicks that were truly magnificent; they had been sold the day before for \$75, to go to Indiana. Another trio of Light Brahma chicks were very good. A trio of old Light Brahmas, two very large and fine hens, with a good cock, except a coarse and somewhat loose comb, comprised the Light Brahmas on exhibition.

Dark Brahmas were even better than the Lights; a superb black-breasted cockerel with two beautifully pencilled steel-gray pullets filled the winning coop. A trio of fine old Darks were also shown. The first premium coop of old Buffs contained the first premium Buff hen at Buffalo, N. Y. The cock had one of the best combs I have ever seen on a Buff. The Partridge Cochins were better than those shown at Columbus, but still not very good. Black Cochins were out in greater force, and some very fine birds of this color were shown. White Cochins were even better than those shown at Columbus.

All the varieties of Hamburgs were shown, and were mostly good. Some coops of fine Dorkings, fowls and chicks. Excellent Sebright Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Brown and White Leghorns, a few Games and Dominiques composed the chicken department of the show. All of these birds were much above the grade of those shown at fall exhibitions, and many were of great excellence.

Turkeys were in great strength and excellence. Bronze, Black, White, Slate, and Buff were all there. Geese in equal strength; Toulouse, Bremen, African, Brown, White, China, and a pair of imported Scotch Geese, the only ones of the breed I have ever seen, in color mottled-brown and white. A pair of Toulouse goslings, of remarkable size and excellence, were shown by R. H. Peek, Earlville, O.

All the varieties of Ducks, except Pekin, were shown, and all were very good, the Aylesbury magnificent. The coops of some of the fowls that had been shown at Columbus the previous week were in a wretchedly filthy state.

Some fine Angora Rabbits were shown by C. H. Stone, Cleveland; and a number of pairs of choice Pigeons, and some Ferrets, the owners of which I do not know.

The grounds of the Association are very neatly fitted up, artificial lake, fountains and deer park, with a number of fine bucks, does, and fawns. The buildings are very substantial, the show in all departments was very good, the display of flowers and plants grand.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, September, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PEDIGREE POULTRY.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit an old fancier to thank you for your timely remarks on the matter of registering the pedigrees of poultry. Let me add a few thoughts on the subject.

I perfectly agree with you that the important matter is to establish a strain noted for its good points. What is it to-day that leads every one to inquire, when he comes to purchase, as to whose stock the seller offers for sale? What is it that leads almost every advertiser to refer to his strain as being Williams', or Wade's, or Sharpless', or Todd's, or

other noted breeders. Certainly not because of the pedigree, but because these men with many others are known to possess pure strains carefully bred. It is not Mr. Felch's pedigrees that sell his fowls, but the fact that his stock is bred and selected with great care; in fact, because he has established a "strain" which will reproduce without much variation the points of the parent stock.

Pedigree poultry and pedigree cattle differ in this respect: that in the latter those bred from are selected because of their inherent value as to economical points, as milk, or butter, or beef producers. In poultry, however, color is one of the very first, in fact, one of the essential elements. A White Cochin that is not white is of course not a White Cochin at all; whereas in cattle color is one of the last points considered.

Now at this point arises the serious objection, that anyone may register his stock by paying his fee. The worthless is thus placed on an equality with the best. If the privilege were restricted in some way, say to such as have taken premiums at some poultry show, I could think more favorably of the record, but as it is, I see it hedged with objections.

It may be urged that a man will not pay the fee to register a worthless fowl. But he will; and just because of the fact that he will be enabled on the pedigree registry alone to sell a worthless fowl. I speak whereof I know in this matter. Less than six months ago I undertook to purchase a Leghorn cock. The price asked was high, for the bird was registered in the pedigree book; but, nevertheless, he had *bright red* ear-lobes and was as a breeder practically worthless; and this was the best of fifteen, *all registered* with high-sounding names. I bought another of these "registered" birds, calling for one of good size and pure white ear-lobes. He came to hand in about a week, weighing just *two pounds*, having *red* ear-lobes slightly tinged with white. He is in my possession yet, and for sale. I would be glad to get a dollar a pound for him, although he cost me three times that amount.

The deception practiced in this matter on the unsuspecting buyer who makes his purchases on the pedigree, is one of the worst features of the poultry pedigree registry. Two parties reap largely the advantages: 1st. The proprietors of the pedigree book who will make a good thing of it at twenty-five cents a head; 2d. The party who registers, as he may crowd in all his stock, whether worthless or good, and sell on the strength of the registry alone, particularly to the unsuspecting. The masses, however, can reap no possible benefit that I can see, and are in constant danger of buying inferior stock when trusting to pedigree alone.

I admit that many valuable birds have been placed in the pedigree book, but at the same time it must be acknowledged, and the proof is at hand, that also many inferior and some worthless birds are registered side by side with the best. Now there is a flagrant wrong just here, and the question arises as to the responsibility. Who will assume the unfair dealer, the publisher, or shall we place it on the system?

CLINTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE HOUDAN.

BY ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

The more I study the late standard that has so justly brought out so much criticism, the more glaring its imperfections show themselves, and the greater need is there of a thorough revision. It takes time and mature deliberation

to perfect a standard. With all that has been written by our ablest men, on this subject, in England and America, I am surprised that a more perfect work has not been compiled. I hope that a studiousness and ability may be brought to this work that will make it rank as high in the fancy art and its utilitiveness as anything that has been produced in England. I would say, right here, that I should not by any means sacrifice utility to fancy. If they should happen to clash, the fancy points of a fowl should succumb to its useful and productive qualities. As I have often said before, that the *fifth* toe of a Houdan adds nothing to the beauty of the bird, but that it is a hindrance to its graceful movement; and that in *my opinion* this excrescence is a cause of its tender feet. From what I have been able to learn by observation, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the four-toe birds are not so tender in their feet. I should therefore insist that in this country, that four toes should not be a disqualification, but that red or yellow feathers are very objectionable. A perfect Houdan hen should be quite large, full crested, muffed, and evenly splashed all over. The more variegated the crest, the higher the fowl should rank. You seldom see a perfect comb on a cock of this class; but, when you do, let him count high, very high. The English are far behind us in breeding the Houdan. Their birds are very dark—the black predominating. It is much better in my opinion that the white should be in the ascendant—since by matching such a hen with a dark cock you will breed more evenly splashed birds, than by a dark hen and a light cock. The standard says that the crest of the cock should be full, etc., and falling well back right and left of the comb—so says Tegetmeier; but, if you should see a cock of *my notion*—that is, with a large crest, full in the centre, and gracefully falling over, partially covering the comb and even all around, like soldier's plume, you would say the lines of beauty were complete. Compare such a comb to the one described in the standard, combed back on the fowl's head like some sleek-headed parson's hair, to give him an air of piety. I prefer a shaded leg on the lead color to a pure white or flesh color.

The present standard for a comb of the Houdan cock is rather amusing. He should have *two combs* on his head to fully meet the standard. How he could have an "antler-like" comb inclining backward into the crest, and that such a comb should open like two leaves of a book is something I cannot understand. A La Fleche cock's comb is antler-like. The great misfortune of the Houdan's comb is that they resemble so much the Crevecœur. The Houdan has, accurately speaking, a *triple comb*, the outsides opening like two leaves of a book and serrated on either side, and the centre having the appearance of a strawberry, or a red protuberance of flesh, having somewhat the appearance of a strawberry. The beard of the hen should be very full, the longer the better, and the whiskers should be perfectly developed, meeting the crest and beard, almost covering the eye and earlobe. The breast of cock and hen should be full and well developed; neck arched; thighs short and stout; back broad and straight; tail not too large and well carried. Black sickle feathers are preferable to white.

As to the economic qualities of the Houdan, it has no superior. Its absence of offal, its hardihood and early maturity, the large size of its eggs, their remarkable fertility, and the juiciness and tenderness of its meat, should make it the farmer's and poulterer's fowl; their chickens are fit for the table at four months old. It is a popular prejudice that it requires large bone to put on much flesh, and their admirers

point out to us Light Brahmas, and your attention is called to the thickness of the leg bones in these fowls as a merit. Now I will venture to say that there is at least more flesh on an ordinary Houdan cock than on the largest Light Brahma you can produce. The French breeders, with more sense, call your attention to the small bones of their best breeds. Large bone and size of framework does not give you the most flesh. Large houses require heavy timbers. Giant Brahmas require large bones to support their framework. No cattle breeder would tolerate a thick leg in a short horn, however large its frame. The best and most economical fowl is that which has the least bone and the most flesh, and such fowls require less food than your lean, bony animals.

I differ from our English friends who are in favor of the spangles or splashes being small, as their size should correspond with the size of the bird. When you breed them so dark they naturally appear small. The white spots should be pure snow white and the black should be of a rich olive tint and not dead black; the tail, and especially the sickle feathers, should show a slight tinge of green.

I know many of these points I have enumerated are not mentioned in the various standards, but a perfect bird possesses them, as they contribute very much to its beauty and should be considered among its fancy points. It is too much the case when people are not able to breed all these points to deride them. It is not to be expected that you can bring every bird up to its highest standard, but our aim should be to get as near to it as possible. I have bred a few such birds as I have described, but only a few. I am trying every year to do better. I can see great progress within the last eight or nine years in the size and beauty of this variety. So in other varieties.

Houdans are good feeders and corn should be given to them sparingly, and mixed with barley or wheat. In very cold weather I would add a little more corn and give it more frequently. They should not be allowed to run in cold, wet, or snow, as their feet are very tender and are more liable to colds and rheumatism than most other varieties of fowl. They have not been a very popular fowl in this country, for the sole reason that most of our people do not understand keeping any of the French breeds, as they are all somewhat tender; but the Houdan is the most hardy of the three varieties and will stand any degree of dry cold weather. There need be no trouble with them if properly cared for.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

At the recent great Northern Ohio Fair held at Cleveland, September 14 to 19, the poultry department was represented by some fifty varieties of land and water fowl of as good quality as is often seen at a regular poultry show, drawing large crowds of admiring and interested visitors. Below we give the list of awards on Asiatics: Light Brahma, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Dark Brahma, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Buff Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Partridge Cochin, 1st, R. H. Peek, 2d, W. H. Todd; White Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Black Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PECULIARITIES OF THE WILD GOOSE.

THIS splendid bird is no Mormon, because the gander will never have but one mate at a time, and never forsakes his first love unless separated by some cause which he cannot

prevent. But, with all his devotion, he evidently is of Turkish or other Oriental proclivities, and has never heard of "woman's rights," because he will not allow his mate to take grain from the same dish with him, unless he has finished his meal, and then he will allow her to eat hers. If there is not one of his own tribe left for some matrimonial-seeking gander, he will mate with one of foreign birth and other colors, rather than remain single. Their noise is quite musical, and especially just before a storm. Though wild in their nature, they are easily domesticated, and quite fond of being caressed. The female lays about ten eggs, is a good sitter, and very careful of her young. Her mate does constant sentinel duty, and fears nothing while protecting its young. Though not as large as the African and other foreign birds, they are a great ornament to the poultry-yard, besides producing a good yield of feathers once in six weeks.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

HIGH FLYING TUMBLERS.

AMONG the numerous fancies peculiar to pigeon-keeping in America there is a very interesting and amusing one that has been sadly neglected; it is that of flying Tumbler pigeons. By that I mean training them to fly high, and stay up for hours. Several years ago quite a number of breeders in this city kept a flight of such birds, but I believe the fancy has entirely departed, until to-day there is not a good flock of true high-flyers to be found. I am told by an old fancier from across the seas, that in the city of Vienna, Austria, some years ago twenty thousand birds were kept for this especial purpose, and in the early morning hours of a clear day the sky would be filled with these circling flights of pigeons. On the house-tops would be seen the different owners watching the evolutions of their respective flocks, marking here and there a defective bird as one not entitled to good company, but only fit for boys or the spit, and again praising the performance of some extraordinary member of the flock. The variety known as Balds is the favorite of fanciers of this sport, and it does not matter as to color so the bird is short or pleasant-faced, clean cut, and of good staying qualities. In the matter of tumbling authorities differ, some favoring birds that tumble as they rise and fall, others claiming that they must not tumble or they will bring down the flight. In raising a flight of Tumblers one wants to be particular if it is the bald-headed variety, and mate only well-marked and good-colored birds, as this is one of their attractions; if their flying qualities are known, good flyers should also be mated together, for if one is an indifferent flyer and the other a good one, the weaker of the two will have a tendency to injure the flying qualities of the other by inducing it to settle or fly low. This raising of a good flight of high-flyers is not the work of a day or month, but it is only attained after many months of patient watching and experimenting.

The room in which they are kept should be furnished with an area or trap for letting the flight loose, and also furnished with loop-holes and bolt-wires, so arranged that although they will allow a pigeon to enter it cannot get out unassisted. The loft should be made as attractive for them as possible, by furnishing it with plenty of clean water, feed, gravel, and rock salt, or salt cat, so that when they are let out they may give all their attention to flying, and not be searching around for something to gratify their appetites; a dish for bathing should also be provided, that their plumage may be in fine clean condition; in fact every want should be supplied, and their home be made as attractive as a pigeon-loft can be. It is a peculiarity of these birds to fly to a great height, and it is necessary for the fancier to be present when they are let out, that he may know each individual bird, and mark those for breeding and flying that rise to the greatest height. Thus, by careful selection from his young stock, he can establish a flight of a dozen or so birds that will cheer his heart and do him great credit. But we will suppose the fancier has worked patiently for years, and has finally established a respectable flock; we go with him some bright May morning to the home of his feathered favorites; they have learned his step so well that, as soon as we reach the entrance, and before the door is opened, we can hear their delighted fluttering; they well know that the hand that turns the key in the lock never comes except it brings them some dainty to feast on. This time their treat is canary-seed, and as their master scatters it around they eagerly seize it, and never leave off the search until every grain is devoured. But we have come to give them a fly. At this time of the day they know what the visit means, and as soon as the trap is opened they are ready and off. As I have said, it is a morning in May, the air soft and balmy, the skies bright and clear, unflecked even by a passing cloud. The birds feel the influence of the invigorating air, and rise in circles higher and higher, their bright, clean plumage glistening in the sunlight, their peculiar markings showing to the greatest advantage. Now one throws a somersault, but it is so neatly done that he never leaves the flight; again, another shows his agility, and so they keep soaring and tumbling, and yet all so close together that your pocket handkerchief could cover them; but your neck begins to ache from so constantly gazing upward, and you turn to earth awhile to relieve the strain upon it. In commenting on the qualities of the favorite birds an hour slips away, and when you again turn your eyes heavenward nothing but empty space meets your gaze. Where are they? What has become of them? Have they settled on some neighboring roof? No! you look again, and away up as far as you can see, a number of glistening specks greet your eyes, and as you continue to look the forms of the birds descending come distinctly into view; down they gradually come, circling and tumbling as before, until with one last tumble and pitch they settle all about you, showing as little appearance of fatigue as the high-mettled race-horse after a two-mile heat. They rush for the loop-holes, are soon inside, and attacking the food provided for them, with appetites such as only such exercise can give. Here, in their loft, they remain confined until the usual hour for morning exercise comes round again, when, if the weather is bright and clear, they are indulged with another fly. In flying birds care should be taken not to allow a hen out that is just about laying, nor if a pair has eggs, to allow both to fly together, as they may fly so long as to allow the eggs to get cold. Or, again, if it is the morning when you let them fly, and the

pair go out together, the cock will be likely to leave the flight after flying a short time, and come back to the nest; his doing so will be very apt to cause the whole flight to settle. I should greatly like to have this amusement become general, and to all lovers of this fancy can truly say, nothing in this way can give you more pleasure than in training and watching a flock of High Flying Tumblers.

BLUE JACOBIN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A FANCY.

WHEN I look back at the period of my boyhood I find that my happiest hours were those spent among my pets, the first of which were pigeons and chickens; after those, but not excluding them, come cattle, horses, and last, but most important, members of the fair sex. I freely confess that in my attachments I fared best with the pigeons. They were least aggressive, required least attention, and, by their gentleness and contentedness, best repaid the efforts made for their benefit. Could I retrace my steps in life to any particular period, it would be to that when, as a lonely boy, I sat in my loft, surrounded by the feathered beauties, which fearlessly ate from my hand or plumed their feathers on my knee.

The girl of the family expends her affection upon dolls; she begins at a very early age to dandle her rag baby; she nurses it by day and lays it against her cheek at night. The dirtier and more ragged it is, the dearer is it to her. This feeling grows with her growth and strengthens with her strength, and ultimately embraces her husband and children, and increases their happiness by its very abundance. Is this feeling to be stifled? All experience says no, and yet, when the same affection expresses itself in the boy, by the interest he shows in pets, the tendency is to discourage it, for fear it may interfere with his lessons or prevent him from becoming manly. By this stifling of all expression of affection the boy becomes callous to all objects to which he should be attached, and comes to regard his parents with disrespect and his sisters with contempt.

I well remember the boys, the friends of my youth, whose hearts were almost bursting for the want of something to love, who came to my lofts and sat, hour after hour, in silent contemplation of what they saw there. They had no such things at home; there was too much dirt connected with pigeons and chickens, and cats and dogs were flea-infested; therefore, "no pets, my son, if you please." Those boys became as arid and dry in their sentiments as is the Sahara of Africa in temperature; and why? Because the best feelings of their natures were repressed. Nature necessitates an attachment to something, therefore if a boy or girl, a man or woman, takes a fancy to a pet of any description, and has the slightest opportunity to indulge the fancy, in the name of all that is good, let them do so. By doing so they will encourage the only part of their natures whence they obtain pleasure, and pleasure is the only thing that makes life endurable. I go among men and see them striving for wealth; they rush on, charge and struggle for mastery; at night they count the opportunities won or lost, and plot for the morrow. Their wives know them only as irritable boarders; their children shrink to bed before their appearance, and scarce ever see them. They die from nervous exhaustion before their prime, or spend the last days of their lives in an asylum. These are men who were forced through school with the affections crushed; were graduated

at college to get all the speed out of a fast horse in one drive, and who have been put into the counting-room before their brains were matured to learn the ropes. It is not at all odd that such men have no sympathy for fancies; they have been educated to view with scorn anything that appeals to the affections, and yet some of these men, seizing their last chance for happiness, embark in fancies, and, drifting heart and soul upon an ocean of pleasure, shout to their old companions, Eureka, and are looked at and judged by them as lunies. Oh, my readers, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Therefore, seize all the happiness you can; throw the tendrils of affection as far as you are able; some of them may come back singed, but the most of them will find something about which to cling, and not the least pleasant of the objects so embraced are the fancies for pigeons.

It is one easily to be indulged in. The expense is moderate; the happiness intense. In many of the countries of Europe the pigeons are protected by law, in others they are fed by the public treasury, and at the hour of feeding can be seen assembling by myriads. The grain is conveyed in sacks, by persons authorized, and scattered in the public squares. Among the nations devoting most interest to the breeding of fancy pigeons may be ranked Persia, Germany, England, and America. Of these England should rank the highest, as Englishmen have bred for points far more difficult of attainment than those sought for by the other countries. America has entered the lists, however, and the next generation will likely see an international show that will cause the keenest kind of judging to decide the supremacy. America has bought up much of the best stock of England, and is now engaged in breeding it, and England, on the other hand, has traditions of breeding and experiences extending over hundreds of years that cannot be imparted to others, and which can only be obtained by time. Thus we see there are advantages on both sides, though the weight is yet with England.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: Can you or some of the readers of your valuable *Journal* inform me what is the cause of white comb on fowls and what will cure it?

Truly yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

CLINTON, September 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Please stop my advertisement in *Journal*, and send my bill by return mail, and oblige. I have found more customers than I want. Your *Journal* beats every-

W. C. HART.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I notice in No. 28 of the *Journal* an attempted description of the "Great Green Macaw," which is not correct. I have one of them, and can therefore speak from ocular observation. The color of the head, neck, and breast, is a dark green, with a band of bright scarlet, half an inch wide, around the forehead, commencing at the base of the beak; the beak and wing feathers a bronze green; flights blue;

the tail feathers red and blue on top, under part shaded yellow; bill and feet black; iris a light yellow. He is very familiar, and even affectionate in disposition, and talks very plain—as plain as a person in ordinary talk. It is, I believe, a very rare bird. This is the only one I have ever seen, nor have I met with any person who has seen one before.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. CLARK,
1213 North Third Street.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Please discontinue my present advertisements in Exchange Column, as I have received the offers of all the Leghorn pullets I want, at present. Your Exchange Column is the right thing, and it is a wonder that it is not better patronized.

Yours truly,

W. ATLEE BURPEE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Having noticed statements in the different poultry periodicals, from their subscribers, in regard to the laying qualities of their fowls, I send you my experience for last ten months.

I have six hens each of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg and White Leghorn varieties (hatch of 1873). The Hamburgs laid their first eggs December 8th, and to October 8th have laid one thousand and ten eggs. The Leghorns, although a month younger, commenced December 13th, and to October 13th have laid eight hundred and sixty-one eggs, a total of eighteen hundred and seventy-one eggs from twelve hens. They have been kept confined in small, bare yards, almost the entire time.

I regret the change that you have been obliged to make in the *Journal*. I hope the continued efforts of the fanciers throughout the country will soon restore to us the ever-welcome weekly *Journal*. I shall ever remain a friend to the *Journal*, and well wisher for its success.

A. KEPHART.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I wish to ask of you—or some of my brother fanciers—through the columns of your excellent paper, the *Fanciers' Journal*—the following questions. They may seem very simple, at the same time I think there might be instances where the decision would call forth some controversy. In many of the premium lists of the poultry exhibitions one will see premiums offered for the best and largest collection of fowls. Now, the question is, what is the best collection? For example, A and B are competitors, A exhibits ten trios—four has taken first, and four second of the general premiums. B exhibits twelve trios—two have taken first, six second, and three third. Again, A and B each enter ten trios, A takes five first and three seconds, B takes three first, five seconds, and two third in the premium list. Now, who has the best collection—in other words, are two first, six second, and three third, equal to four first and four second; or, three first, five second, and two third, equal to five first, and three second?

J. A. L.

[THE above is a very important question; and, we are glad it has been put just at this time—previous to the opening of our fall exhibitions—and, we hope some of our older exhibitors who have had the knotty question to deal with, will enlighten J. A. L. on the subject.—ED.]

Jos. M. WADE, Esq.:

I would like to see in your columns the experience of some one in raising Bantams. I have been told it is no easy matter to successfully raise the little pets. I have a fine trio of S. S. Bantams, and wish to breed from them the coming season. Will some one "speak"? S. S. BANTAM.

Jos. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am a new subscriber to your very valuable *Journal*; but, I have already found it a *good thing*, and am sorry, very sorry, that it cannot be continued as a weekly. I do not *know* that I can help you much, but I will try to increase your circulation. We have quite a number of *first-class* farmers in this county, who are lovers and breeders of fine stock, and who are awakening to the poultry interest. Your *Journal* is what we all need, and I will try to secure you a few names, as *every little helps*. My exertions may be the means of restoring the weekly. Please send me a poster or two, and I will put them in conspicuous places.

Wishing you complete success, I am,

Yours respectfully,

WASHINGTON, IOWA, October 8, 1874.

R. R. HENDERSON.

FRIEND WADE:

After a long week's labor and business cares, we look forward with much pleasure for Saturday night, and your interesting little *Journal*. We cannot afford to have it come less often; and, hope you will soon be enabled to have it make its appearance as usual. Let every present subscriber try to get another one for you, and things will go much better. I shall use my best endeavors to get you my share of subscribers. I also inclose a little advertisement.

Cordially yours,

F. P. BECKER.

INDIANAPOLIS October 7, 1874.

31 N. Pennsylvania Street.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The eighth annual exhibition of the New Hampshire Poultry Society will be held in the city of Concord, February 9th, 10th, 11th, 1875. We shall be pleased to have you enter these dates under your list of poultry shows to occur, and oblige, Very truly yours,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12, 1874.

W. G. GARMON, Sec'y.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of the *Journal* what is the best food for pigeons?

Yours truly,

M. B. K.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1874.

[Our method is to feed wheat and buckwheat—three-fourths of the former, and one-fourth of the latter—with corn occasionally, and hemp seed about twice per week. We give more corn in winter than in summer.—ED.]

CONCORD POULTRY CLUB.

There was quite a good attendance of persons interested in the formation of a Poultry Club, at the store of Wright & Hood, last evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested to arrange for the exhibition of the New Hampshire Poultry Society, to be held in Phoenix Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, February, 9, 10, and 11, of next year. It was voted to form a Poultry Club, and a committee was ap-

pointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at a future meeting, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Frank D. Woodbury.

Vice-Presidents—Willie E. Hood, Lowell Eastman, A. T. Sanger, T. W. Pillsbury, A. Leavens, Stillman Humphrey, A. G. Jones, Joseph G. Wyman, C. W. Clark, N. White, Geo. B. Marston.

Secretary—C. M. Boynton.

Treasurer—C. F. Tilton.

Executive Committee—C. P. Couch, Harlon Trow, C. W. Drake, J. E. Sewell, David Shaw, Geo. H. Flanders, Ira B. Shallies, J. E. Mitchell.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE LAST NUMBER.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

The first semi-monthly issue of the *Fanciers' Journal* reached us on Saturday, October 3d. We missed it the week previously; and, its pleasantly-filled columns were very welcome when it did come. It is earnestly to be hoped that you will see your way to let us have it upon our tables weekly again, at an early day.

Mr. Van Winkle's strictures upon the *World's* strictures, were spicy. I noticed the importunate remarks that appeared in the *Poultry World*, soon after the New York meeting of the American Poultry Association Committee, and thought that editorial very ill advised. It was fairly supposed that the very kindly manner in which the Executive Committee received, listened to, and favored certain "opponents" of the faulty new Standard, and the happy conclusions of that meeting in regard to all parties in interest, that the "hatchet" Mr. Van Winkle speaks about was buried. I hope it is *not* to be dug up again; for, whereby may anybody be thus the gainer?

Mr. I. K. Felch compliments your New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," and I agree with Mr. Felch upon the two points he refers to. With "Peter Simple" I am also in accord regarding the fowl pedigree foolery. But, I reckon that dodge is about played out. Peter has pricked that bubble to the core, and is entitled to commendation for letting daylight into that nonsense.

David Taggart, of Northumberland, is an "old stager," verily! His letter, dated October 15th, 1850, which you republished, is as fresh as if written purposely for your last issue. You get nothing better, nowadays, if it is twenty-four years old, than that same communication—teeming, as it does, with information and advice as of "auld lang syne." I read it with great pleasure.

The picture of the Light Brahma pullet upon your first page was very stylish. How many can Mr. Weymouth or Mr. Burnham breed like that "specimen," in a hundred, I wonder? Not more than fifty, I reckon; yet, it is a good model to breed up to for the show pen.

Your "correspondence" was most encouraging in tone in your last; I trust that all your patrons will now put their shoulders to the wheel, and give you, *each*, a substantial lift, in the way of advertising and subscriptions, this fall. Now seems to be the time when you need this aid, and now is the time when they may best be benefited thereby.

Yours, &c.,

SPANGLE.

They are disputing Goldsmith Maid's time. Is she willing to leave it to an Investigating Committee?

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

OUR DEACON'S DOG.

KEENO, my neighbor's dog, is a black and tan, medium size, three years old, and since his more extended acquaintance among the neighbors, they also regard him as peculiar, although the family, in which he had but one real master (the Deacon), always thought him singular.

When a pup he was even dogmatic, for often when his mistress would attempt to drive him from the room, she in turn was the one to be driven, and he was pronounced to be the most persistent little creature that ever walked on four legs. I, myself, learned this trait to my cost, for when I should have let him alone, and not insisted on the last slap on the tight hide that covered his little wiry body, he returned the compliment as I might expect, and I carried the scar for a long time where he wounded me with his sharp needle teeth.

But Keeno, as he increased in age, became more amiable, and seemed to be attached to those who treated him kindly. He frequently followed the young men to their store, and from there was easily induced to cross the road to a grist-mill, and as war to the death against rats seemed to be so large a part of his nature, he really liked the privilege of a raid upon those destroyers of grain (and chickens). These pests would often get into the elevator, and baffle all skill of the operatives for their destruction. Finally, when it was ascertained that they rode to the very top and thence escape, Keeno was set to watch in the attic, and the rat that had taken refuge in the elevator would be emptied from the cups at the turn of the wheel, and the supple little sentinel was sure to make a *coup de grace* of each one in their turn. But the miller owned a dog that was really more pugnacious than Keeno, and ever disputed with others of his kind for every inch of floor in that mill. One day, when Keeno had gone to the second story, his enemy followed, and firmly guarded every way of escape but by the open front door, and of course seemed to have a good thing on the intruder, whose business was, or ought to be, over in the store. But Keeno, nothing daunted, walked deliberately to the door, and, instead of making a wild leap for the roadway, coolly slipped from the sill to the platform projecting from the lower doors, and thence made good his escape.

But the crowning act of this dog's career, and the one we challenge for an equal, occurred in the Deacon's carriage-house and horse-barn. One morning the dog had accompanied his master unobserved, until seen running quickly to and fro between him and a barrel partly covered, in which meal had been kept. As soon as this was a little farther removed, Keeno, with a bound, was there, and by some unaccountable movement wriggled himself into the barrel, and sooner than I am telling it, was out again, having slain three rats that had got into the barrel during the night, and the little hero flew around the barn, and seemed to say, Show me another with six rats, and I'll dispose of them in a giff.

WM. ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, N. Y.

A SINGULAR CASE.

UNDER the above heading in *Journal* No. 31, Mr. Halsted says: "A fine Angora doe of his took the buck on the 19th, and on the 12th of the following month she took him again,"

and asks, "Have any of your readers heard of anything similar?" I have an Angora doe that took the buck August 1st and on the 25th. I, like Mr. H., noticing she showed no appearance of increase, put her in with the buck and she was served four times; but on the 1st of September she kindled, had a fine litter of ten; they are now all alive and doing well. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that if a doe, with young, is put in with a strong, vigorous buck, she will sometimes take him to save being bit and tormented.

Yours truly,

C. H. STONE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28th, 1874.

THE DOG.

WE take the following from M. Blaze's "History of the Dog."

The dog possesses, incontestably, all the qualities of a sensible man; and, I grieve to say, man has not, in general, the noble qualities of the dog. We make a virtue of gratitude, which is only a duty. This virtue, this duty, is inherent in the dog. We brand ingratitude, and yet all men are ungrateful. It is a vice which commences in the cradle, and grows with our growth, and, together with selfishness, becomes almost always the grand mover of human actions. The dog knows not the word virtue; that which we dignify by this title, and admire as a rare thing—and very rare it is, in truth—constitutes his normal state. Where will you find a man always grateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility; without gain, devoted even to death; without ambition, rendering service,—in short, forgetful of injuries and mindful only of benefits received? Seek him not—it would be a useless task; but take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you as his master you will find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation entering into his affections. His greatest happiness will be to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you in this difficult trade, but he would not abandon you to follow even a king into his palace. Your friends will quit you in misfortune—your wife, perhaps, will forget her plighted troth; but your dog will remain always near you; or, if you depart before him on the great voyage, he will accompany you to your last abode.

"Who cut your rabbit's throat, Mr. Van Snoodle?" "Kud der tuyfil, I don't vas avare of dot. Vere she vas ven you seen him, eh?" "Why," said the wag, turning his head away to hide his mirth, "I saw *Him-a-lay-an* out in the yard, *An-gora* too." Out flew the teutonic fancier, but soon returned with an expression of rage and disgust on his countenance. "You makes a humbug mit me, my rabids vas alridt." "I didn't say they were not, I only asked and said I saw your Himalayan and Angora out there." "Vell, I might of node dat den dimes oud of nine I could'nt belief myself ven you told somedings. Valk up, shendelmans, it vas your dreat. Vat you dook, beer don't it?"

When a Tennessee husband will horsewhip his wife for washing potatoes in his Sunday plug hat, it is time to inquire whether this generation of men isn't getting to be too confounded high-toned for the age of the country?

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Semi-Monthly at 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies, by mail,	\$0 10
Per Annum,	2 50
Per Annum to Canada,	2 70
Per Annum to England,	3 54
Specimen Copies,	Free.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK.

THE importance of selecting only the best stock for breeding purposes has been so often and so ably urged, by the correspondents of this and similar journals, that we feel in referring to it, as if we were but adding something to the already full measure. And yet, it needs but a casual glance at the great mass of stock (particularly poultry) to see that this advice has not been in a great measure heeded.

It is true that immense strides in progress in poultry culture have been taken within the past few years, and hundreds now own fancy poultry, where a few years ago but a few individuals in each section of the country were the fortunate possessors. And yet, with all our progress, it is a mere drop in the bucket.

High prices and sharp practice in a measure have done much to keep the farmer from investing largely in the improved breeds. First-class breeders with a first-class strain of stock have, of course, the right to be remunerated for their care and expense in producing an improved strain; and, it is no fault of theirs that the country is not supplied with better stock. But now and then unprincipled or inexperienced breeders demand first-class prices for third and fourth rate stock, and the buyer is of course disappointed and sets his face thereafter sternly against the improved breeds, as being largely a humbug. We have a friend who has been the victim of such practices several times, and but for his strong love and fancy for blooded stock, he declares that he would long ago have quit it. His first Houdans from a pedigree prize strain cost him twenty-five dollars a trio, and neither they nor their progeny ever showed a sign of the necessary beard. His first Light Brahmas, not more than four years ago, hatched three-fourth single combs. Practice of this kind on the part of the dealer who sold him his stock is inexcusable, and can only be legitimately classed as a fraud. And it is practice of this kind which makes the farmer and general poultryman shy of fanciers and poultry dealers.

Mr. W. W. Clark, 1213 North Third St., this city, has recently purchased Mr. Yewdall's entire stock of African Owls, consisting of Whites, Blues, and Blacks, many of which are very choice, and brought high prices. Mr. Clark is one of our oldest fanciers and dealers, and has always a well stocked loft of many rare varieties.

THE Rev. Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, New York, writes us as follows: "The old goose I wrote you about has arrived, with the statement of her several owners—certifying

to the fact that she was hatched in the year 1803—making her seventy-one years old. She is clear white in color, and bids fair to sail over into the next century."

We believe it is the intention of Mr. Atwood to place this aged specimen of the goose family on exhibition at some of the leading shows, this fall and winter, where, no doubt, she will attract much attention on account of her great age.

C. WOOD, taxidermist, of this city, while in company with Mr. Ed. Woolman, shot an Albino Tern, or Sea Swallow. Although Mr. Wood has had a lifetime experience with birds he never saw or heard of a white Tern before. This is the bird from which the Swallow Pigeon is said to take its name, the markings of which are very similar. Mr. Wood also recently shot a black-crested and throated Titmouse, the first one he ever heard of. This bird must be either a sport, or a cross between the common-crested Titmouse and the Black Cap Titmouse.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Those copies of the *Fanciers' Journal* and posters were received in season. I went to the Connecticut River Valley Fair, and put up one of the posters by the poultry coops. It attracted more attention than the poultry did. Several printers remarked especially on the excellence of the printing; said it was the *best* specimen of the kind they ever saw, the type was so *clear*. I handed a few copies of the *Journal* to some that will send direct to you. I think you will receive several new names soon. I heard but one objection, viz., "The *Journal* would be short-lived, and we shall not get the year's numbers." I think the story originated with one of the agents of the ———, which has not tried to help you, to say the least.

I have heard several fanciers say, "that in the future they should advertise in the *Fanciers' Journal* instead of the monthlies." I shall send you a card soon. I have been advised to advertise instead of having circulars printed.

Now, I do not know anything about you (only by reputation), or your ability (financially) to continue the *Journal*, but I hope you will "stick," for it will certainly pay. I have heard several say they should drop their monthlies at the end of the year, and take the *Journal*..

I see by the last copy of the *Journal* that A. N. Raub is Associate Editor. I also noticed the article headed "Delinquents." Now, I think it would be well (if you have no such intention of discontinuing) to state your intention of making a *permanent* thing of the *Journal*. I do not know how I should get along without it now; had rather have it than all the poultry monthlies in the United States.

You have lost money by offending some of the "big bugs" among the fanciers, but the *Journal* is getting the name among us "small fry" of being honest and reliable. I hope you will not have a long-winded history of Brahmas by some *old* breeder.

[We leave off the name and address of the writer of the above, for the same reason that we have omitted to publish many otherwise good letters from our best friends. No matter what the agents of other poultry papers say of our *Journal*, we shall keep on our way and continue to make it what we think it ought to be, and if we do not succeed in making some enemies we shall consider that our labor has been wasted. A journal without enemies would not be worth the reading; and as to the "big bugs" not liking the *Journal*, when worthy (?) presidents offer \$100 in gold as a special

premium and get plenty of gratuitous advertising, and then do not pay that premium, they will neither like nor support this *Journal*. We will, so far as lays in our power, protect the honest fancier, whether he be "big bug" or "small fry;" we have chosen a field of our own and we do not really interfere with other poultry journals, and our best wishes go with them. But we claim the right to disagree with the editors of other journals on matters pertaining to the fancy at large.

As to the *Journal* being "short-lived," we will here state for the benefit of our friends at a distance, that we are abundantly able to run the *Journal* for some years without any support; but the editor is older than he used to be and consequently more cautious; he knows the *Journal* is worthy of a paying support and is happy to say it bids fair to get it. It will certainly be published through 1875 as a semi-monthly, if not as a weekly; but in no case will any one lose one cent by its suspension, should such an unforeseen calamity occur. We hope this will be sufficient and that our agents will now go to work in earnest for 1875.—ED.]

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 1st, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: We like the *Journal* better every week. The independence of its course, and yet the freedom with which it allows to the most opposite parties the use of its columns, makes it worth more than all the other poultry papers combined. In each of them we have but a single one-sided view of what is going on in poultry circles, while in the *Fanciers' Journal* we see all sides at once, or at short intervals.

Yours very truly,
PHIL. M. SPRINGER.

[The above explains the position of the *Journal* so well that we commend it to the careful consideration of all our readers.—ED.]

FRIEND WADE:

I very much regret that the *Journal* is to become a semi-monthly, but I hope that in a *very* short time it will be changed to a weekly again. I think that all who have taken it from its commencement will feel the loss of its weekly visits much, and will do all in their power to secure for it the patronage it justly deserves—at least I will do my best.

Your well wisher,
C. N. BROWN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 26th, 1875.

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I see by the last *Journal* received, that you entertain the idea of making the *Journal* a semi-monthly or monthly publication. I hope you may not have to do so. I do not see how any fancier of either poultry or pigeons (I belong to the latter) can get along without the weekly, even if it should cost twice the sum. And although an entire stranger to you, never having seen you, I feel as if I already knew you through your writings, and I have taken the liberty to address you and suggest the idea of getting out a circular to be sent to each of your subscribers, and test the matter whether they would not rather pay more to have it a weekly than to have it a semi-monthly or monthly. It does seem as if it had ought to be kept up and a liberal support offered for it. Please offer to any one sending you *two new* subscribers with \$5—\$2.50 each—a pair of Black or Blue Swallows, perfect birds, well booted. They are worth at least anybody's time to procure two subscribers. I do hope you may succeed, and you can count on me at most any price.

The offer is good until January 1, 1875.

Yours truly,
GILES H. SPEAR,
528 Cass Street.

[Dealers in this city would charge from \$5 to \$10 per pair for the above birds.—ED.]

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., Oct. 1st, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: No. 39 of *Fanciers' Journal* has failed to arrive. Please forward the copy if it has been overlooked in mailing.

I wish to keep the volume complete, besides do not like the disappointment of losing the news of your interesting and spicy *Journal*.

Very respectfully,
A. KEPHART.

ERIE, PA., Sept. 26th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE: It is with regret that I read your article on the probable change of your weekly to a semi-monthly or a monthly, for I have looked on its weekly visits with pleasure, and I hope you will still continue to publish it weekly.

Yours,
WM. P. ATKINSON.

FITCHBURG, MASS., July 10th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

I should be very sorry to see the "*Journal*" discontinued as a *weekly*. Of its many good features, that was one of the most desirable, especially for advertisers. My rabbit advertisement brought me a great flood of correspondence. Another feature of value is the giving away so many specimen numbers. I have said to customers who saw my advertisements in the "*Journal*,"—"I did not know you took the '*Journal*.'"
"I did not, but Mr. Wade sent me a specimen number that contains your advertisement." Now advertisers ought to bear their share of this heavy expense, and I think the friends *sound* that advised an increase in the rates for advertising. Don't think you ever saw thrifty old age accompany *cheap advertisements* in journalism. Keep the subscription rates down to the *lowest* limit above cost, and let the advertisers share their profits with the "*Journal*."

Yours truly,
E. S. DEMMON.

FITCHBURG, October 3d, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Please send poster and I will try and get a few subscribers for your paper. I like your paper very much, and think it is the best one published. Should be very sorry not to have it succeed as a weekly.

Wishing your paper success, I remain, yours truly,
GEORGE A. WILSON.

MARLOW, N. H., October 5th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE.

I am sorry to learn that there is to be a change in the *Journal*. I was in hopes that it would be sustained as a weekly. There is not much poultry interest in my neighborhood. There are but a few that keep fancy fowls. But I shall try and do all that I can for the *Journal*; hoping ere long that we fanciers will receive the *Journal* as a weekly again.

I am truly yours,
J. H. MORRISON.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., October 5th, 1874.

I AM greatly pleased with the *Journal*, and its weekly visits are looked for eagerly, not only by me, but other members of my family. I hope for it the largest success.


Yours, etc.,
T. D. HAMMOND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28th, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: No. 38 of the *Journal* is received, and I am sorry to see you have an idea of merging the weekly into a semi-monthly, or worse still a monthly. For my part, I would much rather you would increase the subscription price to \$5 a year rather than reduce it to a monthly and \$1. I would also add, if it would be any inducement, that as an extra premium to the first two that will send you each five subscribers to the *Journal* with the money (and by your sending me their names and address), I will send each a pair of young Angora Rabbits (not less than two months old), bred from stock imported September, 1873, and which took premiums at leading English Exhibitions before shipment.

Yours truly,
C. H. STONE,
615 Dunham Avenue.

 A subscriber wants to know where the ornamental rock work is manufactured that is used in aquariums.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

A YELLOW-BIRD'S NEST.

HE skipped about in the aspen tree,
And talked to himself and blinked at me;
And all the trembling foliage through,
He scanned with a bird's eye view.
His underdress was satin of gold,
And over his back in graceful fold,
He flapped the skirts of his fine black coat,
And darted aloft, repeating his note—
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

I watched his flight, as toward the dell
His graceful motions rose and fell;
A flutter or two—an upward glide,
Then folding his pinions close by his side,
He fell in a wave of the calm, sweet air,
With never a flutter and never a care;
Then mounting again on vigorous wing,
His heart gave vent in the graceful swing:
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

I watched his flight with wistful eye,
Where the apple-tree stood crotch-deep in the rye,
Till high above the tasselling corn,
This noble lord, to the manor born,
In measured course came bounding back,
In a circle wide, on a bran-new track;
Aiming his flight at the aspen tree,
Singing the same sweet chorus of glee—
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

The aspen leaves rocked lazily,
As he scanned me again with his keen black eye—
"You can't cheat, for I see the nest,
Warmed by your sweetheart's downy breast,
Way up in the crotch of the aspen tree;
I know the wealth of your birdlings three!"
I turned the joke on the gaudy cheat,
And took up his song and began to repeat:
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

In *Every Man His Own Painter* we find the following:—"For painting in rooms where the smell of oil or turpentine would be objectionable, a preparation may be made as follows: Take eight ounces of freshly slacked lime, and mix it in an earthen vessel with three quarts of skimmed sweet milk. In another vessel mix three and a half pounds of Paris White with three pints of the milk. When these mixtures are well stirred up, put them together and add six ounces of linseed oil. Mix these well, and it will be ready for use. This preparation is equal to oil paint, and is excellent for walls and ceilings. Any shade may be made by the addition of dry pigments."

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.
Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.
Premium List received.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.
Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

The Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo. Harry Carter, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space. Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING for exchange only, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WHITE LEGHORNS, SULKY.—I will give three trios of selected prize-bred White Leghorns, May hatch, that can win in heavy competition, for a good light sulky for road work. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A very superior lot of Buff, White, Black and Partridge Cochins, hatched in May from eggs imported from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Feast, Sedgwick, Turner, Wright, Beldon, etc., for grain, oats, barley, corn, or wheat. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine prize White Cochins, imported from the yards of R. S. Woodgate, England, the champion breeder of that variety, for a good, new, single harness, silver-plated, light and fashionable make. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED.—A Remington double-barrel, breach-loading gun, laminated steel barrels, bore 12; will give an imported trio of White or Buff Cochins, hatched in May, that will win in strong competition, from Lady Gwydyr's yards, England. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED, SKELETON WAGON.—Will give in exchange Buff Partridge or White Cochins, White Leghorns, hatched in May, from some of the first yards in England, and warranted to be from cup and prize winners. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

I WILL EXCHANGE.—A Dark Brahma cock or cockerel, or Light Brahma or Houdan cockerel, for a Light Brahma cockerel; must be dark at points and well shank feathered. WM. D. NEILSON,
215 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE.—Mocking Birds for Yellow Jacobins, Turbits, Fantails or Owls. Birds guaranteed singers. Would also exchange a pair of Pure White Muscovy Ducks (very beautiful) for Pigeons as above.
Address S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Trio Buff Cochins (No. 1 breeders), two years old, for two first-class Partridge Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. No poor stock need apply. McFARLAND & ROBINSON,
Titusville, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Houdans, for Lop-Eared Rabbits, Dark Brahma or Houdan pullets, White Ferrets or Guinea Pigs. Must be first-class stock. Address
JOHN MACREADY, Sioux City, Iowa.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

GUINEA PIGS.—To exchange for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON,
Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—A fine pair of young Lop-Eared Rabbits. Sire first at Philadelphia and Doylestown; dam first at Doylestown, for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Two cockerels, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, July hatch (Todd's stock); two Black Red Game cockerels, eleven Black Red Game pullets (May hatch, one year old); eight Black Red Game hens, two trios of Duckwings (Bicknell's stock), for other chicks. What offers?
T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Houdan, P. Cochins, or Plymouth Rock chickens for Brown Leghorn, or Dark Brahma pullets. None but pure bred stock given or taken,
Address J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawn Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochins pullets; must be good.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochins, White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock.
Address KEPHART BROS., Berrien Springs, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE.—Coin-Silver Watch Guard, good as new, cost \$15, for cock and four pullets—Golden-Spangled Sebright Bantams, or five pullets of either of the following kinds: Rose-Comb Dominique, Buff Cochins, or White Leghorn; must be good stock.
J. T. BELL, Franklin, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Houdans, Buff Cochins, Games, White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, and others, in exchange for Chester, White Essex, or Suffolk pigs, or breeding sows, and B. B. R. Bantam pullets, and Silver Duckwing Game or nursery stock.
C. M. GRAY, Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Six White Leghorn pullets, and one cockerel, of Boardman Smith's stock, early hatch, for G. S. or S. S. Polands; must be good birds, as mine are. What other offers?
Address SAMUEL POTTERTON, Germantown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—My breeding trio White-Faced Black Spanish for White or Black Fans. Also, one Blue female for one Blue male. Birds must be first-class.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair English Fox Hound pups, one pair Shepherd pups, and two Japan Bantam hens, for Game Bantams, Fancy Pigeons, etc. Several other kinds of fowls wanted. What offers?
C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

FOR EXCHANGE.—J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., offers to exchange very fine White Leghorns, in pairs (J. B. Smith's celebrated strain), bred from cock 1st premium, at New England show, at Worcester, and choice Houdans, in pairs, for nice, early hatched Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Aylesbury Ducks. Must be strictly first-class. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Houdan fowls, one trio Bl'k Leghorn chicks (Reed Watson's stock), one pair Silver D. W. Games (chicks), for Light Brahmas, Black Cochins, or Silver-Laced Bantams. All good birds; same expected.
W. H. JEFFRIES, Irwin Station, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Trio White Leghorns (Pitkin's Stock) for one Trio Am. Dominiques, or White game, Bantams (mine are good Birds, will expect the same).
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochins Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price.
J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Fine Leghorn Cockerel, one Aylesbury Drake, or Dominique Chickens, for Yellow or White Jacobin Pigeons; must be fine. What other offers.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh.

FOR EXCHANGE.—J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., offers for exchange, five hundred very nice chicks, from reliable strains, bred on a large farm, and in perfect health; will exchange for a good revolver, watch-dog, or a first-class farm. Fowls count at \$3 to \$5 each. Have twenty varieties! Send on your proposals in sealed envelopes.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?
F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Blue Pile Game chicks, and one pair Black Red Game chicks, for one trio of White or Dominique Leghorn; Dominique preferred.
H. M. ROBINSON, Danbury, Ct.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For a No. 1 Dark Brahma cock and a No. 1 Houdan cock, one and a half years old each, one trio of Sumatra Games; Wade's Water Fountains, two quart and four quart; Broken Bone; Light and Dark Brahma chicks.
T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—All or either of the following named, for fancy pigeons: One trio Light Brahmas (first premium at Berks County Fair in September); Partridge Cochins (special premium at same fair); Scotch Terrier Pup (imported stock); or, Italian Greyhound Pup. What offers? Address
J. E. MOORE, Box 52, Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains.
T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Blue Pied Pouters for a pair of solid Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails. Also, two Barb hens, one Red and one Yellow, and two Tumbler hens, for Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails.
Address L. J. NEWHARD, Allentown, Penna.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted.
Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOBERT SALOON RIFLE, for Parties, Picnics, Fairs, etc., is a very neat, light and durable Gun, breech-loading; also, a fine Trio of Heathwood Games, will exchange for a well Trained Cocker Spaniel.
J. L. BOWMAN, P. O. Box 43, Mahanoy City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Leghorn cockerels (Reed Watson's stock) for Brown Leghorn pullets of a good strain. What other offers?
E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.
E. S. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Crevecoeurs, Silkies, Dominiques, Golden Sebright Bantams, W. Leghorn cockerels, Plymouth Rocks, Cayuga, Aylesbury, W. Crested and Platta Ducks, and Fancy Pigeons, for Houdans (old fowls preferred), Japan Bantams, White Jacobin Pigeons, minor pets, or cash. Our birds are mated for breeding and exhibiting.
L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine 18-inch White Pouter cock, for a hen same size and color. Also, Short-Faced Tumblers, for a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, 18 inches long. Must be first-class birds.
F. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LOOK.—EXCHANGE.—Four Dark Brahma hens, 19 months old (Wade's strain); four B. Leghorn pullets, hatched August 27th (Bonney's strain), for Dominiques. These birds are good, and Dominiques must be the same. Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Polands, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochins pullets.
E. T. M. SIMMONS,
Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED.—Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, Black Bantams, Gold or Silver Sebrights, in trade for Rouen ducks, Bremen geese, Dark Brahmas, Black Spanish, White Leghorns, and Mallard ducks.
SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, New York.

Exhibitions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 p. m. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M. Tuesday.
Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,
717 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

50 CHOICE HOUDAN HENS FOR SALE, at \$2.50 each. Also, young Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and Partridge Cochins chickens, and three Brown Leghorn Cockerels, at \$2.00 each; all pure and excellent stock, well-boxed and delivered to Express office.

Address J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.

PEA-COMB LIGHT BRAHMAS.

From two as fine strains as any in this country. I will sell one pen of my BREEDING STOCK, consisting of one cock and five hens, hatch of 1873. All finely marked, large, noble, pure bred fowls. Price, \$30.00.

Also, six selected trios, finely mated, spring chicks,

Price, \$16 and \$18 per trio.

Also, a few fine trios at \$12 and \$15 per trio. Also, one extra fine exhibition cock, hatch of 1873, price, \$30. A full description of each bird given when desired. Write for just what you want, to

EZRA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I will sell at reasonable prices, my entire breeding stock of DARK BRAHMAS, and WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, as I wish to devote my yards and time to the breeding of Buff Cochins (a fine trio of which I have just received from the yard of Henry Tomlinson, through the editor of this paper), Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas.

Address THOS. L. McKEEN, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE.—White Pouters, and Short-Faced Tumblers. Pouters measure 18 and 17½ inches. Tumblers first-class, thoroughbred, and fine in head and beak. Prices reasonable.

F. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GAME BANTAMS.

MY FIRST PRIZE BIRDS AT BOSTON, 1874.

THEY ARE QUITE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SIZE AND MARKINGS.

Price, \$25.00.

Address T. O. WARDWELL, North Andover, Mass.

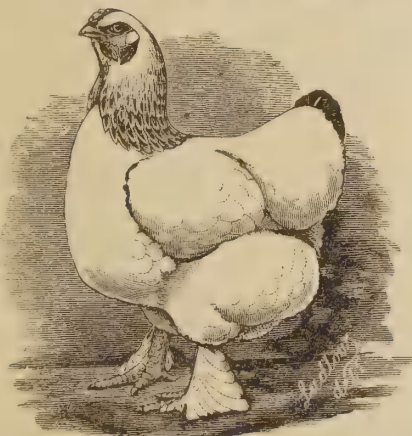
FOWLS FOR SALE.—A few Trios of White Leghorns, and also a few Plymouth Rock cocks at low prices. Address,

J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H.

FOR SALE.—10 D. B. Cockerels (*first-class, and warranted*), and a few D. B. Pullets, such as I took 1st and 2d premiums with at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 29, 1874. Also, a few L. B. Hens, the same that won 1st premium at Danvers, Sept. 29, 1874. Also, three trios of Brown Leghorns, from 1st premium stock, sold cheap for the quality.

W. M. WARD, Peabody, Mass.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.



The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address,

H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

EXTRA WHITE COCHINS.—The whole special premium and imported breeding stock and chickens of E. HARTSHORN & SON, 18 Blackstone street, will be sold low. Also, some nice Buffs.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmas—Lady Guydye, Mrs. Hunt's, and Luby strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular,

HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle), Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular,

HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.



I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¾ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to

JOHN YEWDALL,

2416 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

FERGUSON & HOWARD,

POULTRY AND PIGEON DEALERS,

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Choice Fowls and Eggs for sale.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp.

M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

HOUDANS FOR SALE.

A few Houdan and S. S. Hamburg Fowls and Chicks. Also, a few White, Black and Golden Poland Cockerels. Enclose stamp and address

G. A. WATTLES, Bennington, Vt.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of

DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain).

HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),

BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),

GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURG, etc.

Write for what is wanted. Prices very low. A good chance to stock your yards. Address

G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.

TUMBLING PIGEONS.—A few pairs of Speckled English Tumblers for sale.

N. M. PUSEY, Catonsville, Baltimore Co., Md.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.



CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.
JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
 Send for Price List. Low prices.
 C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
 offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

FOR SALE.

CHICKS,
 EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
 SEND A STAMP FOR
 CIRCULAR.

WHITE LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BLACK HAMBURGS.

DR. A. M. DICKIE,
 Doylestown, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS.

A fine flock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of twenty,
 many of them good birds. Price, 40.00.
 Address T. O. WARDWELL, North Andover, Mass.



HOMING ANTWERPS,

YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

JOS. M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each
 boxed and delivered to Express.
 T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.



CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,
 Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out.
 Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.
 D. FRANK ELLIS,
 Cambridge, Mass.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S

BUFF COCHINS,

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

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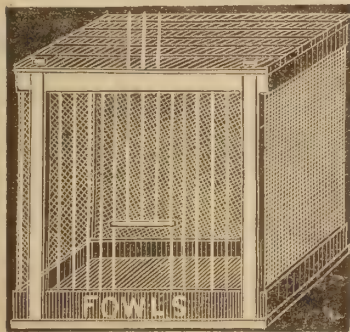
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

Nos. 45 & 46.

THIS is a correct illustration of the new Monkey House which we lately visited at the Zoological Garden, one of the most interesting and instructive features in the Fairmount Park, of which we shall speak more particularly in future issues. The Zoological Gardens are beautifully located on the west side of the Schuylkill River, the entrance being near the west end of the new Girard Avenue Bridge, one of the finest and widest in the world, being 100 feet wide and built at a cost of \$1,800,000.

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STRATEGY.—"Monkeys should be looked after and educated," says a sarcastic writer; for these animals possess a talent for mimicry which gives them the appearance of possessing brain power. Man, however, is more than a match for them, as the following story will show. A company of Brazil hunters had a lot of little boots made, just large enough to be drawn over a monkey's foot, and filled the bottoms with pitch. With these they set out for the woods, and soon found themselves under the trees where the lively little fellows were leaping about among the branches, hanging by their tails, swinging themselves easily from one tree to another, and chatting noisily together, as if making observations upon the strange visitors that had come into their quarters. The hunters quietly sat down under the trees, while the little chatterboxes were rattling on over their heads, but never for a moment removing their eyes from them. Then they placed the little boots where they could

be seen, and commenced taking off their own boots. Having done this, they let them stand awhile near the little boots. All this the monkeys very carefully noticed. The hunters, now taking up their boots, having carefully looked over them, drew them slowly, one after another, on their feet. Not a motion escaped the observation of the monkeys. Having replaced their boots, they hurried away to the thicket, where they could, unseen, watch the monkeys, leaving the little boots standing in a row. They were no sooner out of sight than down from the branches dropped the monkeys. They looked at the boots, took them up, smelt of them, and finally, seating themselves as the hunters had done, drew them on over their feet. As soon as they were fairly in the boots, out sprang the hunters from their hiding-place, and rushed upon them. The monkeys, affrighted, at once started for the trees, but only to find that they had destroyed their power of climbing by putting on the boots. So they fell an easy prey to their cunning enemies. *Ex.*

IMPORTATION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

THE fondness for birds is a passion that seems to be growing among our people, and the taste is one that should be encouraged, as it is both humanizing and refining in its tendencies. The music of singing birds is most pleasant to the ear, and to one whose sensibilities are not entirely deadened, it will exert a cheering influence amid the cares and perplexities of this workaday world. Few people, however, are aware of the extent to which the importation of singing birds is now carried on in this country, and few except those who are frequent visitors at the different bird fancying establishments in our city, will be able to realize the knowledge and skill that are required to successfully carry on the business.

Among singing birds the Canary is of course the most popular with the masses, because, in the first place, it is cheaper than most others, and secondly, requires less care in its management, while its notes are fully as musical as those of many of its more expensive rivals.

The Canary bird is a native of the Canary Islands, but has been naturalized both in Europe and in the United States, although large numbers are imported from Europe to this country. The color of the Canary in its native woods is a dusky green, but in the domesticated birds we see a great variety of colors—green, yellow, white, brown, gray, etc., and frequently a mixture of two or three of these in one bird. It breeds freely with several other species, such as the goldfinch, bullfinch, siskin, green, linnet, etc. Altogether it is reckoned that there are no less than thirty different varieties of Canaries, and as a consequence much skill is required in making selections. Bechstein, than whom there is probably no better authority on the subject, says in this connection that those which have the upper part of the body of a dusky green or linnet brown, and the under part of the yellowish-green of the green bird, with dark brown eyes, are the strongest and most nearly resemble the primitive race. The yellow and the white have often red eyes, and are the most tender.

The Canary that is most admired among us now, is one with the body white or yellow, with the head, wings and tail of a yellowish dun.

Bechstein also gives the following directions for getting and keeping good Canaries: "Choose from among the young that which promises a fine tone, and seclude it from all other birds, that it may learn and remember nothing bad. It should be observed whether the bird likes to sing alone or in company with others, for there are some which appear to have such whims, liking to hear only themselves, and which pout for whole years if they are not humored on this point. It is very important to distribute regularly to singing birds the simple allowance of fresh food which is intended for the day. By this means they will sing every day equally, because they will eat uniformly, and not pick the best one day and be obliged to put up with the refuse the next. About two teaspoonfuls of dry feed is sufficient for the daily nourishment of the Canary."

To those of our friends who desire choice birds we would recommend the establishment of Mr. Louis Ruhe, No. 98 Chatham Street, New York. Mr. Ruhe is one of the largest importers of birds and rare animals in this country, and twenty years' experience is a sure guarantee that the best may there be obtained. He employs no less than twenty-three "pickers" or experts in the selection of birds and

animals, who travel constantly through the Hartz Mountains and other parts of Europe to select the stock, which is shipped from time to time to this city. He also has correspondents in Liverpool, London, Antwerp, and Hamburg, who keep him constantly advised of the advent of rare and curious birds and animals into those ports, and upon whose judgment he largely relies in making purchases for importation.

Mr. Ruhe makes a specialty of supplying menageries and parks with them, and to him we are indebted for the importation of most of those which are now on exhibition in this country.

We recently visited his establishment, and were struck with the many varieties of curious birds and animals from all parts of the world that are now confined in his cages, and which will furnish a rare study to the student of natural history. Birds of beautiful plumage and birds of choicest song will there be found. Animals from every clime, and reptiles that make one shudder to look at, have been gathered together in his place, but which want of space will not permit us to describe or enumerate.

To give a faint idea, however, of the extent of his business, we will say that the Custom House returns for one year, to the first of May last, will show the enormous importation of 38,152 Canaries alone by this one house. Dealers and others who are seeking after rare specimens of birds or animals can certainly do no better than by giving Mr. Ruhe a call. He also deals largely in bird-seeds and cages, while his prepared food for mocking-birds is said to be unsurpassed.

A SPIDER ON HER DRESS.

A CERTAIN lady in this village, whom we shall call Mrs. Jones, because that is not her name, has some goods stored in the cellar of one of our stores. A few days since she visited the cellar, with the evident intention of obtaining some articles, and while there one of the clerks had occasion to visit it also for the purpose of getting a few pounds of butter for a customer. He noticed that the lady in question stood close to a quantity of eggs, and that her crinoline had assumed undue proportions. He apparently paid no attention to her, however, but hastened back to the store and informed one of his fellow-clerks of what he had accidentally discovered. A consultation was immediately held, when one of the clerks resolved to ascertain the correctness of their supposition, viz., that Mrs. Jones had a number of eggs concealed in her dress. In order to do this, the clerk seized an axe-handle and commenced flourishing it near the entrance to the cellar. As soon as Mrs. Jones made her appearance in the store, the clerk said to her:

"O, Mrs. Jones, there is a spider on your dress!"

He instantly struck it in several places with his shillelah, causing the eggs to break and stream from her crinoline in all directions. The effect can be better imagined than described. Mrs. Jones did not stop to offer any explanation, but left the store as fast as the propelling power furnished by Dame Nature could carry her.

— An Irishman found a Government blanket recently, and rolling it up put it under his arm and walked off, saying: "Yis, that's moine—U for Patrick, and S for McCarty; be me sowl, but this learnin's a foine thing, as me fayther would say; for if I hadn't any edication I wouldn't have been afther findin' me blanket."—*Danbury News.*



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE GAME COCK.

Black as the deepest night
Was the breast of the chanticleer,
As it shone in golden light,
When he bid the morn good cheer.

Red was his glist'ning back,
Reflecting the sun's bright ray,
And vieing with the orange neck,
To outbrilliant the eyes of day.

Bold as the thought of man,
Invading the unknown sphere,
Was the Game Fowl's courteous mien,
As he moved without a compeer.

Quick as the lightning flash,
When it strikes the shud'ring tree,
Was his stroke at the hawk so rash
As to think the hero would flee.

Cold on the sward so green
Is the pirate of the sky;
Above him stands, with spurs so keen,
The Game Cock with victorious cry.

WILMOR BURGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MARYLAND STATE SHOW.

Our cattle show is over, and, barring the usual disagreeabilities attendant upon the giving and receiving of premiums, it was a fair to middling success in the Poultry and Pigeon Department. The Pouter class was poor, the best birds not matching in the pen, the second premium only being given to a moderate pair of whites, Stevens & Co.

The Carriers were a very ordinary lot, no pen matching, therefore, no premium was awarded, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association.

The Barbs were good, though there were but two pens, both belonging to Stevens & Co. Short-faced Tumblers were scarce and ill matched; 1st to Stevens & Co., 2d to Cochran & Co. Owls were good; 1st to Cochran & Co. for powdered blues. Turbit class pretty good, though most of the birds were hooded instead of point-headed. Fantails were fair; among them a superb white hen and a neat little pair of yellow-splashed birds were the choicest. The 1st and 2d premiums to Cochran & Co. There were also some very rare whites with black tails exhibited by J. E. Delaplain. Of Jacobins or Ruffs, the 1st to Stevens & Co., for a pair of whites; the 2d to the same parties for a pair of yellows so much out of condition that they should not have been noticed.

In Swallows, a well marked pair of blacks took 1st without any trouble, for Stevens & Co. Premiums were also given for Antwerps, Flyers, Archangels, and Flying Tumblers, to Stevens & Co.

PIMLICO.

SIZE AND TREATMENT OF BANTAMS.

IN rearing these interesting pets the chief aim is to maintain the diminutive character or to reduce the size, if possible; as they seem to possess a natural tendency, under ordinary treatment, to exceed their parents in proportions, which they generally do, unless prevented by scientific means.

The prevailing idea is to accomplish this by late hatching, which has the effect intended in some cases, marred perhaps by preventing at the same time the complete growth of the late tail feathers, which will be considered a defect in the show-pen; so that this plan of depending on the effects of cold weather to stop the growth may be considered as only partially successful. Another process for accomplishing this object, is to diminish both the quantity and quality of food—which seems readily to occur to amateurs; but as some varieties of the Bantam class are somewhat delicate, the partial starvation process has the effect of either causing them to become still more so, or of killing them eventually. They really require a stimulating and nourishing diet, selected with a view of *rejecting the bone-forming ingredients*. The first soft food for tender young chicks should be bread crumbs, scalded with milk and then squeezed nearly dry, so as to readily scatter in fine bits, for which the birds have a decided relish, not forgetting to mix with this food a little pepper for the weakly ones, especially during cold and stormy weather. To follow this feed, say after they are four or five days old, we would recommend well-boiled rice, salted to taste; when nearly cold incorporate with it sufficient coarse ground barley meal, and occasionally a very little oat meal, to form into crumbs or pellets, which may be fed without waste, a little at a time, and as often as relished; which, with the addition of other food, which does not make bone rapidly, will carry them through either early or late seasons most successfully and humanely.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT BRAHMA COCK.

Beak.—Rather short, thick at the base, and with a slight curve; color, yellow, with a dark horn-colored stripe.

Comb.—Pea, resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside; the centre ridge straight, and the whole so low that it will not shake, however quickly the bird moves his head; each part or ridge slightly and evenly serrated, and of a rich, bright-red color.

Head.—The head should be small in proportion to the body; the top of the head should be rather wide, causing a slight fullness over the eye, but not so much as to give a cruel or Malay expression to the bird; the whole head being rather short. Color white.

Eye.—Full, bright and clear.

Wattles.—Rather small, well rounded, and of a rich, bright-red color.

Deaf-Ears.—Rich bright-red in color, and falling slightly below the wattles.

Neck.—Rather long, neatly arched, with the juncture at the head very distinct; hackle starting out just below the head with a full sweep, and being very abundant, and descends low enough to flow well over the back and shoulders. Color, pure white, with a distinct black stripe down the centre of each feather, the stripe ending in a sharp point at the end of the feather.

Breast.—Deep, full, and broad, and carried well forward; the breast bone or keel deep and well down between the thighs.

Back.—Short, flat and wide; saddle, broad, with feathers well developed. Color of back and saddle, *pure white*.

Wings.—Of medium size; the shoulders of the wings not too sharp and prominent, but sufficiently so to make the back, when the bird stoops, a little hollow from shoulder to shoulder, and give it a handsome proportion; the points of the wings to be well tucked up under the saddle feathers, and pressing tightly into the fluff on the thighs; primaries black; secondaries black on inside web; white on outside web; the wing, when properly folded, to be pure white in color.

Tail.—Color, black; tail coverts, black; lesser coverts, black, or silvered on the edge; the tail to be carried nearly upright, and the two highest feathers turning outward each way, and projecting through the curved or sickle feathers.

Fluff.—Very rich, soft and abundant, giving the bird a broad, deep appearance from behind.

Legs.—Rather short, thick, and wide apart; of a reddish-yellow color; heavily feathered with white feathers mottled with black near the toes.

Toes.—Straight and strong; both the outer and middle toes being heavily feathered with white feathers mottled with black.

Carriage.—Upright and haughty.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size,	10
Color,	10
Smallness, shape, and expression of head, . .	5
Comb,	10
Fullness of hackle,	5
Wing—proper size and position of, . . .	10
Legs and feathering,	10
Fluff,	5
Breadth of Saddle,	5
Rise of “	5
Tail,	5
Symmetry,	10
Condition and handsome appearance, . .	10
100	

SPECIAL DEFECTS TO COUNT AGAINST THE BIRD IN PROPORTION TO THEIR DEGREE:

Stains of white on deaf-ear,	5
White legs,	5
Primaries of wings not tucked in, . . .	5
White in the tail of a young bird, . . .	10

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

Round or crooked back, crooked beak, or any bodily deformity; vulture hocks, knock knees, or any fraudulent dressing or trimming.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

In view of the coming Centennial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia, it is time the poultry breeders and fanciers were taking some decisive steps toward being represented in said exposition. If they are to take part at all it is time some arrangements were made (or at least making) for space. The American Poultry Association should take the matter in hand at once, as they are the proper authority to act in the matter. Why could not the Executive Committee of the A. P. A. have a meeting at Doylestown during the Exhibition of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, and discuss this subject? A large number of leading breeders and fanciers have already signified their intention to be present at that exhibition, and it would seem that no better opportunity for a discussion of the subject will be presented at

an early date, and it is important that some action should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity. We would urge all interested to consider the subject carefully and come together at Doylestown and compare notes by submitting plans and making the necessary arrangements for procedure. It will not do to say, “There is plenty of time yet for this,” and that “its discussion may be postponed,” because the time will soon pass when space can be obtained. Again, there will have to be a good deal of work done in the way of getting subscriptions, as it will cost a considerable sum to carry the thing to a successful issue. Plans will have to be made for the general conduct of the affair, and breeders will require at least all the intervening time to prepare themselves to exhibit. Let us have a good meeting at Doylestown, and discuss the subject in its various bearings.

DR. A. M. DICKIE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY SOCIETIES.

MANAGEMENT of Poultry Societies is the subject of a very practical editorial in Nos. 41 & 42 of the *Journal*.

The Illinois Poultry Association, through its nineteen Vice-Presidents, representing the Congressional districts in the State, is earnestly working for the organization of poultry societies in each county in the State having a town of any size.

The difficulties you mention are met as follows: It is a well-known fact that the principal cause of failure of nine out of every ten poultry societies, is the want of foresight on the part of the managers, in amount of premiums they advertise and hope to make up from entrance and admission fees.

If such managers are favored with a large attendance for the first exhibition, and have sufficient funds to meet all their obligations, they are led to believe that their friends will contribute more liberally for the second exhibition and larger crowds will be in attendance. Acting upon this supposition, such associations endeavor to outdo all other societies, and circulate long lists of attractive prizes, far beyond their receipts; the excessive demands upon their best friends for funds to pay the obligations of the society cools their ardor most effectually, and generally results in the dissolution of what promised to be a useful and permanent organization.

To overcome this difficulty the Illinois Poultry Association recommends county societies, for winter exhibitions, to advertise a premium for best male and best female, without regard to age, on all the varieties of land and water fowls mentioned in the standard, not specifying the amount to be paid as first, second and third premiums, but agreeing to pay the net receipts of the exhibition *pro rata* to parties receiving the blue, red and white ribbons.

If poultrymen in each State would form a State organization to co-operate with the State Agricultural Board, in making large and attractive exhibitions at the State fairs, and encourage the formation, and prudently direct the operations of county societies in the same course, the failure of poultry societies would be a thing only known in history.

A few advantages to be gained by this course may not be out of place in this connection:

The most prominent stock-breeders make it a point to attend their respective State fairs each fall, with a view of purchasing improved stock for the next season.

The unexpected demand for fowls upon our breeders at

our State Poultry Exhibition in Peoria, last month, convinced all with whom we conversed, that ten times the stock changed hands at much better prices, than at any purely poultry exhibition ever held in the West.

State and County Agricultural Boards recognize the Poultry Department as one of the chief attractions of the Fair, and will cheerfully listen to any suggestion that will promote the interest, either by adopting a properly classified premium list, or increasing the amount of awards.

The combined efforts of the Agricultural Board and poultry men saves the poultry societies the expense of renting an exhibition hall, etc., more than doubles the amount to be paid as premiums, insures many thousands more visitors, and influences a large number of exhibitors.

By this course no great demand for funds is made upon poultry breeders, and they are enabled to have a fall show at the Agricultural Fair, and purely poultry show in the winter, when birds are in fine feather.

ILLINOIS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A PLEASANT VISIT.

A FEW weeks ago a very interesting letter appeared in the *Journal*, from the facile pen of Colonel David Taggart. It was old, but none the less interesting on that account. It is the only communication that has thus far appeared from that source in the *Journal*, but we hope that it may be speedily followed by other articles from the same able pen. He is an old stager in the poultry fancy, and could doubtless give us something worth reading. By the way, this reminds your correspondent of a very pleasant visit which we enjoyed some time ago with the Colonel at his home, in Northumberland. It may not be amiss to write about some things that we saw while sojourning with the Colonel and his hospitable family.

Being aware of the fact, that he is naturally a modest young man, and not fond of flattery, your correspondent sends this, as the Irishman said, "unbeknowns to him."

Soon after our arrival we visited his poultry yard, and found there as fine a collection of fowls, of different varieties, as any one would wish to see. He had arranged around the yard quite a number of trios and collections in wire coops, so that abundant opportunity was afforded to see and study them. It is very apparent that the Colonel is an intense and enthusiastic lover of fine poultry, and that among his fowls he is in his element. Together we passed from coop to coop, around the circle. His Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Game Bantams, Dorkings, Houdans, and Hamburgs were remarkably fine—*particularly* his Partridge Cochins. The sight of these fowls alone repaid us for the trip. In the adjoining stable he showed us his Alderney cows, several of which are direct importation. Though not a judge of cows, yet we could see that they were of good blood. Of other good qualities we were more fully convinced at the dinner table, when we drank our coffee with Alderney cream, and ate our dessert with the same. At the same time and place we were persuaded of another fact, viz.: that when Partridge Cochins are properly prepared for the table they are as palatable as the smaller kinds of fowls. Just here we would say, in our own experience with different varieties of fowls, we have found the Asiatics as fine and good for the table use, while young, as any others. It might be supposed that our host must be an old man, judging from the date of the letter referred to,

but to look at his tall, erect, and robust form, is enough to convince any one that age has not hurt him yet. Indeed, his father is yet living, for we met him, and found him a smart old gentleman; so we may yet reasonably expect something vigorous from the pen of our "mutual friend," Taggart.

Yours fraternally,

TURBOTVILLE.

IMPORTANCE OF SALTS IN FOOD.

MR. FOSTER has made some interesting experiments on dogs and pigeons, which show that animals suffer and die when inorganic salts are altogether absent from their food, although the other nutritive constituents may be abundant. In all the animals tried there was a condition of muscular weakness, tremor, and general exhaustion. In the dog, the muscles of the posterior extremities, from the second week of the experiment onward, gradually assumed a paralytic character, as when the function of the spinal cord is weakened. The activity of the cerebrum was also impaired, as was evident from the bluntness of the senses and apathy of the animal. Later on increased excitability often appeared; the dogs were terrified at any quick motion; one had a brief attack of madness, but soon crouched down, trembling and growling. On being taken out it ran forward and knocked its head violently against a wall. After the animals had been deprived of salts for some time, the juices of the intestinal canal either lost their digestive power or were not secreted in proper quantity, and nutrition was thus interfered with. Death took place, however, from the alterations in the nervous system, before there had been time for it to occur from inanition. The quantity of salts necessary to life is smaller than is generally supposed, but the exact amount required is still to be determined.

The experiments amount practically to a scientific exposure of the unnaturalness and consequent abnormality of the use of sifted wheat-flour, the principal food of women and children, and of too many men. The inorganic salts are almost absent from this artificial food, the chief material weakness of modern pseudo-civilization. Mr. Foster's experiments are contributed to the *London Medical Record*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

STANDARD FOR BROWN REDS.

COCK.

Face.—Dark purplish red.

Eye.—Darkest brown.

Beak.—Black.

Legs and Feet.—Dark bronze, dark willow, or black.

Neck Hackle.—Light orange striped with black towards the bottom.

Back and Wing Bow.—Rich orange red shading lighter towards the saddle hackles which should match the neck.

Breast.—Dark and evenly marked, each feather being darker brown or black with a light brown shaft and margin.

Shoulders.—Greenish black.

Wing Bars.—Dark green.

Flight Coverts.—Black.

Tail.—Greenish black.

Thighs and under parts.—Black marked with brown like the breast.

HEN.

Blackish purple in face, comb, wattles, and ear-lobes. Eye, beak, legs, and feet to match the cock.

Head and Neck.—Black, each feather slightly laced or edged with gold.

Breast.—Black, each feather very slightly edged with gold, and having a golden shaft; remainder of plumage black or greenish black.

We prefer the laced breasts to either brown or streaky-breasted birds. Some fanciers prefer the hackles redder and the back more of a crimson; but the orange and crimson reds are equally admirable and are mere matters of taste.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

PREMIUMS AWARDED TO POULTRY AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

FOR most varied and most valuable collection of poultry entered and owned by exhibitor, Ferguson & Howard, East Saginaw, 1st premium, \$25. Two Light Brahma fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Two Light Brahma chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, Saginaw City, 1st, \$2. Trio Dark Brahma fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Dark Brahma fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Dark Brahma chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Buff Cochin fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 1st, \$2; Ferguson & Howard, 2d, \$1. Trio Partridge or Grouse Cochin fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Trio Partridge or Grouse Cochin chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio White Cochin fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Pair Blue Game fowls, Wilkie Hodgson, East Saginaw, 1st, \$2. Trio White Leghorns (yellow legs, single comb), Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Two White Leghorns, chickens (yellow legs, single combs), Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Black Polish chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Golden Polish fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 1st, \$2. Trio Houdans chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Silver Spangled Hamburg chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Silver Pencilled Hamburg Fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silkie fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silkie chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Goldlaced Seabright Bantam fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Pair Bronze Turkey fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Pair White Turkey fowls, G. C. Ferchan, Bridgeport, 1st, \$2. Pair Musk or Muscovy ducks, H. Pistorius, Saginaw City, 1st, \$2. Most varied collection of Pigeons by one exhibitor, Peter Lepp, East Saginaw, 1st, \$10. Pied Pouter cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Carrier cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$2; hen, 1st, \$2. Fantail cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Pair White Fantails, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Jacobin cock, J. Tuthill, East Saginaw, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Swallow cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Antwerp cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Most varied and most valuable collection of singing birds entered and owned by one exhibitor, M. M. Wheeler, East Saginaw, 1st, \$5. Pair German Canaries, M. M. Wheeler, 1st, \$2. Pair Black ducks, H. Pistorius, Milwaukie, 1st, \$1. Pair Chinese geese, D. Geddes, Saginaw City, 1st, \$1. Trio Brown Leghorn fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; chicks, 1st, \$2. Three Texan Bantams, Fred Koepflinger, East Saginaw, 1st, \$1.

A. F. WHEELER,
J. D. YERKES,
M. T. NORTH,
Awarding Committee.

At High Falls, New York, the other day, a young lady, while crossing a field, was knocked down by a ram, and the next time the damaged damsel saw her lover, she informed that astonished youth that he might go about his business, as she was disgusted with the sex.

Eli Love, of Wayne County, Ohio, recently climbed a tree to shake down a coon. Eli, however, fell down himself, and his dogs mistaking him for the game, tore him badly before they discovered the mistake.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"BIG-EYED BLACK" TUMBLER.

FRIEND WADE:

YOUR article on Big-Eyed Tumblers, in No. 34 of the *Journal*, I perused with a great deal of interest—*firstly*, because I have become much interested in this variety; *secondly*, it helped to confirm my doubts as to their being a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler; and *thirdly*, it is an act of justice to a fine variety of pigeon, that has only been too little disseminated among fanciers. In No. 704 of *London Journal of Horticulture*, dated September 24, 1874, I find your article copied at length, with proper credit, and below a few comments from one of its regular contributors, "Wiltshire Rector." With due deference to his superior wisdom and lengthened experience in pigeon matters, I must say I think he is too hasty in his conclusions in regard to this particular variety; he should see a living specimen before declaring it either a Barb or a Tumbler spoiled. As to its origin, this of course, like many other Toys, is wrapped in mystery; but that it is a distinct variety who can doubt, when it has been known and perpetuated for so many years in one family as a Big-Eyed Tumbler, and always bred true in its particular points. As to its tumbling properties, many of the specimens now in existence tumble, and I learned, only within a day or two, of one that would tumble inside.

This bird having been bred for its eye properties principally, is it any wonder that the tumbling propensity should in a measure have disappeared; and because all specimens do not tumble, is it any less a member of the Tumbler family? Whatever "Wiltshire Rector" or any other critic may believe, I cannot regard it as a Tumbler spoiled; otherwise, I regard it as a great improvement on the common long-faced Tumbler, and I have a specimen now in my lofts that would delight the heart of any true pigeon fancier. Since reading your article and the comments in the *Journal of Horticulture*, I have seen Mr. Wistar and talked with him, in his own lofts, surrounded by his feathered favorites, and where we could see and observe each particular bird at our leisure; from his own lips I heard repeated the facts as stated in your article; and sitting there and letting the mind run back for fifty years, and remembering that this bird has been carefully bred, in the same family, for each successive year, by father and by son, who could presume to assert that this bird cannot too be classed with the "grand old varieties," and lay claim to a high position among them as well.

Now, if this bird will bear the test of inbreeding, as it necessarily has had to do for so many years, does this not prove it to be an established variety, and neither "Barb nor Tumbler spoiled?" If no other evidence could be produced, the fact that these men have bred it for so many years should be proof enough of its value. So carefully have they guarded the stock, that, outside of Philadelphia, they are but little

known. I think there are now living, of the original Wistar family, three brothers, and each brother keeps the Big-Eyed Tumbler to this day, and all birds descended from the old Eggleton stock. I think myself that most people would from its appearance in the engraving regard it as a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler; but as I have said, "Wiltshire Rector" should see a living specimen before condemning it; and I would further say to our "cousins across the Atlantic," if you want a new and pleasing variety of Toy to introduce into your lofts, try the Big-Eyed Tumbler.

One peculiarity I would like to mention, right here, is that the head of the young bird always remains bare of feathers until all the body feathers have grown; running about the loft they have a singular and forlorn appearance at this stage of their existence, but when fully feathered and developed they are birds that never fail to attract the fancier's attention. Contrary to the satinets, which is notoriously uncertain in breeding to feather, these birds can always be relied on; their progeny when from Black parents are always Big-Eyed Blacks; when from Reds, Big-Eyed Reds and so on. The color most admired is the Black, because of the greater contrast between the color of eye and feather, and the bird mostly spoken of among fanciers here is the Big-Eyed Black.

I could go on with facts and descriptions, gleaned from a friend, an old breeder and admirer, but as I think I have produced evidence enough to prove that this bird is not a new variety, I must leave these for some future paper.

Yours truly, BLUE JACOBIN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A FANCIER'S PIGEON LOFT.

FRIEND WADE:

Having noticed in your Journal several descriptions of breeding lofts for pigeons, and having had many opportunities of seeing some of the best in this country, I thought it might be of interest to your readers to have a short description of the best and most extensive one that I have ever seen, and I am quite confident it has no equal in this country at least. It is owned by Mr. George F. Seavey, of Cambridgeport, Mass., a gentleman not only interested in pigeons alone, but has some very fine stock imported direct by himself, from Messrs. Beldon and Bailey, England, of Golden Spangled and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, (the winners of a number of premiums) also, Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams.

His pigeon loft is in a brick building that stands alone by itself, and the size of the room devoted to the feathered tribe, exclusively, is one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty eight feet wide, and about ten feet high.

It is lighted by forty windows, equally distributed around the building, giving plenty of light, and, what is far more essential, an abundance of pure fresh air. There is a fountain located near the centre, furnishing fresh water at all times, and an excellent chance for them to bathe. In this room are several large apartments (as large as many of the breeding lofts I have seen) with matched board partitions, about three feet high, and wire netting from these partitions to the roof of the building. In these different apartments are kept odd birds, a room for the males, another for females, and others for sick birds.

His breeding boxes are two feet deep, about the same in width, and fifteen inches high, giving an abundance of room

for two nests in each box, with a deep and high partition between them, with the fronts to the nest so constructed as to be taken out, so that each apartment can be easily cleaned. The front is made of one quarter inch, round, hard wood, about two inches from centre to centre, with an aperture in the middle, about three inches up from the bottom of the box, so the young cannot get out until they are able to take care of themselves; but the old ones come and go at pleasure. A shelf is constructed before the door, and is hung on hinges so that it can be turned up to close the door, making a complete mating cage; the shelf stands out at right angles from the box, and so put on that it will never fall down, thus giving the birds an excellent chance to light on before they enter. The whole front is hung with hinges at the top, so that it can never be left open, but is for convenience of cleaning the box.

Having an abundance of room, the nests are not crowded together, and the birds do not trouble each other. He intends to keep about one hundred and fifty breeding pairs. He has imported some very fine stock direct from England, and has been very successful in breeding. He has the following variety of birds:

White, Black, Blue, Red, Dun, and Yellow Carriers; White, Black, Blue, and Yellow Fantails; White, Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, and Dun Jacobins; White, Red Wing, Black Wing, Yellow Wing, Blue Wing, and Silver Wing Turbits; Almond, Kite, Agate, and Black Mottled Tumblers; some of them the closest inside tumbling birds I have ever seen. He now has orders in England for several varieties of rare birds, and he spares no pains or expense to get first-class stock, and any one interested in pigeons, I think would be much pleased with a visit to his lofts.

W. W. STEVENS.

PORTLAND, ME.

DISEASES OF PIGEONS.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I notice an inquiry in the *Poultry Bulletin*, from a pigeon fancier, who inquires how to prevent disease among the pigeons. The editor's advice is in my opinion not good. He says shut off the draft—leaving only one side of the loft ventilated. I should say, from my own experience, provide for ventilation on all four sides until late in the fall, and close the north and west sides during the coldest nights in winter. Clean the loft and furnish a fresh supply of gravel once a week while confined in the loft; but I should advise giving them a flying exercise in the open air almost daily, in which case old birds will keep healthy. I have kept and given all sorts of medicine, until within six months, which I believe killed them quicker than the disease. But, when I gave them plenty of fresh air and exercise, and a clean loft instead of medicine, I have no trouble, for the sick ones generally recover when there are any such. Still, for wing disease I occasionally use with success, and can recommend, Walton's Roup Paste. I have lost quite a number of young birds this year from roup, diarrhoea, and cancer, which I think results from the unusually warm weather.

The complaint seems to be general, both in Canada and the States; but cooler weather restores health. In summer I change the water three times a day. I love my pets, but do not make any money on them. A fancier must be able to pay fancy prices in order to make it pay and keep up the fancy.

Yours truly,

A. GOEBEL,

Canada.

ANTWERP PIGEON.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

SIR: Your *Fanciers' Journal* of July 23, as a specimen, has been received. I find it very good and interesting, and like it very well. I inclose \$2.50 for one year's subscription.

You say that you have been informed that I am an ardent fancier of your favorite, the Antwerp Pigeon. I am an Antwerper by birth, having lived in Antwerp till the age of 29, when I came to this country. I was a fancier in Antwerp for at least 15 years, and if there is a city in the world where there are any really ardent pigeon fanciers, it is in the city of Antwerp that they are to be found. Fanciers are really crazy with their pigeons there; from 5,000 to 10,000 birds are sent off in different directions very often in one day. I have written some articles on Pigeon-flying in Belgium for the "Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin" of this city, and, as I suppose that you exchange with said paper, you will see in the numbers of August and September, to what extent the flying of pigeons is carried on there.

My articles have occasioned a challenge of a Mr. John L. Strine, of Baltimore. The challenge is in this month's "Bulletin." I received the paper to-day, and here is the answer I send to the editor of the "Bulletin:"

"MR. EDITOR: In the 'Bulletin' of this month I see that Mr. John L. Strine, of Baltimore, Md., sends forth a challenge to any pigeon fancier to fly a match with his birds for any amount or distance. I would take up Mr. Strine's challenge right away, but to make any match at all it should be for a distance of at least 300 miles, and the season being so far advanced it would only be destroying good birds to send them off to such a distance at this season of the year. If Mr. Strine will keep his challenge open till next June, I will fly him one or two birds for \$100 at a distance from 300 to 400 miles; the place where the birds should be let loose to be at an equal distance from New York and Baltimore."

Trusting to receive an answer to the above,

I remain, sir, yours truly,

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1874.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"SILKY," THE PET SKYE TERRIER.

BY A DOG FANCIER.

THE subject of this sketch was a favorite specimen of the Skye Terrier tribe, well bred and of rare good stock, who was so fortunate as to be owned by a very nice little girl residing in an aristocratic city street, who prided herself upon possessing the "cunningest and loveliest" sample of his kind ever seen.

She called him "Silky," and a very appropriate name it was, for his long golden fleece was more like fine silk floss than like dog's hair. He was thoroughbred, but small, short-legged, round-nosed, foxy-eared, keen-scented, and his two sparkling round eyes glistened like jet black beads, under the wavy head-curls that overhung his handsome little face.

Miss Laura's father had made his pretty daughter a present of this dog upon her tenth birthday. She was his only child, and she came to love her pet very dearly; he was so cunning, so playful, so smart, and so easily taught to obey, and to acquire an aptness for pretty animal tricks. And "Silky could do *any* thing except talk," so Miss Laura declared.

He was a frisky little elf, forever on the move; racing up and down the stairs, through the halls and parlors, into the closets, up at the windows for a peep out of doors, in and out of the chairs, worrying Puss, teasing the maids and the cook, or romping with his rollicking young mistress from morning till night, always about some playful mischief, but ever as harmless in his pranks as a four weeks' old kitten.

Silky was death on rats. As for mice, he would snap them up like the fiercest cat, and would destroy a dozen while old Puss was catching one, until the house where he had free scope was as clear of vermin as the interior of an empty champagne bottle.

All manner of pretty tricks and antics the youthful Miss Laura taught her pet to perform. She dressed him up doll-fashion, like an old woman, and the tiny mimic would personate the grandma, waddling about the room in her old worn bonnet, with crutch in hand, and spectacles on nose, as if afflicted with ague or rheumatics, to the life!

His pretty mistress had a corporal's gray coat and breeches, and a diminutive cocked hat, *a la Napoleon*, fitted to her favorite. She would attire him in this costume, stand him up on his hind feet, buckle a little wooden sword about his waist, and drill him to march off with the air *militaire* so successfully as to extort shouts of laughter from her young visitors, who often came to her father's nice house to witness the performances of this wonderfully sagacious dog.

She harnessed him into a tiny pony-wagon, and placing Puss within it for driver, Silky would trot about the drawing-room or nursery in great glee, enjoying the sport as keenly as did charming little Laura and the rest.

This dog would discharge a toy gun or pistol; toss a biscuit in the air and catch it falling; go through the manual of arms; march, halt, shoulder arms, carry arms, ready, aim, fire, at the word, like a soldier. And a hundred other little tricks he enacted, that were vastly amusing to Miss Laura and her juvenile friends.

When her father brought home bon-bons, Silky (who was fond of confections) would dive into his master's pockets and find the candies or sugar with cunning zest and satisfaction. At the table this pet occupied a high chair, and was taught to behave himself with rare good taste. He always had a lively appetite, but he was patient, and waited to the last, of course, to be served. His young mistress would cut his meat up, which he would eat decorously, then wipe his mouth with his little napkin (as he saw others do), and retire when the family had finished their meals, to resume his roistering fun.

Every morning the servant gave Silky his bath, combed out his long soft hair, and rendered him presentable and cleanly at breakfast. He enjoyed this refreshing operation, and was always as sweet as a posy, so Laura insisted; for she was so fastidiously neat herself that she could endure nothing but nicety in everything around her.

So Silky frolicked, and skipped, and marched, or "played horse," sought for imaginary rats and mice, teased the cat, bothered the servants, and amused his fair, gentle young mistress day in and day out for years.

Once it happened, when Silky was four years old, that the street water-pipe running in front of their residence got out of order, and men came to repair it. They opened a large hole just below the front door, outside of the walk, stopped off the flow of water at the main, and went to work to fix the break.

Silky had a habit of sitting at the front window to watch

for the return of Miss Laura's father at about dinner-time, for he knew the hour he came home, and he looked for his supply of sugar-plums very often. On this occasion, when the gentleman opened the door as usual, the terrier jumped to meet him, when a large rat came waddling along in the gutter from some neighboring house, apparently searching for a hole somewhere through which he could secrete himself, for he was quite out of his ordinary bounds in the open highway. As the front door opened Silky caught sight of this rat, and he didn't hesitate to "go for him" at a lively pace.

Away scampered the surprised rat, who got a timely glimpse of his mortal enemy; away leaped Silky in hot pursuit, and away ran his master behind them. The rat mounted the earth-pile that had been thrown up in the street, and jumped into the trench beyond, at the bottom of which he saw the open end of the six-inch iron water-pipe, into which he dived unceremoniously, with Silky close at his heels.

The rat escaped; but the dog, upon passing out of sight, inside this pipe, could force his flat body but a few feet within the opening, and shortly found himself stuck fast there, unable to go on or to recede.

The water-pipe was so small and so smooth inside that Silky could neither turn, advance, nor retreat, and he quickly sent up a shriek that satisfied his master, who halted overhead, that the dog had got into a peculiarly "tight place."

Miss Laura had by this time learned what was transpiring, and throwing a shawl upon her fair shoulders, she hastened to the scene in great dismay. What was to be done? Silky would very soon suffocate in this fix. He was effectually incased in this unlooked-for iron trap, and could not be got at.

Silky kept up his piteous howling, which grew fainter every minute; Miss Laura was in hysterics, and her father was not a little excited, while, even in that secluded aristocratic street, a little crowd was gathering, among whom a pleasant-faced mechanic removed his hat respectfully, and said, "Don't be scared, Miss; we'll get yer dog out; never fear."

And procuring some narrow strips of leather, this young man quickly made two free-running slip-nooses, which he fastened upon each side of the end of a ten-foot wooden rod lying close at hand, and thrusting this pole into the pipe, the stranger methodically went to work to fish poor Silky out.

After brief manipulation he contrived to get a hitch with one of the loops upon the dog's hind leg. And with the cheering exclamation, "I've got him, Miss!" he withdrew the pole cautiously, and Silky was discovered dangling at the end of it in the leather noose. Her pet was thus restored to its anxious mistress, to her great joy, amidst the ringing applause of the bystanders.

Her father presented the mechanic with a bright ten-dollar note on the spot, which he accepted with thanks, but ventured to say that he was more than compensated for his trivial services at beholding the intense gratification exhibited by the beautiful young lady upon the rescue of her pretty pet.

The dog was unharmed, and soon forgot the jeopardy he had been placed in. He continued his pranks and tricks at home afterwards, and for years served as the liveliest of playmates for Miss Laura, who was thenceforth very careful towards Silky, as he grew fat and gouty at length in his splendid home.

But he remained to the end, notwithstanding the indulgences of his pampered surroundings, the best ratter in the neighborhood, the smartest little Skye Terrier about, the happiest and cunningest dog in town, and the best beloved of all, by his indulgent, affectionate and graceful young mistress.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

III.

RABBIT KEEPING.

FEEDING.

FIRST, as to the time of feeding. I find that twice a day is sufficient. The first feed is given about six o'clock, A.M., in summer, and about half-past seven in winter. This should consist of wheat, buck-wheat, or barley, with the addition of a small piece of turnip or carrot about the size of a hen's egg. In summer I give a small handful of clover, instead of the roots. In feeding the above grains I alternate them; this gives the rabbits a better relish for their food.

The night feed, which is given about six o'clock, is always oats, with a handful of cut hay (clover, if to be had), and when green food is scarce, a small piece of turnip or carrot. If fresh clover can be obtained it is better to dispense with both hay and roots. In using green food, never give it while wet. Cut it and let it wilt before using. Cut it when dry, and keep one day's supply ahead. Dry food, with privation of greens, water to drink, and cold temperature, sometimes occasions obstinate constipation. The warmer rabbits are kept the better they thrive. When vegetables are gathered fresh they should not be given wet—unless very seldom, and when hay is given, which will drink up the moisture, and keep them sound without danger. Occasionally give for morning feed whole Indian corn. Peas, soaked a few hours, and then drained, makes another good change for the morning feed. In their season beet and carrot tops, and pea haulm are a safe and good feed, when not used in excess, and should not be given very often. The too free use of very green or wet vegetable food will be certain to produce the most disastrous results. Pot-belly, dropsy, and other diseases, are sure to follow. Dandelion tops are greedily devoured, and are a most excellent feed. This is an almost certain cure of the disease known as red-water, and is an excellent corrective of other ills. Plantain leaves and shepherd sprouts are also a safe and good feed, if not used in excess.

A very little salt, once a week, mixed with their feed, is beneficial. For condiments, to tempt the appetite, use fennel, sweet marjoram, parsley, and tea leaves, dried; but these should be used in small quantities, and more as a tonic than a regular diet. All grain or food that is left in the feed cups should be removed before putting in a fresh supply.

After having breathed on the feed, and mused it over, the rabbit, who is a dainty animal, will not eat it, unless compelled to by hunger. The feed cups should be washed often, for cleanliness is one of the indispensable adjuncts to success. The same cup should not be used for both wet and dry feed, unless thoroughly cleansed and dried after being used for the former.

Does with young should be more liberally fed, and with more nourishing diet than others. A slice of bread, dipped in milk, is a dainty treat for them, as well as being very nutritious. Also, young rabbits after being weaned, should be well tended to; kept clean and warm, with plenty of food, and success is quite certain.

The key to success in rabbit keeping is thus:

1. Dry food mainly.
2. Frequent change of diet.
3. Regularity in feeding.
4. Cleanliness.
5. Warmth in the winter season.
6. Large and well drained hutches.

NEWARK, OHIO.

P. J. KELLER.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN FOWLS.

IN proportion to the cost of keeping and propagating, the useful and ornamental qualities of well-bred, well-cared-for fowls, are more apparent than in any other domestic possession of man, and better repay the care devoted to them. A well-filled egg basket is a source of many comforts to *any* family, and a broiled chicken, whose age you have *not* taken upon the dubious testimony of some dealer, makes *par excellence* a meal to remember; and the relief and relaxation from daily toil contributing directly to the comfort and happiness of the fancier, are some of the rewards of fowl keeping, to say nothing of the higher qualification of him who evolves by skill and patience the cup-winners and prize-takers in the arena of the exhibition; the feathered kings which show their owner's ability and reward his care.

The love of pets inherent in most characters, is vented on many unworthy objects, is often ill-repaid, either in personal gratification or pecuniarily, and yet is continually developed and displayed, and, we contend, is nowhere so usefully and agreeably expended as in the cultivation of poultry; and with all its attractiveness and usefulness it is not necessarily expensive to indulge in, or by any means strictly a rural pleasure, but commends itself as a popular economy to almost any family in town or country.

There are hundreds of employees in the offices, banks, and business houses of our large cities, who, living in the near-by country on the various railway lines, have excellent facilities for fowl raising, and yet waste their energies and court the disappointments of vegetable raising and gardening, because it is the stereotyped thing, and its "so nice to have your own vegetables, you know." Having thoroughly tried both experiments, we plead the superior benefits *every way* of poultry raising, because we *have* thus experimented, and believe we have graduated to a higher and better use of our leisure. Expensive houses, wire-fenced yards, and fancy fixings are pretty and attractive, but by no means necessary; for, as we have proved, fowls can be successfully and profitably cultivated, when restrained from their natural inclination to wander by lath fences, and sheltered by a rough domicile of common boards. Indeed, so that the house is thoroughly dry, properly ventilated, and the possibilities of space sufficient for moderate exercise, there is nothing left to be desired, as close observance and care on the part of the breeder can more than compensate for any apparent needs. The care devoted to them, if resulting from a careful observance of the flock and attention to details, is a guarantee of success here, precisely as in more important operations of business,

and attaches you more to the objects of your care. That they receive their food as nearly as possible at regular intervals, that the water is fresh once each day, in *hot weather at least*, is a care worth taking; and, above all, thorough cleanliness is imperative.

Feeding is a point upon which even experienced breeders differ, both as to the quantity proper to give, as well as to which kind is most profitable and nourishing; but we think they all agree in saying that the usual fault is to feed too much rather than too little; and, in our opinion, nothing *can* be worse than to do as some (rather boastfully, too) say *they* do, viz., always keep food before them. Cochins especially do best if kept in what inexperienced persons would call a half-starved condition; that is, always eager for the regular meals, as they fatten very easily, and once thoroughly fattened they are lazy and worthless as egg producers.

The requirements of successful poultry keeping are of such a nature as to afford a pleasant degree of exercise, and at the same time not being *ever* severe or laborious. They serve a better purpose than gardening, both as to profit and pleasure. Try it, ye followers of sedentary employments, monotonous and dyspepsia giving, and convert at least a part of your garden spot into a grass plot, with quince and other fruit trees for shade, over which occasionally allow your favorites to ramble, and, my word for it, you will be the gainer in both health and pocket.

IMPORTATION.

AT the request of our friend, Thos. L. McKeen, we recently imported for him a trio of very fine Buff Cochins, from the yards of Henry Tomlinson, Birmingham, England. The fowls were choice, and arrived in good condition, considering the rough weather they experienced during the passage over. The cock won first at Hanley, the only time shown as a chicken. He has since won first at Leicester, first at Blackpool, first at Whitwick, and first and champion cup as the best cock in the show at Earlsheaton. When in condition he weighs twelve pounds. The two hens have weighed twenty-one pounds, the pair, and are the winners of numerous premiums. Mr. McKeen has at this time one of the most promising cockerels (Partridge Cochins) raised this season, and if shown, he will certainly be heard from. He has also some extra choice pullets, sisters to the above. Mr. McKeen intends to devote his extensive yards to Buff and Partridge Cochins, and Light Brahmas. He is an enthusiastic fancier, and we wish him all success.

In connection with the above we would call the attention of those of our readers intending to import, to the advertisement of Henry Tomlinson, in this number of the *Journal*. He is one of the leading Cochins fanciers of England. We visited his yards in September, 1872, bought many fowls from him, and in every case we received entire satisfaction. Mr. Tomlinson is a good judge of all other kinds of fancy stock, and we believe his services can be secured to select and ship any kind of stock, such as fowls, pigeons, rabbits, etc. Our readers will be perfectly safe in dealing with Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, England.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

WE are informed by Edward S. Ralph, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, that a majority of the old Game Committee have concluded to add E. P. Howlett, of

Syracuse, New York, to the Revising Committee on Games and Game Bantams. This is an excellent choice, and we hope Mr. Howlett will find it convenient to serve, for he has had a long experience with high class Game Bantams.

It might be well, at this time, to remind our readers that it is advisable for those having changes to propose in the Constitution or By-Laws of the American Poultry Association, or any suggestion to make in regard to revising the standard, should do so previous to the twenty-fifth of this month, and not wait until the meeting at Buffalo, which will be a busy one, and committees at that time will be too much engaged to listen to new propositions. All communications should be addressed to Ed. S. Ralph, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, Buffalo, New York.

ENTERPRISE.

WE are pleased to call attention to the advertisement of J. F. Ferris, in the present number of the *Journal*. He certainly makes it a very easy matter to obtain the *Journal* for 1875. To those of his purchasers who are already subscribers it will give them a chance to make a present of the *Journal* to a friend.

THE advance copy of *Fulton's Book of Pigeons*, No. 8, is at hand. The illustrations are exceedingly fine, being in Mr. Ludlow's best style. The *Blue Pied Pouter cock* is absolutely perfect and is well worth the price of the book alone. On the first page are four figures, Blue-Wing Turbiteen, Black-Wing Turbiteen, both crested; also, Yellow and Red-Wing Turbiteens, plain heads; these are perfect little gems and, we believe, entirely new to this country. The letter press is a continuation of the description of the Pouter, and is most thorough and searching. Mr. Fulton, like Mr. Wright, in making a book does not depend entirely upon his own practical knowledge, but embodies all the knowledge of his brother fanciers and previous writers. This work should be in the hands of every fancier in this country. It is mailed from this office at 50 cents per number, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers.

NOTES UPON NOS. 43 & 44.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I had hoped that we were to have no more Wright v. Burnham, or *vice versa*, and thought that even Mr. Van Winkle had finished up in his criticism of the *World*; but, in your leniency and good nature, I see these belligerents are allowed to "keep up the shake" in your last issue. Why not "let us have peace" awhile, now? I go for the largest liberty in this direction; but, as Hamlet (or some other body) has it, "Something too much of this!"

"Clinton" hits the spike flat on the head, in his article on Pedigree Poultry, in your last number, when he says any one may register fowl stock by paying twenty-five cents for it, and the worthless is thus placed on an equality with the best. And, further, that unprincipled owners will thus enter their fowls, because they think it a good advertising plan, and they can dispose of their thus "pedigreed birds" more readily. This is so; and very many of these birds are so registered and sold for what they are *not*, as I can affirm, positively, of my own knowledge.

In answer to "J. A. L." I should say that "the best collection" in the show-room is understood to be the best in number, quality, size, forwardness for age, similarity, symmetry, and practical points for good breeders; no matter

whether any one or two trios of such a lot have taken first, second, or third prizes. The best collection, as I understand this term, is the best, all things considered, of the largest number of old and young fowls shown, all these being bred or owned by the one contributor thus competing for the premium "for best and largest collection." It seems clear to my mind that this is not ambiguous; and the fact that to a few birds among the lot are awarded prizes (or not), individually, should have no bearing upon the general character, comparatively, of the whole number thus exhibited by any one person. I think fair judges would thus decide uniformly.

I was gratified to notice a considerable increase in your advertising patronage in your last issue. It is now the season when this sort of communication between sellers and buyers is most desirable; and this year's chickens have this, and will next month, become mature in growth and fit for the shows, or for fresh stock in the fanciers' yards. We all want to know who has good birds, and popular strains from which we may select acceptable specimens. I hope that breeders will see the manifest advantages of advertising in a paper issued twice a month (or weekly) over one put out only monthly, or once in five or six weeks, as most of the nominal "monthlies" have come to hand of late.

Very glad to read your encouraging remarks in reference to the continuance of the *Fanciers' Journal* through 1875. We shall do all we can, this way, to help you in both subscriptions and advertising. If every one does his best we shall be able to start our favorite poultry paper off with a good outlook for next year, sure. I most heartily wish you the fullest success. Yours, etc., SPANGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD: HOW MADE.

FRIEND WADE:

I find, occasionally, some writer alluding to certain fowls that were at the Buffalo show last winter, as the ones from which the standard was made, and some even claim that their birds are the *best* because the standard was made from them. Now I will venture to state that *not a single committee who worked on the standard at that time ever used a single bird to make a standard by*. They were not foolish enough for that. They all knew that the best birds failed in one or more points. No doubt they compared birds with the standard and thus endeavored to correct faults whether found in one or the other. I can speak knowingly as to the committee on Water Fowls and Turkeys, from the fact that I worked most of the time (with the other members) for three days and three nights; and we, of course, compared birds with the standard, but we did not revise the standard to suit anybody's birds.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

FOWLS FOR PROFIT.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of embarking in the poultry business, on a small scale, with a view of producing poultry and eggs for market, and have decided to seek information on the subject, through the columns of your valuable paper; therefore, will be greatly obliged to you if you will insert the following:

I wish to produce a fowl with bright yellow legs, and skin of a golden buttery hue, that will, when dressed for market, attract the eye of the epicure. I propose to use pure bred Light Brahma hens, but am undecided as to what breed the cock should be from; have thought of trying a Silver-Gray Dorking, but am afraid they will not mature quick enough, or might have white legs; the Brown Leghorn might do if it were not for the large comb and wattles; I am almost confident that the American Dominique would be just the thing. What I want is to produce a cross bred fowl, that

will mature rapidly, be of medium size, plump breasted, with yellow skin and legs; and, will be greatly obliged to any of your numerous correspondents, or readers, who have had practical experience in crossing any of the above named varieties or breeds.

Yours truly,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 25, 1874.

NOVICE.

NEW SOCIETY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find Premium list of the first Middlesex Poultry Exhibition, November 17th, 18th, and 19th, at Lowell. Our Society starts off under very encouraging circumstances. We have one hundred active members, and a good number of life members. We have already one hundred entries, and we intend to have one hundred and fifty before we close our books.

Philander Williams, of Taunton; F. J. Kinny, of Worcester; D. W. Wallace, of Lynfield; Geo. P. Burnham, of Melrose; Wm. Eastman, of Stoneham; and several other first-class breeders are going to show their stock at our Exhibition.

The members of our Society feel greatly encouraged in this new enterprise. We should have had the Exhibition later in the season, but could not get a hall at any other time, so we were obliged to hold the Exhibition in November. Gov. Thos. Tulbot, heads the life membership list.

Yours respectfully,

LOWELL, Oct. 31, 1874.

JOHN H. NICHOLS.

NEW SOCIETY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 20th the Executive Committee of the Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association held a meeting, and decided that the first show of the Association should be held on December 8, 9, and 10, 1874, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Our premium list will be published in a few days, and will embrace everything coming in the category of "*poultry and pets*." We have a magnificent hall to exhibit in, and there is no reason why we should not have a first-class show in every respect. Eastern parties will find this a good advertising opportunity.

For premium list and entries, address Lon. Hardman, Corresponding Secretary, 815 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Yours truly,

LON. HARDMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 26, 1874.

ANSWER TO J. A. L.

(Nos. 43 and 44 of "The Fanciers' Journal.")

WHERE two or more exhibitors compete for "largest and best collection," each single premium awarded counts one or more. Where first, second and third premiums are offered, first counts three, second two, and third one. Where more or less are offered, corresponding numbers are counted to each. The collection premium is awarded to him whose single premiums sum up the largest number.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

EXPORTATION.

DEAR EDITOR:

I have shipped to-day to Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, four Cayuga Ducks and a trio of Plymouth Rocks. The ducks are all metallic green-black in plumage, and the fowls are as good as any I ever saw of the kind.

Yours truly,

WESTMORELAND, October 29, 1874.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

FRIEND WADE:

As the members of Poultry Associations are striving to add some feature of interest, would it not be a good idea to have a public address at these popular gatherings. In this way they could add dignity to their enterprise, and create a healthy moral sentiment in their favor.

The *Fanciers' Journal* must be a good advertising medium, for the bare mention of my American Sampson, in your issue of October 15th, has already brought from far-western States inquiries for eggs for the spring of 1875.

If every correspondent would be careful to affix the name

of the county to their address, it would hasten a reply, as it facilitates the distribution of the mail in our postal cars. The rapidity with which letters are handled between railroad stations requires that the destination be written full and plain.

Thanking you for favors, I am, with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

BIG FLATS, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1875.

WM. ATWOOD.

"CHINA FOWL."

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have received and read Mr. Burnham's new book, called the "China Fowl," and would most respectfully commend it to every poultry breeder in this land; more particularly to those who have read the book called the "Brahma Fowl," by Lewis Wright. I think it describes the whole question on the Brahmas, both Light and Dark.

Respectfully,

PEABODY, MASS., October 26, 1874.

W. M. WARD, P. M.

FRIEND WADE:

I cheerfully inclose the little amount your bill calls for (three dollars). It was the means of selling \$150 worth of birds for me, which induces me now to invest part of the cash in more stock to improve my own with, hence I send you another *little advertisement*.

F. P. BECKER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 3, 1874.

SANGAMMON POULTRY SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

THE above association was organized at Springfield, Ills., October 17, 1874, and the following list of officers were elected:

President—N. Divelbiss, Springfield.

Vice-Presidents—S. Butler, C. Dougherty, A. H. Irwin, Frank Springer, J. D. Crabb, J. Dunlap, Jesse Perkins, J. C. Reed, Miles H. Wilmot.

Secretary—Frank McConnell.

Treasurer—C. Bressmer.

For time of holding first show, see list elsewhere.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

CHATS WITH OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Now that the dogs and rabbits have been taken from our corner, the boys and girls will have a greater interest in it than ever. By degrees, if we are sly, we will oust all grown-up fanciers from our Small Pet Department and have it devoted to us exclusively." So writes a young fancier, and the editor is inclined to have the same opinion. We suppose they thought the Small Pet Department was too small to contain such huge monsters as dogs and rabbits. Never mind, the less subjects we have to talk about, the more space we can devote to the remaining ones. Come to think about it, they did seem a little out of place, quite crowding out the smaller and prettier pets. Well, let it go. How quickly summer has passed away! Already Jack Frost has visited us; in early morning his white beard is seen gleaming on the trees and grass. The chestnuts too, surprised on awakening from their summer's sleep to find their prison doors thrown open by kind-hearted Jack, stir uneasily in their soft, velvety couches, and marvel greatly at the scene presented to their view. Everything in nature seems to unite in joyfully shouting, "Autumn has come!" The delicate icework on the window panes; the gold and crimson-tinted leaves, falling silently, one by one, from the frost-bitten trees; the merry little ground squirrels frisking joyfully along the fence rails, with his mouth and cheeks filled

with nuts; all seem to join with one accord into the song of Autumn, sung by all the sweet voices in nature. But here comes a letter from Tommy Ticklebee; he wants to know "whether he is entitled to all the privileges of a regular subscriber, as he wishes to secure subscriptions for the *Journal*." His father being a regular subscriber, most undoubtedly he is. We are glad to see the young people take such an interest in the advancement of the *Journal*. Some of them are working quite hard to secure subscribers. They want a weekly, and we know of no better way in which they can earn money for the holidays.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN BLUE JAY.

A VERY noisy fellow is the American blue jay, as he flits through the dark woods, ever and anon uttering the harsh disagreeably-sounding noise for which he is particularly characterized. He is a very handsome bird also, with his light blue crest and smooth, shining coat of the same color. The wing coverts are of a beautiful blue, barred with black, and ending in white tips. Though in his wild state we seldom hear musical notes issuing from the blue jay's throat, yet in captivity he will sometimes burst into a song full of sweet sounds and musical notes. He delights in uttering the harsh notes of the hawk. The blue jay is a most malicious thief; he robs the nests of his peaceable neighbors, sucking the eggs and frequently devouring the young. When flying about the blue jay appears to be quite a large bird, but when stripped of his plumage he is a very little larger than the robin. They feed principally on fruit and nuts, but are also very partial to animal food. In confinement the blue jay shows great affection for its master. P. L.

VERMIN ON CANARY BIRDS.

It is now the season when Canary birds are imported from Germany to this country, and when those who love the sweetest of all songsters make their purchases. It is for these reasons that we write this article to caution persons who desire to obtain these little pets.

We learn by report that a lot of Canary birds was received in New York a few weeks ago in bad condition, being diseased and filled with vermin. We have also noticed that they are being offered for sale in the market at a less price than last year. The price now asked in the large bird stores is three dollars, in some of the smaller stores the prices range from three to five and eight dollars. Our judgment is that the best birds can be bought of responsible dealers at three and four dollars apiece, but for two reasons it is well to wait until after the first of November before purchasing.

One reason is, because the birds are now young and have not fully acquired their song. The other reason is, because if you buy a diseased or lousy bird you will repent of your bargain at any price.

As to lice on a bird that is kept in a cage, they are an intolerable pest. If they are not gotten rid of they will stop his song and at last destroy his life. We have known birds to be almost literally eaten up by them, and it is only by faithful and constant attention for weeks that they can be exterminated. The cage must be thoroughly cleansed and scalded, the bird must then be taken and his feathers filled with a German insect powder that comes for the purpose, and every day afterward, at evening, a white cloth should be put on the cage, taken off, and shaken out the window or

over the fire before you go to bed, replaced, removed, and shaken again before daylight in the morning. This is to be followed up closely until not a louse is left. If your bird has not moulted well, is dumpish and does not sing, he is, without doubt, lousy.—*Ex.*

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

- Middlesex Poultry Association. Lowell, November 17, 18, and 19. E. T. Rowell, Sect. *Premium List received.*
- New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
- The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
- Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.
- Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Meadville Poultry and Columbian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.
- Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.
- Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.
- Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.
- Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
- Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.
- Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
- Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.
- Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.
- Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
- Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.
- Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.
- Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.
- Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.
- Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.
- Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary.
- Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.
About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING **for exchange only**, WILL BE ALLOWED AT **25 CENTS** FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins, for Brown Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Address
WILLIAM MAYER, Rohrsburg, Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One fine Black-Red Game Stag, bay eyes, willow legs, bred from first premium stock, for a good Brown-Red, Ginger-Red, or Black Game Cock or Stag.
Address C. J. BULKLEY, 6 Brinkerhoff Ave., Utica, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—I wish to exchange one trio of fine White Leghorn chicks, for Tumbler pigeons. What other offers?
Address WILL J. ROW, Greensburg, Westmoreland, Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A superior Partridge Cochin hen (2 years old), for a first-class cock, same age and variety. Specimen feathers exchanged.
McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE a postal card with any one wanting a good White Leghorn cockerel, for other good stock.
T. H. CONNER, Blackington, Mass.

EXCHANGE.—Trio of B. B. Red Games, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, and Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, to exchange for Smith & Wesson Pocket Revolver, Mocking Bird, and Rouen Ducks.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Black Carrier Cock; one Blue Owl Hen; one Red Jacobin Hen; one Black Nun; two Red-Speckled Pouter Cocks; one Red Barb Hen; and one Black-and-White-Splashed Carrier Cock. Also, one pair each Yellow and Red Barbs—all good birds—for Mocking Birds, Red or Gray Cardinals, Bullfinches, Parrots, or any other kind of birds or pet stock. Address
GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—A pure bred Mastiff male pup, three to six months old, Silver Hunting-case Lever Watch, or anything negotiable, in exchange for Duke of York Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and American Dominiques; first-class specimens, large in size, splendid form and plumage. What offers? Address
Dr. A. UPHAM, Wilsonville, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Essex Swine (boars and sows), Shepherd pups, from imported slut; Rouen, and Aylesbury ducks, very fine, in exchange for fancy Pigeons, and other stock.
BENJAMIN HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WHITE MICE.—A few pairs of these pets to exchange for fancy Pigeons. Address
G. F. MCCONNELL, Hudson, N. Y.

IN EXCHANGE.—For a good Light Brahma cockerel, a good small Silver Duckwing Game Bantam pullet. Address
R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box, 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn Cockerels (Smith strain), or Buff Cochin Chicks, for Light or Dark Brahma, or Partridge Cochin, hens or pullets. Give strain and qualities.
W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Light Brahma cockerel (Wade's stock), five White Leghorn cockerels, fifteen pairs Rouen Ducks (Bicknell's stock), for White Leghorn or Plymouth Rock hens (1873 hatch), Silver-Laced Bantams, Cayuga Ducks, or Watch Dog. All first-class stock; same expected. Address
F. S. AINSWORTH, South Norwalk, Conn.

EXCHANGE.—A good bargain.—I will give four Guinea Pigs, one male and three females, for an Angora male doe. Must be good stock and old enough to breed. Address
WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Partridge Cochin, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Game Fowls crossed for pit, for Brown Leghorns. Persons having Brown Leghorns for exchange will do well by writing to
F. S. BLOODGOOD, Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of White Leghorns, for one trio of Buff Cochins. Must be well-marked, standard birds.
H. PARKAM, Lima, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of White Leghorns, for one trio of Black Cochins. My birds are all first-class, with "white ear-lobes," None but "standard birds" wanted.
H. PARKAM, Lima, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.—1 pair White Cochins, direct from Bicknell's yards, 2 years old; 3 pairs Partridge Cochin chicks, Van Winkle's strain; 1 pair White Polish, or same cock and two hens, not quite as large topknots, all direct from E. G. Studley's yards, Claverack; 1 pair Light Brahmas, from C. E. L. Hayward; 2 pairs Black Hamburgs, for Plymouth Rocks, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Black A Bantams, G. S. Bantams, S. S. Bantams, or Fancy Pigeons. What other offers? Wanted, in exchange, 1 pair good Dominique Bantams, and 3 or 4 Plymouth Rock cockerels not up to standard, to cross with common fowls for market.
E. B. SOUTHWICK, Box 29, New Baltimore, Green Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio Partridge Cochins (Todd and Williams' cross) for one trio Light Brahmas. Must be good birds as mine are. Address
N. T. COLBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Houdans, one pair Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, one pair Games bred for the pit—for a good trio of Dark Brahmas, very dark, of some good strain. Mine are all good birds. Address
JAMES SHARP, Box 59, Turtle Creek, Alleghany Co., Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, SULKY.—I will give three trios of selected prize-bred White Leghorns, May hatch, that can win in heavy competition, for a good light sulky for road work. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A very superior lot of Buff, White, Black and Partridge Cochin chicks, hatched in May from eggs imported from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Feast, Sedgwick, Turner, Wright, Beldon, etc., for grain, oats, barley, corn, or wheat. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine prize White Cochins, imported from the yards of R. S. S. Woodgate, England, the champion breeder of that variety, for a good, new, single harness, silver-plated, light and fashionable make. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED.—A Remington double-barrel, breach-loading gun, laminated steel barrels, bore 12; will give an imported trio of White or Buff Cochins, hatched in May, that will win in strong competition, from Lady Gwydyr's yards, England. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED, SKELETON WAGON.—Will give in exchange Buff Partridge or White Cochins, White Leghorns, hatched in May, from some of the first yards in England, and warranted to be from cup and prize winners. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—Mocking Birds for Yellow Jacobins, Turbits, Fantails or Owls. Birds guaranteed singers. Would also exchange a pair of Pure White Muscovy Ducks (very beautiful) for Pigeons as above. Address
S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Trio Buff Cochin fowls (No. 1 breeders), two years old, for two first-class Partridge Cochin or Dark Brahma pullets. No poor stock need apply. Address
McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

GUINEA PIGS.—To exchange for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—A fine pair of young Lop-Eared Rabbits. Sire first at Philadelphia and Doylestown; dam first at Doylestown, for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawn Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochin pullets; must be good.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochin, White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock. Address
KEPHEART BROS., Berrien Springs, Mich.

WILL EXCHANGE.—My breeding trio White-Faced Black Spanish for White or Black Fans. Also, one Blue female for one Blue male. Birds must be first-class.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochin Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price.
J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains.
T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted. Address
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Polands, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochin pullets. Address
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?
F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

LOOK.—EXCHANGE.—Four Dark Brahma hens, 19 months old (Wade's strain); four B. Leghorn pullets, hatched August 27th (Bonney's strain), for Dominiques. These birds are good, and Dominiques must be the same.
Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Exhibitions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.
Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,
717 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

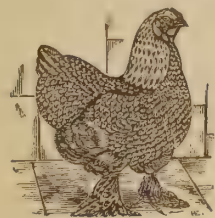
Poultry and Pigeons.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Speckled Tumblers, good birds. Two pairs for \$5.00, and the *Fanciers' Journal* one year free, if ordered this month. Address GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

HOUDANS FOR SALE.—One cock and three hens, eighteen months old and very fine; cock is not related to the hens. Price, \$15.
WM. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth St., Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR \$50.—One pair of White Crested White Polands (Sperry's strain), one pair White Leghorns (J. B. Smith's strain). Both pairs of birds will be in perfect trim by December 1st for exhibition.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.



DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.

Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
Quincy, Ills.

IMPORTANT TO EXHIBITORS

AND

BREEDERS OF PRIZE POULTRY.

DR. MONROE has for sale, on account of removal, the whole of his stock of imported and prize-bred fowls and chickens:

BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
B. B. RED GAME, B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS,
GOLD, AND SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS.

Chickens of the above varieties, fit for the highest competition, hatched (May) from imported eggs warranted to be from cup and prize-winners from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Sedgwick, Feast, Turner, Beldon, Wright, Lingwood, Woodgate, etc.

Twelve pairs of Prize-bred White Leghorns, that can win in any competition, in one lot. A bargain.
PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.

TRUE BLOOD.—Singing Canaries, \$3 each; W. F. Black Spanish cockerels, \$1 to \$2 each; Grey Dorking do., \$1 to \$3 each; Buff Cochin do., \$2 to \$3 each; Light Brahma do., \$3 to \$4 each.

W. F. MUCHMORE, P. O. Box, 29,
Basking Ridge, N. J.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, AND WHITE LEGHORNS.

A few trios of CHOICE Chicks, at \$10 per trio. Can spare four good P. Cochin hens, at \$5 each. Specimen feathers sent if requested.
WE SEND OUT NO POOR BIRDS.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.

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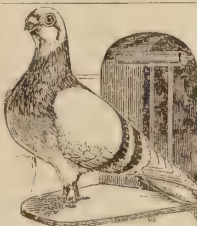
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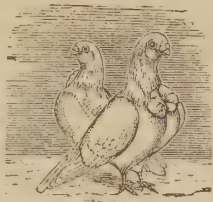
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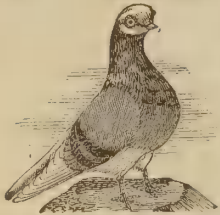
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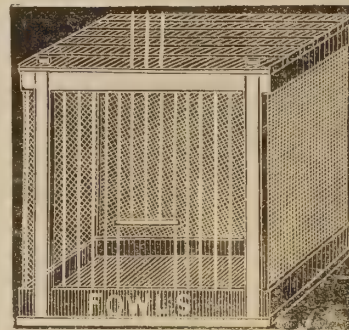
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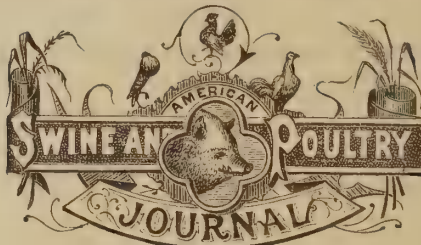
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

Nos. 47 & 48.



THE above illustration is a finely executed engraving of the Aviary recently built by the Zoological Society, of this city, in their garden at Fairmount Park. It is well stocked with one of the best collections of birds in this country, many of which were donated by enthusiastic admirers of

the doings of the Society; the balance being purchased by their agent, who was sent to Africa and the far East for the special purpose of selecting rare birds and animals that could not be purchased in the markets of the old world. Persons visiting this city should not fail to visit the gardens.

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All that would be required in furtherance of such a worthy enterprise could be accomplished with *less* expenditure *now* than at any other time, and would assuredly greatly add to the numerous attractions of 1876. Philadelphia, possessing as it does so many places and souvenirs

of historic interest, will always be largely visited by both Americans and Europeans.

In connection with this Garden, we should like to see embraced *all the known breeds of fowls and pigeons*, which, in other collections, have been or are almost totally ignored. Paris, it is true, has her "*Garden of Acclimation*," where many of the various breeds are bred or acclimated, yet not to that careful degree of perfection that is so desirable. In our country the pure-bred fowls of the different varieties would open a new field of interest, and awaken the Rip Van Winkles among the ruralists to the fact that mongrel dunghills belong to the days of the past, or the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. A few years would witness a decided and vast improvement of the poultry stock throughout the land, by those of known and acknowledged superiority taking the place of the common stock.

The farmer, in the days of the *wooden plow*, was content to keep several cows and *buy* butter, long-snouted swine, clumsy horses, miserable sheep, and dunghill fowls. *Now* he must have improved agricultural implements, herd-book cattle, pure-bred horses, and *fast* at that, and fine wool sheep; in fact, the "*new departure*" seems to embrace everything but fowls—and why not them? This *advancing backwards*, with farmers, on the fowl question, needs a turning point. We need an "*American Garden of Acclimation*" to introduce and foster the pure breeds of fowls. Such an institution could be made more than self-sustaining; in fact, if rightly and judiciously conducted, would prove a source of considerable revenue.

I trust the eminent fanciers will agitate this idea until the proper authorities will be able to see the importance of furnishing in America "*what is wanted*" in this line.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., Nov. 12, 1874.

G. O. BROWN.

VENEMOUS REPTILES, INSECTS, ETC., OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Though your publication is styled the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, I consider that you should not exclusively confine its columns to statistics regarding the hen house, breeding, and management of poultry, but occasionally favor your numerous readers with facts regarding floriculture, horticulture, farming, natural history, &c. Under this impression I submit to you some statistics of reptile and insect life in the land of the sunny South, Queensland, Australia, some portion of the drawbacks inflicted upon settlers in the antipodes, assuming that to a portion of your subscribers the perusal will prove interesting.

On many tombstones throughout Queensland are inscribed the names of persons who have died from the bite of venomous reptiles, of which there are many varieties in the colony, and perhaps in no part of the world are they more dangerous than in Queensland. Often mothers are heard to express their apprehension of their children going into the wood or scrub, lest they might be bitten, and in such events doctors live at too great a distance, perhaps some fifty or sixty miles, to arrive in time to afford relief to the sufferers. Scorpions and centipedes abound, and it is well-known how deadly their bite is. The tarantula is also common in the country. Its body is about an inch and a half long, and when the legs are spread out it covers a space eight inches in breadth. On its body are placed bags of

poisonous matter; it shows a formidable set of mandibles; the thorax is hard and bony, and covered with bristly hairs; the bite is worse than that of the centipede. The puff adder, the nature of whose deadly bite need not be described, is found in several districts. Often poisonous snakes enter the dwelling-houses, causing great alarm, and with good reason, for serious results terminating in death ensue. In this English colony the thermometer ranges in the shade during the summer from 105° to 110° and upwards. Often when the lamps are lighted at night in the sitting-rooms, one may imagine, judging from the sound, that heavy rain drops apparently are falling pretty thickly on the roof. A very short interval serves to dispel the illusion, for these sounds come in the shape of little black beetles, crowding into the room, and lighting or rather tumbling on the table, the book you are reading, or into your hair and beard, in numbers innumerable. This is bad enough; but when, after a steady pursuit, you happen to extricate one from your hair or from inside your clothes, and incautiously crack it, the stench emanating is overpowering. Of course it is impossible to remain in the room; the only plan is to turn out the light, close all windows and doors, especially those with a northerly aspect. If these are not alone sufficient annoyances, they are generally joined by an equally strong army of red-winged ants, whose arrival varies the monotonous appearance of the black-coated beetles. When, in about a couple of hours, the supply may have ceased, and one can venture indoors, it is impossible to walk over the floor without crushing thousands of these obnoxious insects, each step being accompanied by a perfume very different from that of "*ottar of roses*." If mosquitoes were the only troublesome insects to be encountered in the Australian colonies, time or climatization might render one indifferent to their attacks, but they abound in much larger quantities in Queensland; in fact there is no cessation from their attacks. It is not unusual to see newcomers confined to their beds, their limbs so swollen that a doctor has often to be consulted. There are also periodical visits of swarms of fleas, and few have experienced, except the residents of Queensland, the misery of the flea season there. The white ant abounds in the colony, eating through houses, furniture, alike destructive to every article they come in contact with, besides hosts of other noxious insects. Flying foxes, which are only to be seen on the wing during night, are very numerous. They commit great ravages throughout the orchards, devouring all kinds of fruit, but no kind of vegetable escapes where they alight, so that in many districts the fruit trees are completely stripped. Flying foxes may be found in myriads, hanging from tree to tree. Some places which they frequent are almost inaccessible by land, but parties might be equipped who, with black guides, would be able to destroy millions of these depredators. The dingo, a species of wild dog, is very destructive on the sheep runs, to sheep, lambs, young pigs, and poultry, among which they commit great havoc.

In conclusion, I give extracts from a letter received some time past, from a lady residing in Queensland, testifying to the facts which I have advanced.

"We have had no additional servants since the two Polynesians left. They have gone home to their island. Plenty of laborers coming out, but farmers cannot afford to pay them forty pounds a year and rations. They manage to leave Brisbane, and go up the country to the sugar plantations. I

pity them this hot weather. Two dreadful thunder storms passed over us last week, and while they last, my husband opens all the doors and windows, and then kneels in prayer; people can form little idea of these terrific storms. The dairy is off our kitchen, and I went in to procure some milk just as it was dark, and saw close to me something which I took to be a large rat at the butter. Next day this rat turned out to be a large black snake, the most deadly of all kinds. I escaped unhurt, thank God! Next day, down from the room above came tumbling two bandicoot rats, big ones; they ran for their lives, and hearing a strange noise upstairs, I went up, and there was a guana; it was giving chase to the rats. This curious animal, something like a crocodile, will bite in self defence. It has a forked tongue like a snake, it will suck any quantity of eggs, and is most destructive in a fowl yard; there are plenty about here. To crown all, up came the cat with a deaf adder, not dead, I thought it was, and it looked such a curious beast, that I took a stick, fortunately not my hand, to turn it over. It opened its mouth, and it would have been instant death had it bitten me. So ends the list of my troubles and fright for this month."

Should these relations prove of interest to your subscribers I shall be most happy to give you a description of Australian bush fires and their consequences in a future issue.

"VIATOR."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

NOTES UPON THE LAST ISSUE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Not one "pugnacious" article in your last number; this is an improvement. Your space can be better occupied than with the interminable bickering we have had in the past; and whether or not any man's opinion has been affected by the controversies which some of our best poultry writers have indulged in, in your columns (which you have so liberally allowed space for), is really after all of but little moment. The subjects written upon have been fully "ventilated," and we have now heard both sides very fairly; there let them rest.

The story of the skye terrier "Silky" was highly entertaining. One of your constant *youthful* readers pronounced it "bully!" and read it again and again. He is a boy of fourteen, only, but wants me to buy that dog at once. Is "Silky" for sale? I presume not, for the article does not look like an advertisement. I hope we shall have more articles of this character from your "dog-fancier" correspondent. The variety in such communications is a very acceptable change to many if not most of your readers, no doubt.

The suggestions of Dr. A. M. Dickie, in reference to the

great "Centennial Exposition," which occurs in Philadelphia in 1876, are both timely and good. At the Doylestown or the Philadelphia State Poultry Shows, in December (or at both), preliminary steps could very appropriately be taken towards some future concert of action in this matter. If the A. P. A. would then take it up, officially, and push it, a grand *national* Fowl Show could be held at Philadelphia in 1876, that would tell for contributors.

Mr. Ward, of Peabody, commends Mr. G. P. Burnham's new book, the "*China Fowl*," to poultry fanciers generally. I have just read this last work of Mr. B., and consider it a very complete and fair treatise upon the subject of "Asiatics;" It will repay the perusal, and I agree with the editor of the *Poultry World*, who, in his November number, says, "Mr. Burnham's book is worth double the price charged for it," and that it "ought to be on every breeder's library shelves."

"Novice," of Manchester, N. H., wants to know, I observe, what are the best breeds to cross with the Light Brahmas, for eggs and chicks, for market only. If he tries the Dominiques, he will not be disappointed; but if he uses a good White Leghorn cock upon his Light Brahma hens, he will find that the progeny will answer better, in respect of the non-sitting quality of the former. A generally larger fowl will be the result, either with the Dominique or the Dorking. But this cross reproduces persistent sitters among the pullets too largely. If he does not care about color, the Black Spanish cock with the Light Brahma hens is a most excellent cross, and I have practically tried all of these four varieties.

I congratulate you on the largely improving pages of your advertising latterly in *Fanciers' Journal*. The advantage of the issues of your paper twice in a month, over the visits of other poultry publications but once, must be appreciated; and I assure you we shall all be rejoiced when you can consistently return to the *weekly* issue. Surely one good American paper in our interests ought to be well supported in this country as a weekly.

Yours, etc.,

SPANGLE.

CONCERNING BANTAMS.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.:

I notice in the last number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, an inquiry from S. S. Bantam, in regard to the raising of Bantams. I have bred the Silver-Laced Sebright Bantam for years, and perhaps I can give S. S. B. a few hints, which may be of service to him.

The cock should at once be separated from the hens, until at least March, for by so doing he will be much more vigorous as a breeder. He should never run with more than six hens. If warmly housed the hens will usually begin to lay freely in April, or, indeed, even sooner; but, as it is much too early to set their eggs, the propensity to lay should be checked, if possible, by feeding them with food containing but little egg-forming material—for instance, boiled rice.

By carefully attending to these little details a large number of eggs may be obtained in the months of June and July—which months are the most favorable for raising Bantams. Later than August it is unwise to hatch them, as the growth of the tail is apt to be retarded. A square, broad tail is a point of great beauty. For mothers, small clean-legged hens should be secured, and when found to be

quiet and attentive to their duties, are well worth their keep; and, in fact, invaluable to the breeder of Bantams.

Sebrights, as sitters, are rarely useful, frequently leaving the eggs before incubation is finished. The chickens, when hatched, should not be fed too soon—warmth being of more importance than food at that time.

The diet should consist of soft feed in the morning, and good, sound wheat at night. A little canary seed should be employed twice a week. Their food should be scattered, and constant foraging and activity encouraged. S. S. B. will find them hardy, and among the most charming of his pets.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

ARLINGTON, November, 1874.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

(Continued from page 595.)

ON the following morning, in company with Mr. Walton, we visited his poultry house and yards. Mr. Walton breeds Brown Leghorns exclusively, and showed us some fine birds from the yards of Messrs. Kinney, Bonney, and Watson. As Mr. Walton has all his young stock reared upon farms, several miles from home, we had no opportunity of seeing them, but were told that many of them were fine, and rapidly approaching a salable age. Our attention was next invited to quite a collection of rabbits, belonging to his son, A. H. Walton. Amongst them was the fine pair of Angoras that carried off first honors at Doylestown, last winter. Leaving Mr. Walton, our next stopping place was Mr. Wm. Frankenfield's. Here we saw some very pretty White Fantails, Black Fantails, Blue Pied Pouters, Trumpeters, Black Jacobins, and Black Carriers.

We next called upon Mr. Barton Darlington, a young amateur pigeon fancier. In his loft we were shown Black Barbs, White Fantails, Brown Snells, Silver-winged Turbits—altogether quite a creditable display for so young a fancier. If he keeps on, some of the older fanciers about Doylestown will have to look to their laurels. After leaving Mr. Darlington, our next halt was made at the residence of Mr. Charles Selser. Here we saw Dominique Leghorns, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

As Mr. Selser has been quite successful in the show-room, we deem it unnecessary for us to praise his stock; but we will say a few words in regard to his practical and convenient coops or pens. As his room is rather limited, he is compelled to keep his fowls in these small pens, and they struck us as being the most simple and desirable that we have ever seen, combining both cheapness and durability.

We will endeavor to give a short description of them: They are thirteen feet long, four feet wide, and two feet high. The frame is constructed of one inch by one and a half inch lath stuff, sawed in half, nailed on the sides, and just four feet wide. Whole lath are used to cover them. The top, sides, and ends are made in separate sections, and can be quickly taken apart or put together. Again, on top, at the back part, a small roof is made—or rather a sort of a shed—being two feet high in front, and one at the back. This portion is made of boards, and has a door at one side to get at the nests, which are inside of this covered portion, also the perch.

We have frequently met persons who contended that poultry will not thrive if penned up; but we know that if properly fed and cared for they will. We asked for and obtained, from Mr. Selser, an account of the number of eggs

laid by the hens confined in these coops, which I will give for the benefit of those who are deterred from keeping fowls because they have no room. Be it understood, that these fowls were kept in these small pens (13 x 4), and were never out even for an hour.

No. 1. Cock and five Dominique Leghorn pullets—laid in three months two hundred and fifty eggs. Average fifty eggs to each hen.

No. 2. One cock and two Black Hamburg pullets—laid one hundred and thirty-five eggs in three months. Average sixty-seven and one-half to each hen.

No. 3. One cock and five Golden-Spangled Hamburg hens—received two hundred and twenty-nine eggs in three months. Average fifty-seven and one-half to each hen.

No. 4. One cock and five Silver-Spangled Hamburg hens, that were four years old—received two hundred and fifty-five eggs, an average of fifty-five eggs for each hen.

The above is not guess work, and proves satisfactorily to our mind that fowls, with proper care and food, can be kept with profit in small pens. After chatting pleasantly for some time with Mr. Selser, on "Chickenology," we reluctantly bade him and Mr. Walton, and several others who had made our visit so pleasant, farewell; and, taking our seat in the car, the iron horse snorted, shrieked, and puffed, and we were off on our homeward journey.

W. E. FLOWER.

A WARNING TO SPECULATORS.

Now that there is much said and done about limited liability companies, particularly in the county of Lancaster, we give the following account of the formation of one in a village near to the town of Huddersfield: "Partnerships on the limited liability principle are just now all the rage. Two worthies in this village were recently seized with the prevailing epidemic. They formed themselves into a limited liability company for the breeding of poultry, seeing a vast opening for providing the village with what they thought it was much in need of, an unlimited supply of hens. All their ready cash was expended at the Blue Bull and Throstle Hotel, in the preliminary expenses connected with the formation and launching of the company, but by much ingenuity and large promises, they managed to obtain a likely looking hen on credit. She appeared to be a hen that could and would sit eternally. The vendor cracked up her sitting propensities in a manner worthy of a quack doctor, or a Huddersfield auctioneer. The next point was to obtain the eggs. By a judicious distribution of their forces, much wheedling, and a promise of shares when the company was fairly floated, they borrowed thirteen eggs of various breeds, ages, and sizes, from their neighbors, which, had they borne fruit, might have given birth to anything from a monkey to a mousetrap. They next found a suitable place for their plant and hatching operations; formed a nest, placed the eggs therein, and put the hen fairly on the top. But that hen was not in a sitting mood. She would repose for a short time, but soon marched off with the complacency and alacrity of a Ranter to a revival camp-meeting. They tried glue, but that hen burst her bonds, and left her feathers sticking to the nest and eggs. In despair they went to the wisest man in the village as their consulting engineer, who was, and is, a bird fancier or hen merchant. He told them he could give them an infallible recipe for getting the hen to sit, but he required a fee of five shillings by way of remuneration."

neration. The company effected a mortgage for that amount upon their rolling-stock and plant, and paid him. The information was then forthcoming. It was simple, but effective. The proprietors were to keep the head of the hen immersed for five minutes in a swill-tub, no more and no less; and the bird fancier guaranteed that if the hen was afterwards placed upon the eggs, nothing short of main force or an earthquake could dislodge her. The most highly flavored swill-tub that could be found was obtained for the purpose. The hen's head was immersed in the contents. One partner looked on with a borrowed watch in his hand, while his companion held the hen by the tail. When exactly five minutes had elapsed, in tones of great excitement the timekeeper exclaimed, Time's up. The hen after the operation would have sat anywhere. But there was wickedness amongst the members of the company. The language became very forcible indeed. The more pious of the two swore on the pardonable irritation of the moment. The two shareholders saw their subscribed capital disappearing. In a savage mood they rushed off to their consulting engineer, vowing vengeance upon him. That worthy saw them coming, guessed their fell purpose, and grasped a big carving knife to entertain them with, the sight of which had a calming influence upon the two infuriated shareholders. He coolly told them 'to hold their din' and say nothing about it, or it might injure the company. He also promised to say nothing himself if they would pay for a pint of ale for him. They saw the wisdom of this advice, and paid for a pint accordingly. Somehow the facts became known, somebody proved false, a panic set in, the shares became at a discount, the company collapsed, the original capital was lost, and as with too many bubble companies, nothing was left for the mortgagees but some addled eggs glued together. The moral is left for the judicious reader to discover."—*English paper*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. BURNHAM TO MR. WRIGHT.

In the *Fancier's Journal* of September 10—nettled, I suppose, by the two paragraphs I quoted, in No. 2 of these letters, from his "private" epistle to me—he not only gives me leave to publish it, but challenges me to do so, saying that I "*dare not!*" He again insults me, as he has of late so frequently and grossly done, by hinting not obscurely that, if I publish it, I shall not do so *correctly!* I have nothing to say to this sort of thing but that the following is the whole letter, and nothing but the letter, *exactly* as written to me. I am a little surprised at the challenge; but of course Mr. Burnham is unable to see that such expressions, published as addressed by him to me, cannot possibly do me any harm, while they may do the writer a great deal. That, however, is his affair; and here it is, *verbatim* :—

MELROSE, MASS., June 11, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote you, some weeks ago—a reply to which note is just to hand, dated London, May 23d—I had never seen a copy either of your "*Brahma Fowl*," or your later "*Illustrated Poultry Book*." You will do me the justice to believe *this* statement, to-day, I am sure—upon reference to the tone of my *first* letter to you. I had heard that Mr. Wright had criticised me sharply, and I had heard something about his *theory* of the *Brahma* origin; but I had never seen your books; and *subsequently* to writing you, I sent the money to Wade, of Philadelphia, to order a copy of your *first* work for me, from London, which I have not yet received; though I borrowed your two works, a few weeks ago, from a friend, when I *first* learned of the strange,

unfounded abuse you had piled up against me and my *fowls* in those two volumes. How you could have been so abominably cheated, and by *whom*, I cannot imagine. When that villainous assault came out (in Wade's paper, *Phil.*), recently, I could no longer remain silent; and I have taken measures effectually to deny and refute all your glaring errors, as you will see, both in England and America, very shortly.

I am sorry you allowed yourself thus to be "sold," "head, body, and boots," by *some one* here who was inimical to me, evidently, and thus ridiculously, when I *never* was in the remotest way implicated or concerned in any manner, save by *you*, in the Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennet, Hatch, tom-noddy nonsense; except that I *did* for years and years, *burlesque* and *ridicule* their deception, or (as one American editor characterizes it last month) this "Cornish's and Bennett's infernal cheatery and nonsense, with which Wright has been so lamentably fooled!" To which, upon reading your assaults upon *me*, for the *first* time, I solemnly assure you, *within the last forty days*, I now add that you or your informants, have not the *slightest* foundation upon which you can stand, from first to last!

I repeat it, I was utterly ignorant of virulence, the total *falsity*, the bitter misrepresentations, the carping, silly, *unwarrantable* language you had adopted towards *me* in your two books, until within the last few weeks—when I for the *first* time had access to those ignorantly-composed and miserably spirited volumes! Wherein have I ever offended *you*, that you should thus in your books blackguard, malign, villify, and prate like "a hen with a sore head" about "*Burnham*" this and "*Burnham*" that? I am a gentleman, sir, by nature, education, fortune, *never* did a human being wrong, so help me God, to my knowledge, in my life. I wrote the "*History of the Hen Fever*," true; and I stated *truth* in that volume, which you say "was never received in America or England but with a *laugh*." Its title, as you know, is "*A HUMOROUS RECORD*." It was purposely intended to be "*laughed*" at. And it accomplished this to the *full*, as I have good reasons to know. But when *you*, 3,000 miles away, undertake to commingle and involve *me* in this cursed, obnoxious, Burram-pooter, *Brahma-poutra*, *Burmah-porter*, *Bahama-poodra*, sailor, Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennett, Hatch, Wright, Plaisted, "*Knox*" balderdash; when you *must* have been aware that all my life I have fought it *steadily*, and lampooned it everywhere, publicly and privately, as one of the *chief* of humbugs of the chicken-trade, I protest. And when you *ought* to have known that I never pretended MY stock sent to the Queen of England, and others, was other than the *China* (not "*India*") fowl, which I invariably contended, in all the years before your libellous books were written, were veritably "*Gray Shanghai*," light and dark, it is high time, though your offence is tardily discovered by me, that I resent your gratuitous and false assumptions, and enter upon my defence, though it bring *you* to grief.

You *misquote* me, you *interpolate* your extracts from others, you put terms and phrases and sentences into *my* mouth in your book, and into others' mouths, that we never wrote, or uttered, or contemplated. Thus you falsify, and garble, and misrepresent us all—for *what*? Simply to sustain your own sopbistry and assumed theory, which is utterly baseless, as well as detestable.

I enclose you my *first* article on the subject in America. Every poultry and fancier's journal in this country, weekly and monthly, have opened their columns to me, as well as most of them in England. I shall avail myself of their courtesy, and shall endeavor, in my poor way, to answer and refute your infamous and spiteful tirade against me. Before I get through I have no doubt I will succeed in impressing upon Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, if upon no one else, that that gentleman had much better have informed himself correctly of the *facts* in this case ere he so maliciously and so stupidly ventured to assail and malign the undersigned.

You have done me a grievous *wrong*, sir, either intentionally or unwittingly. Am I mistaken in my judgment of Lewis Wright, as a man, when I now say to him *personally* (as I have publicly said in the enclosed printed article), "I believe he is man enough to admit and atone for his errors" regarding *me* and my stock, by publishing in his paper the within contribution over my signature, cut from the *Phila-*

delphia *Fanciers' Journal*, of this week. Awaiting your reply, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

P.S.—I never *once*, in my twenty-four years' experience with my Gray Shanghais, ever saw or heard of a *buff* fowl, bred from *my* stock, and I don't believe *you* ever did, either. I have nothing to deal with now as to what you may hereafter say you *meant*, in your language; but only with what you have plainly *said* (written). You have used the terms "Cochin," and "Brahma," and "Chittagong" in your books to suit *your* fancy, instead of the terms *Shanghais*, *Gray Shanghais*, etc., as I used them, in the places where you pretend to quote me and others. And in more and one instance you have *added* my name offensively, in parentheses, in your extracts (on p. 241, for example) about "pure-bred Brahmas," while my name does *not* appear, in the paragraph you quote, originally. Is *this* pursuing the poultry fancy "in a reverent spirit," "in the fear of God?" I ask.

I have but a few remarks to make on this characteristic document. The first is, that while so lately asserting that he "*never* had had any difference, written or verbal," with Cornish or Bennett—nay, knew the one to be "a very worthy man," the man here *himself* affirms that "all his life" he had "fought" and "lampooned" this "Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennett balderdash!" Secondly, my charge against him always has been that he did so; that he *did* say the fowls in question were Chinese and not Indian; whereas I contended (and while admitting that, for want of evidence, I was probably mistaken in some details, shall make *that* much as clear as noonday) that the fowls are Indian and *not* Chinese. The third is, that it is simply false, and known by him to be so, that I ever put phrases into "his mouth" he never wrote. He states certain fowls were "Shanghais." These birds are now *universally* called Cochins; and I have stated that his *contention* was that the fowls in question were "Cochins." But I never said he used the *word*, or *quote* him as doing so; and in using the word Cochin I simply follow Mr. Tegetmeier, who he says is "accurate;" nay, more—the sentence he chiefly fastens on I have already shown is *not* written by me at all, but is simply quoted by me as made by Mr. Tegetmeier, and duly credited to that gentleman. Different names to the same fowls do not alter the fowls or the facts, as he well knows. And lastly, as he also very well knows, the very reason of inserting a name (or any other word or sentence anywhere) in brackets in any passage is to show, *and in the usual way of showing*, that such application of a passage is made by the editor or author *quoting* it, and *not* by the writer of the passage itself. I have, however, lately given Mr. Burnham's own statements; let them be compared with my own, and with what will follow.

This letter, however, made me rather curious to find out what Mr. Burnham really had been by "nature, education, and fortune." Here in England, when a man so emphatically *claims* to be a gentleman, we generally conclude he is what is vulgarly termed a cad; and this is especially apt to be the case if he uses the Queen's English in a particularly "striking" manner. I did find in *The Northern Farmer* of April, 1855, a statement respecting the *birth* of Mr. Burnham; but I have no proof of its accuracy, and it would be beneath me to quote it if I had. Since I do not think Winer was justified in dragging such matters—even if true—into the controversy. But the following statement is interesting, and is probably true:—

When Burnham had arrived at an age when the beard begins to grow, we learn that he was a cab-driver, and in that business took daily lessons in *Billingsgate slang*, which we observe he uses in all his writings, especially when he is *riled*.

I say this is probably true, because I find in the American *Journal of Agriculture* of December, 1853 (a most respectable journal, then edited by Mr. W. S. Ring, a government official under President Pierce), the following statement, which closely corresponds:—

The first we hear of this Burnham, he was mounted on a cab-box, with a leather thong fastened around his little cap, bearing the bright letters CAB; making the air vocal with his "*Ride up sir! ride up!*" From this he descended gradually to the compiling-stool of the *New England Cultivator*, and from this depth he shrieks out his vituperation upon all who attempt to unearth and expose him. Whether he was dragged down by the stringent municipal laws, in a conflict with his proneness to get more than his fare, we are not informed; but he brought with him, in his fall, the refined tastes, customs, and language of his former profession.

Now, far be it from me to cast any slur upon what one of Mr. Burnham's irate correspondents calls "enny onnest employment." Still the extract does throw a curious light upon Mr. Burnham's personality, and is not what I expected after such *very* tall talk. I do not, however, care to push this matter particularly; I never examined into the question of Mr. Burnham's *personal* antecedents at all, till this singular epistle and its "rather steep" claims gave me some faint curiosity on the subject; and, except so far as one likes to know all one can about any great character, the matter is really not important; and a cab-driver may be a most worthy man, as no doubt Mr. Burnham *was*.

I regard as by far, the most important matter—the mode in which Mr. Burnham has dealt with, and objected to, the statements of Mr. Cornish and myself; whatever he is or has been, so far as his assertions are true or his arguments sound, they are entitled to weight; and they must therefore be examined, as I have elsewhere done. L. WRIGHT.

[We publish the above at the request of our friend, Wright, who justly complains that we allowed Mr. Burnham a large amount of space in our columns, and now when he wishes to reply we state that our readers are tired of the controversy. We believe in fair play, and are sorry that we cannot afford the space demanded—at least until after the show season is over. We are agent for the *Gazette*, and will cheerfully supply that paper to any who are desirous of reading Mr. Wright's replies, which are very interesting as well as amusing, he quoting quite copiously from the *Hen Fever*.

We also have several articles from Mr. Burnham, in answer to Mr. Wright, which we cannot find room for at this time, but cheerfully give the following extract, which will close the question for the present.—ED.]

"If you will permit me to refer him and your readers to my new work—the "*China Fowl*"—just published, I will only add that in that volume I give the facts in this case, at the close of the book, in full; and if those interested in the true history of the origin of the "Brahmas" will read the collected evidence and cited records therein printed, side by side with Wright's assertions and contradictions, they may judge, from the evidence adduced, who is right and who is wrong in this matter." G. P. BURNHAM.

"ARE not your prices high for those ducks?" "Yes, it would *Rouen* you to buy them."

THE lady who said she was going to send her daughters to Europe next season, to get the old masters to paint their portraits, now wants to know what variety of the Dorking it was that fought the great battle of Dorking that was in the papers some time ago.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

THE SUCCESSFUL BENCH SHOW OF DOGS AT MINEOLA, N. Y.

To a few liberal members of the Queens County Agricultural Society the lovers of American field sports are indebted for the most important and progressive step yet taken in this country for the improvement and advancement of their favorite pursuit. In view of the fact that it is an every day occurrence for pointers or setters to sell at from one to five hundred dollars, all are willing to admit the importance of paying greater attention to their breeding, but none were found willing to take the initiative in organizing a bench show of dogs which would contribute so much to that end, until these gentlemen of Queens County, who believe there are other objects worthy of attention in this life besides the pursuit of dollars and cents, determined, in the face of a strong opposition, to add a dog show to the other attractions of their agricultural fair, which was held at Mineola on the 7th of this month. Messrs. H. S. Parke, Charles D. Leverick and Benjamin D. Hicks liberally contributed eight cups, valued at \$20 each, to be awarded to the best of three classes of setters and one of pointers which might be exhibited, and had but thirty or forty dogs been shown they would have been satisfied with the number as a promising beginning of a system of "bench shows" and "field trials" which we have now every reason to hope will henceforth become permanent institutions throughout this country as they are in Great Britain. But to the surprise of every one the recent display of dogs at Mineola far exceeded expectation, and the bench show proved the most attractive feature of the fair. Including some animals of valuable breeds other than setters and pointers, the number of dogs exhibited was one hundred and twenty-five, and so superior were most of them in quality that the judges, Messrs. Carman, Gubner and Raymond, had no easy task in deciding between them. The special premiums and diplomas were awarded according to the rules of the Kennel Club, of London, to three classes of setters: The Irish red, the black-and-tan Gordon, to setters of any other breed, and to pointers. The red Irish class was numerous and of uncommonly fine quality, and the contest for first premium, particularly among the bitches, was exceedingly close. The Gordons, if we include the puppies, were also numerous, and all excellent and uniform in quality. Among the setters of any breed, headed by that grand dog, Colburn's Dash, there were also some very fine specimens. The pointer class included a few animals, such as Waddell's Prince, Jotham Smith's Bang, Porter's Nellie, and a pair from the kennels of the Duke of Beaufort—quite equal in quality to any of the setters.

The awards of the judges were as follows:

Red Irish Setters, dogs, special premium by Horatio S. Parke, Jr., a cup valued at \$20, to Duke. Exhibited by Hamilton Thompson, of Jersey City Heights.

By Society.—Diploma to second best dog, Pilot; B. L. Lawrence, Esq., Irish Red Setters; bitches, special premium by Horatio S. Parke, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Lady; H. S. Parke.

By Society.—Diploma to second best bitch, Fannie; R. W. Reid, Esq., Black-and-Tan Gordons; dogs, special premium by Chas. D. Leverich, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Shot; Thos. A. Jerome.

By Society.—Diploma to second best dog, Ponto; C. O. Doherty, Esq., Black-and-Tan Gordons; bitches, special premium, a cup valued at \$20 to Di; James B. Tilley, Esq., Locust Valley, L. I.

By Society.—Diploma to Kate; A. C. Waddell, of Newton, N. J.; setters of any breed; dogs, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, Colburn's Dash; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

By Society.—Diploma to Comet or Count, Mr. Leavitt, Setters of any breed; bitches, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20 to Maggie; B. S. Nelson, Flatbush.

By Society.—Diploma to Nelly; Edward Orgill, Esq., pointers; dogs, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Phil; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

By Society.—Diploma to Bang; Jotham Smith, Esq., pointers; bitches, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Fannie; Chas. Porter, Esq.

By Society.—Diploma to Belle; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

Signed,

E. S. CARMAN, Chairman.
A. GUBNER.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND.

In addition to the dogs entered for competition, there were other animals of the very highest breeding, and the lovers of thoroughbred dogs are much indebted to the Hon. S. L. M. Barlow, of Elsinore, near Glen Cove, for a sight of his valuable imported dogs, which included a magnificent pair of Scottish staghounds, descended from Sir Walter Scott's famous Maida; a pair of pugs, just now so fashionable in England, exceedingly well-bred and perfect in form, color, and marking; and also a majestic leonine mastiff bitch, beyond comparison the finest specimen of this superb race ever imported.

Mr. Raab, of the express office, Hoboken, exhibited a well-bred specimen of the old-fashioned German Dachhund, or crooked-legged Beagle, a variety of hound destined to become in great demand in this country. Of another breed of dogs—not yet as fully appreciated as it deserves in this country—the Cocker Spaniel, Mr. Hamilton Thompson, exhibited an exceedingly well-bred specimen, a beautiful chestnut and white dog. There were also some terriers on exhibition, among them a beautiful bull terrier bitch, absolutely perfect in every respect, and some skyes, but these latter would not compare with the wonderfully fine pair imported by Mr. Delafield Smith, the absence of whose kennel, by the way, was much regretted by those who had seen his mastiffs and collies down at Shrewsbury. Apropos of collies, there were three excellent dogs of this valuable breed at the show bench, from the Beacon farm, but being cooped and cramped in narrow boxes, they were seen at a great disadvantage.

The thought suggests itself, that, as the show was under the auspices of an agricultural society, it must have been an oversight not to have offered a premium for collies, which are *par excellence* the farmer's dogs. Of all the canines assembled, none attracted more admiration than the puppies exhibited by Mr. Tilley, of Locust Valley, and by Mr. Waddell, of Newton. The former, nine in number, all black and tan, and all sired by Jerome's prize dog, Shot, were splendid in color, and as much alike as so many peas out of the same pod. The Waddell lot consisted of five magnificent pups from different bitches by the prize dog Colburn's Dash but all of them bearing unmistakable signs of their paternity. If the judges acted under the Scriptural injunction, "By their fruits shall ye know them," they could not well avoid awarding first prizes to Shot and Dash, the sires of these beautiful puppies.

As before stated, the general excellence of both pointers and setters was such as to require the nicest discrimination in judging them, and the gentlemen assigned to that duty thought it but fair to mention several in terms of com-

mendation. Among these was the uncommonly fine red Irish bitch Fannie, belonging to A. S. Bache, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. DuBois Wagstaff's beautiful bitch Dove, out of Parke's Lady, by Robinson's Duke. Among the black and tan Gordons highly commended were the seven months pups Jet, Jewel, Rascal, and Scamp, out of the Tilley kennel, sired by Jerome's Shot, out of the prize bitch Di, and also, Gipsy, Dream, Jessie, and Rake, from the same kennel, out of Mab, by the prize dog Shot. Mr. Bennett's Nell, by the Leavitt dog, out of George R. Bennett's Bonnie, was also highly commended.

Of the any-breed class the most remarkable pair of animals—one of which took a prize—was the tan-and-blue-ticked dogs of Mr. Edmund Orgill. His dog Rake, trained by Horsfall, of Memphis, is one of the best field dogs in America.

As we are not of those who believe in "hiding one's lights under a bushel," we will terminate this account of the Bench show at Mineola with the concluding paragraph of the report of the gentlemen who assumed the onerous and thankless office of judges on that occasion:

"The judges wish to express for themselves and for others their gratification at the success which has attended this inauguration of Bench Shows in this country, a success due in the first instance for the suggestion, advice and encouragement to Col. Skinner, of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and to Mr. H. S. Parke, for his gentlemanly, patient and earnest efforts in its details.

We have little doubt that this pleasing success will go far toward establishing Bench Shows of hunting dogs as an attractive and regular feature of agricultural fairs."

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, }
A. GUBNER, } Judges.
E. S. CARMAN. }

—*The Turf, Field, and Farm.*

SELECTING SETTERS AND POINTERS IN ENGLAND.

THOUGH the idea is in the main correct, I think that many American sportsmen place too much importance on the adjective "imported," and like many Englishmen would be too apt to go in for dogs that have either taken prizes at dog shows or are the progeny of such, with too little regard for other qualities should they go to England with the object of securing fine dogs. Setters I think have held their own and improved in England of late years more than pointers, and for the reason that pointers have generally been esteemed more highly in the southern counties, whereas setters have been greater favorites in the north, where their rougher coats makes them more serviceable in the moors of the northern counties and Scotland, and the improvements in agricultural machinery have made the stubble shorter, and in many counties of England it is almost impossible to use a pointer, and battues and driving the game have taken his place. Five years ago I went home to purchase a few good dogs, and was I again to do the same thing I would do it in the same way. I made my headquarters in a good shooting district in Cumberland, and making up my mind that the breeding *must* be perfect, decided also that nothing but a first-rate dog at his work should accompany me back; and then made it known that I was buying setters. My father's estate answered admirably for the purpose of buying the different dogs.

I had tried a few dogs without being satisfied, when one day Jimmy Demain, the proprietor of a rural inn, called

and told me that the keeper at Edmond Castle had the best dog he knew of, and that evening I drove there and saw the keeper and the dog which he had with twenty others or more. I asked the usual questions, and among others of course was, "Is he steady on his point?" "He will stand to a running horse, sir," was the keeper's answer. That settled it with me, and I asked him if he would then go over the preserves and let me see him work, to which he assented, and we started forthwith. I could not find one particle of fault; his quartering was beautiful and his nose perfect; nothing was wanted but the hare (and that I would have done without). As we were nearing the kennels again, however, and crossing some poor land with a few gorse bushes, the dog came to a dead point, opposite a very small bunch of gorse and grass. The keeper went ahead, and just as he was about to kick it, out jumped a hare. I turned to the dog, he had not moved from the first position, but was quivering in every limb and muscle, and as the hare ran in full view it seemed almost cruel to have a dog so intensely broken.

Few and short were the words I said in making him mine, and have him now, and though five long years have rolled over his head in another and a harder climate, the old dog looks well and money can never part us. Many keepers are allowed a dog—or perhaps two a year, which they can raise and break for their own profit, and it was so in this case. Of all the dogs in the Edmond Castle kennel there was none like him, and my advice is, buy the keeper's own dog—for they will not pick the worst and they will not take the lesser pains with them. An old sportsman in England asked me, "Ned, how many dogs is thou going to take back?" I replied, "Five or six." "Well," he said, "if thou gets one good one out of the lot thou'll be lucky, for in all my life I never had but one first-class dog (as I call it). I've had a heap of poor ones and some pretty good ones, but I had one that was so far ahead that it makes me think I always missed it before and that was the last dog I had—old Rap. Many a time has that dog made me follow him when he crawled down a furrow in a stubble field after a running bird, and when I've stopped and whistled for him, saying to myself, 'The old fool is getting childish' (though the most biddable of dogs), he would look back and drop his ears and wag his old tail, as much as to say, 'Come on, old fellow, I'll catch up with him directly;' and so he generally did. The old dog died at the advanced age of 18 years, and the only descendant that I ever knew him to have is with me now, 11 years old, and I believe as good as her father every bit." I was luckier, however, than my old friend prophesied. But death has claimed some (but thank heaven for it, not the best), as generally seems to be the case. A year or two ago an acquaintance of mine returned to England, and at my advice made up his mind to bring some dogs when he came back. The result was a gun shy pointer dog, two retrievers, one with a tail carried like the handle of a jug, and the other I never could make up my mind whether she was all dog or not, let alone a retriever and a pointer bitch, for which he had given a very small price—expecting nothing, and which came nearer being passable than anything he had. The others, however, he owned had first-class pedigrees, and he had certainly paid enough to have a long one written out. This, I think, however, an extreme case. I will finish by adding that I think dog shows are useful in accomplishing beauty of appearance and fine breeding, but if you want a good working dog avoid them; also dealers who can supply you with anything from a toy terrier to a bloodhound.—*Riverview in Field and Stream.*



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

TOY PIGEONS.

AFTER the common pigeons the Toys, or birds noted for combinations of colors, were the earliest succeeding links in the chain of varieties of pigeons. In the development of art, color was the first thing of interest to the ancient savages, just as now it first attracts the child; this comparison is a just one, for the æsthetics of the aborigines were no more developed than are those of a child of the nineteenth century. An ordinary amount of intelligence is pleased with coloring; it requires education to notice and appreciate special points, such as heads, beaks, crops, etc. Therefore, in the earlier days of mankind and pigeon fancying, coloring was the attraction; certain pigeons were kept because of their being sports of different markings from their ancestors; thrown together they produced other sports, and so varieties of Toys were produced.

Almost every boy whose opportunities are few to obtain varieties, grows (in a small way) through precisely the experience of the whole human family, in its efforts to develop the varieties; as the life of an individual is really the life of a nation, so is the life of a fancier really an epitome of the world's pigeon fancying. As in childhood he is pleased with a common, then a Baldhead common, until he can procure Toys, fancies, and at last high fancies. So the human family first kept their commons, then selected the sports, and finding from experience that two birds looking alike might produce their like, took pains to match such together and so developed colors or Toys, until some trait, as tumbling, accidental at first, or pouting, or increased wattle, turned their attention to, and produced more intricate differences. Each fancier grows through these eras, unless he starts late in life and finds himself on the books.

Toys are, therefore, the first removes from the commons, and those parts of the pigeons that are easiest to change were undoubtedly the first distinguishing marks; white tails and flights, then white heads, wings, breasts, etc., at last the perfect white bird. After such markings were admired for countless years, varieties became fixed, certain combinations of colors were looked upon as standards, and names were given to such.

The names prove more conclusively than any other source of information, at what era certain varieties were acknowledged to be sufficiently fixed to be entitled to that distinction. The name Nun, as applied to pigeons, shows that the variety was named because of a fancied resemblance to the head-dress of a religious devotee of the Catholic church; therefore, we can set the variety down as having been developed since the establishment of Catholicism; so of the Helmet, from Anglo Saxon derivation, not only proving the variety to have come into existence since the use of helmets in war, but also pointing out its birth-place.

Most of the Toys can be traced in this manner to an era and a birthplace, and many changes have been noted in the

class, and in the different varieties of the class; not only has the class been increased by additional numbers, but the varieties have been subdivided into blacks, reds, yellows, blues, etc., until combinations of any kind can be obtained; or when not immediately obtainable, can be bred. The birds that rank as standard varieties are Suabians, Archangels, Hyacinths, Porcelains, Starlings, Nuns, Priests, Spots, Swallows, Magpies, Helmets, and Ice Pigeons. From this list a fancier can choose those he wishes to breed. As standards, or to cross for new specimens, none of them breed perfectly true, no matter which you take, there will always be some of the young that turn out foul; and nothing is a surer proof of their common ancestry, than that the foul young are of no more worth in appearance or value than so many commons.

After Tumblers became known, that trait was engrafted upon the more ancient Toys, and not many years ago there were Magpied, Helmeted, and Nun Tumblers; and these varieties can again be reproduced by matching proper specimens of the Tumblers and Toys together, selecting the well-marked tumbling young as nuclei for the strain. Any enterprising fancier can multiply the strains of Toys *ad infinitum*, but it is not every Toy fancier that can handle successfully the fancies or high fancies, each of which definition supposes a higher degree of excellence in the pigeons designated, and a greater knowledge on the part of the fancier admiring.

The *Toy fancy* is but the entered apprentice degree; the *fancy* that of fellowcraft; and the *high fancy* ranks as the master degree.

One may understand both the first and never rise to the dignity of the last; but one cannot know thoroughly the last without holding the first as a mere stepping-stone on the road to knowledge.

There may be a few readers to whom it should be told, the *Toys* refer to pigeons whose sole value consists in one point, color, properly distributed upon a designated ground-color, which is generally white. The *fancies* refer to a large class having more than one point, such as Owls, Turbits, Fantails, etc.; and *high fancy* but three varieties, whose intricate points are numerous and difficult to obtain, viz.: Almonds, Carriers, and Pouters. One or two varieties, such as Barbs, might be entitled to a place in the latter class, but are not as yet so recognized.

DR. WILBUR P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 637.)

5. The last thing that is generally allowed as a property in a Pouter is the feather, and indeed its plumage affords a very great variety.

The Pieds are most universally esteemed; and under these may be ranked the Blue-pied, the Black-pied, the Red-pied, and the Yellow-pied, each of which advance in their worth according as they answer best the foregoing properties; for instance, if the Blue-pied and Black-pied are equal in the measure of the other properties, the Black-pied will be reckoned the best pigeon, on the account of the feather, and the Yellow-pied, if equal, better than any.

Before we leave this head of feathers, we must take notice how a Pouter ought to be pied; and, in the first place, the chop ought to be white, girt round with a shining green, intermixed with the color with which he is pied. By the chop is meant the front part of the crop, and this white

ought by no means to go behind the neck, for then it is said to be ring-headed.

2. He ought to have a bib or round patch of the same color with which he is pied coming down from under his chop, and falling upon the chap, which makes it the shape of a half-moon; but if this bib be wanting, he is said to be swallow-throated.

3. His head, neck, and back ought to be of one uniform color, and the tail the same; and if the pigeon be Blue-pied, he ought to have two bars or streaks of black across the lower part of both wings; but if these happen to be of a brown color, he is said to be kite-barred, which is not so valuable.

4. The shoulder or pinion of the wing ought to be mottled with white, lying round in the shape of a rose; this is called a rose-pinion, and is reckoned the best, though but very few arise to be complete in this property; but if the pinion runs with a large patch of white to the outer edge of the wing, he is said to be lawn-sleeved.

5. His thighs ought to be clean white, though sometimes the joints of the knees will be edged round with another color, but let it fall here, or on any other part of the thigh, he is foul-thighed.

6. The nine flight feathers of the wing ought to be white, otherwise he is said to be foul-flighted; and if only the external feather of the wing be of the color of the body, it is called sword-flighted or sworded.

Besides the five properties before mentioned, there is another, which, though not generally allowed, will be found to be one of the best,—I mean the carriage, under which I comprise the following heads:

1. The crop ought to be so far filled with wind as to show its full extent, without buffing or being slack-winded, which are both esteemed very great faults. The pigeon that buffles, fills his crop so full of wind that it is thereby strained in such a manner that he is ready to fall backwards, because he can't readily discharge the confined air which renders him uneasy and unwieldy; and many a good thing has, by this means, either fallen into the street, or become a prey to those fatal enemies of the Fancy,—the cats. The other extreme is being slack-winded, so that he shows little or no crop, and appears not much better than an ill-shaped Runt.

2. The second beauty in carriage is their playing upright, with a fine tail, well-spread like a fan, without scraping the ground therewith, or tucking it between their legs; neither should they set up the feathers on their rump when they play, which is called rumping.

3. The last beauty of carriage in a Pouter is to stand close with his legs, without straddling, and keep the shoulders of his wing tight down to his body, and when he moves, to trip beautifully with his feet, almost upon his toes, without jumping, which is the quality of an Uploper.

A Pouter that would answer all these properties might be said to be perfect; but as absolute perfection is incompatible with anything in this world, that pigeon that makes the nearest advances towards them is certainly the best.

Some have answered them so well, that I have known eight guineas refused for a single pigeon of this breed.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA LUTETIÆ VEL PARI-SIORUM.

The Parisian Pouter.

This pigeon was originally bred at Paris, and from thence brought to Brussels, whence it was transmitted to us. It

has all the nature of a Pouter, but is generally long-cropped, and not very large; it is short-bodied, short-legged, and thick in the girt. What is chiefly admired in this bird is its feather, which is indeed very beautiful, and peculiar only to itself, resembling a fine piece of Irish stitch, being checkered with various colors in every feather, except the flight which is white; the more red it has mixed with the other colors, the more valuable it is. Some are gravel-eyed, and some bull-eyed, but it is equally indifferent which eye it has.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA SALIENS.

The Uploper.

The Uploper is a pigeon bred originally in Holland. Its make and shape agrees in every respect with the English Pouter, only it is smaller in every property. Its crop is very round, in which it generally buries its bill; its legs are very small and slender, and its toes are short and close together, on which it treads so nicely, that when moving you may put anything under the ball of its foot; it is close-thighed, plays very upright, and when it approaches the hen, generally leaps to her, with its tail spread, which is the reason the name is given to it from the Dutch word "uplopen," which signifies to leap up. These pigeons are generally all blue, white, or black, though I will not assert that there are no peds of the species. There are but few of them in England, and I have been informed that in Holland they have asked five-and-twenty guineas for a single pair of them.

COLUMBA TABELLARIT GUTTUROSA.

The Pouting-Horseman.

This pigeon is a bastard strain between the Cropper and the Horseman, and according to the number of times that their young ones are bred over from the Cropper, they are called first, second, or third bred; and the oftener they are bred over, the larger their crop proves. The reason of breeding these pigeons is to improve the strain of the Pouters, by making them close-thighed, though it is apt to make them rump from the Horseman's blood. They are a very merry pigeon upon a house, and by often dashing off are good to pitch stray pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home. They breed often and are good nurses, generally feeding their young ones well. I have known these pigeons to be six inches and six and a half in legs; they are a hearty pigeon, and, give them but meat and water, need very little other attendance. Some of them will home ten or twenty miles.

COLUMBA REVOLVENS.

The Tumbler.

This bird is so called from an innate faculty peculiar to this species, which is their tumbling in the air, and which they effect by throwing themselves over backward, after the same manner that the most expert artists in tumbling perform what they call the back-spring.

A Tumbler is a very small pigeon, short-bodied, full-breasted, thin-necked, spindle-beaked, and a short button-head, and the irides of the eye of a bright pearl color.

The Dutch Tumbler is much of the same make, but larger; often feathered-legged, and more jowler-headed, with a thin flesh or skin round the eye, not unlike a very sheer Dragon; some people do not esteem them on this account, though I have known very good ones of the Dutch breed, not any-

ways inferior to what they call the English. Others have remarked that they are apt to tumble too much, and to lose ground, that is, sink beneath the rest of the flight, which is a very great fault; but I have observed the same by the English, and am apt to believe that most of the extraordinary feathers have been produced by mixing with the Dutch breed, for it is generally observed that the English Tumblers are chiefly black, blue, or white.

This pigeon affords a very great variety of colors in its plumage, as blacks, blues, whites, reds, yellows, duns, silvers, and, in short, a pleasant mixture of all these colors with the white. But amongst all, there is a mixture of three colors, vulgarly called an almond, perhaps from the quantity of almond-colored feathers that are found in the hackle; others call it an ermine, I suppose from the black spots that are generally in it; however, I am sensible the name is not compatible to the term so called in heraldry, which is only white spotted with black; yet, as the gentlemen of the Fancy have assigned this name to this motley color, I shall not quarrel with them about a term. If the three colors run through the feathers of the flight and tail, it is reckoned a very good almond, or ermine, and is much valued.


N.B.—An ermine Tumbler never comes to the full beauty of its feather till it has twice moulted off, and when it grows very old will decline, till it runs away to a downright motley or other color.


These pigeons, by their flight, afford an admirable satisfaction to those gentlemen of the Fancy that have time to attend them and make their observations; for, besides the pleasure they afford by their tumbling, which is very considerable, they will rise to an immense height in the air, so that sometimes the eye can scarcely follow them. I have frequently lost sight of them, though they have been almost perpendicular over my head, and the day has been very clear and serene; yet, by a fixed regard of the place where I lost them (for they never ramble far like the Horseman, and, if good when they are used to each other, a flight of a dozen will keep so close together that you may cover them all with a large handkerchief), I have at length perceived them, but so small that they appeared no bigger than a sparrow.


(To be continued.)


ITEMS.


In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.


 Cincinnati is to have a zoological garden, for which purpose a tract of land, containing over sixty-six acres, has been purchased, a short distance outside of the city.

 DOING WELL.—Mr. C. N. Brown, of Unadilla Forks, New York, informs us that he took thirteen premiums on fifteen entries at the New York State Fair, just closed, at Rochester, N. Y.


 The elephant Romeo is eulogized by an exchange as a "self made elephant." He came to this country without a dollar in his trunk, took Greeley's advice, went west, and died, recently, worth \$40,000.

 New York and Chicago have parks of a thousand acres in extent. Philadelphia has one of three thousand acres, with a river running through it and pleasant drive-ways for miles along the banks.—*Boston Transcript*.


 A sure cure for a sitting hen—put her on live clams instead of eggs. As the clams begin to get warm they open their shells, and the hen don't go on that nest the second time.


 The following is the latest epitaph:
Here lies interred Priscilla Bird,
Who sang on earth till sixty-two;
Now, up on high, above the sky,
No doubt she sings like sixty, too.

PECULIAR ATTACHMENT.

 I have a Hong Kong gander that was raised about the yard, and this spring, when the goose was sitting, he mated with my little boy, four years old, and would follow him all about, and call for him if he got out of sight. He would show fight to every one else, but allowed the boy to catch him and play with him at any time.

S. G. WOOD.

 FERRETS.—E. P., page 40, *Country Gentleman*, asks in regard to ferrets hunting rats. I answer that they are hunted in various ways. The old English way is to have some dogs trained with the ferrets, so that the dogs will not kill them. The ferrets are let loose where the rats are. They soon drive out the rats, and the dogs kill them. Ferrets are not a spry animal, but they are all hunt. I have kept ferrets for a number of years. I first got them for sporting to hunt gray rabbits. We use dogs to run the rabbits into their holes, and ferrets to drive them out. I have let one of my ferrets out in my out-buildings, and let him hunt a day or two, and then catch and put him in his pen. The rats he does not kill will take leg-bail. One of my ferrets got out of his place last fall; was gone two weeks, and came back all right, and was trying to get back in his house. Ferrets are easily tamed so that as you can handle them as well as a cat. I have one that will follow me about just as a cat would. I can put him in a barn and let him hunt awhile, and then call him out to me. The male ferret is the best to hunt, as he will endure three times as much as the female.—*Country Gentleman*.

 The *Maine Farmer*, in referring to instinct in animals, mentions the crowding of sheep together for defence, and fish swimming about in schools, and then stops. Now, few people, or almost nobody, doubts the instinct—*reason*, we call it—of animals and even insects; but crowding together of animals, fish and birds, is not an evidence of fear or for self-defence. It is not so with flocks of birds, geese, for instance, or of any bird; it is their nature to do so, and may be regarded as a family attribute. Look at the herds of countless buffaloes, and many other wild animals; and ants working in nests; then look at the solitary king yellow-jacket, (we do not know the entomological name of it), boring into the earth a round hole nearly an inch in diameter, below the reach of frost, with no defence but its sting, which is long and death to any other insect it strikes with it. It is a swift flyer, and its prey is generally the locust, which it gathers in large numbers, carries it into its hole, sometimes at a considerable distance, *on its sting*, sucks or stores up its substance, then expels it from its hole with its hind legs. The locust is aware of its enemy's power, and sometimes attempts to get away, but a single thrust with its long weapon, causes the locust to utter a peculiar cry of pain and then succumbs without a struggle. It is true this insect has a powerful defence in its sting, but the house-fly and numerous other flies have none.—*Exchange*.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW AWAKENING.

ONE of the most healthy signs of an increasing interest in the poultry fancy, is the fact that so many new societies are being organized. In Pennsylvania particularly, the number has within the past year increased very rapidly. Instead of two—the Pennsylvania, and the Western Pennsylvania—we now have at least eight east of the Alleghanies, with their headquarters respectively at Philadelphia, Doylestown, Allentown, Tamaqua, and York, and three west of the mountains. From what we know personally of the officers and managers of these new societies, we have not a doubt that all of the organizations will prove successful. Indeed, they bid fair now to eclipse the older societies that have held the field for years past, and we are glad of it. Not that we wish to see the old ones beaten, but we feel proud of the new, and trust that through their vitality and their energy, the old may be reawakened, and have fresh strength developed.

To the American reader of English journals, nothing strikes his attention more sharply than the great number of exhibitions reported weekly. Poultry shows, dog shows, horse shows, cattle shows, canary shows; yes, and *donkey* shows. Probably, in proportion to her population, England is not much in advance of us in the number of her exhibitions; but, in proportion to her territory, she far excels us.

It is possible that we are not yet fully prepared to have a large number of local societies in this country, and yet it is one of the very best possible means of awakening an interest in fancy or improved stock.

The cost of holding local exhibitions is greater in this country than in England, for the reason that the shows are held at a different season. Our exhibitions are held at a season when it becomes necessary to use a hall. In England the majority of the shows are held earlier than ours—sometimes in a large tent, and sometimes in the open field. The latter plan is not, however, indorsed by the best English fanciers. The climate is, of course, also in favor of our English friends. It is possible, therefore, that the great expense here, in a measure, prevents the holding of so many local exhibitions as in Great Britain, and we shall probably never be able, in this country, to compete with the English fanciers; but it behooves every fancier, and every lover of improved stock, to create an interest in his own community; and, if possible, secure the formation of local societies, and the holding of local exhibitions. We shall most cheerfully publish any news of this kind for the encouragement of the fancy everywhere. We shall be glad to hear from all parts

of the country, that this awakening is steadily going forward, and we have no doubt as to the good results which will be ultimately produced.

The interminable influence and good that the poultry societies have in their power to yield, can hardly be estimated. On no previous occasion has there been more liberal inducements or flattering prospects for good exhibitions than those offered by the numerous societies which intend holding exhibitions the coming season. Unusual exertions are being made by the several societies to secure an unprecedented display, both as regards quality and quantity.

Societies with energetic and efficient officers are the main springs which move and keep alive the interest, which prevents the "running down," or loss of meritorious appreciation, so essential to success. The Pennsylvania exhibitions no doubt will bring together many prominent breeders from various portions of the country; and, as the Centennial is so near at hand, it will prove a most excellent time to dispose of stock, and enable fanciers to become better acquainted, so that all may work together with the view of making the great show of 1876 a creditable success.

PHOTOGRAPH.

WE have received from Mr. A. H. West, of Detroit, a photograph of his new and extensive poultry house, an engraving of which we are promised for a future number of the *Journal*. The photograph also includes the residence of Mr. West, which is very fine and shows plainly the good taste of the owner.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society, consisting of President, Wm. Wistar, Vice-President, J. E. Diehl, and Corresponding Secretary, J. Struthers Walter, called upon General A. T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, in reference to the Poultry department at the coming International exhibition; they were cordially received by the General and other officers of the commission, and after a preliminary conversation departed, well pleased with their visit, with favorable promises of immediate action.

GOOD STOCK.

A FRIEND writes us that Mr. James M. Lambing, of Parker's Landing, this State, recently received, per steamship Celtic, a trio of superior Black Hamburgs from Henry Yardley, Birmingham, England. Previous to this importation Mr. Lambing had some fine birds of this variety, bred by himself, and selected from the best yards in this country. He is also paying considerable attention to the breeding of Light Brahmas. Mr. L. commenced right by selecting stock from the most reliable yards in this country and England, and we are pleased to learn that some of his best birds will be shown the coming winter.

DIRECTORY.

WE have received a copy of the "Fanciers' and Breeders' Directory," containing a full list of the names and addresses of the prominent fanciers and breeders of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, etc. Published by Rev. H. A. Neitz, Millersburg, Pa. The Directory is very complete and accurate, containing some 2756 names, and will prove very useful to fanciers. It is furnished by the publisher for only 50 cents, and should be in the possession of all fanciers. The proceeds of the sale is devoted to the purchasing of a library. We heartily recommend it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

FRIEND WADE: Through the columns of your excellent *Journal* I would like to suggest the following tabular statement of qualities of poultry. Make ten the standard of all points of merit, thus: Size, ten; color, ten; smallness, shape, etc., ten; comb, ten, etc., when perfect. As these points always depend upon the judgment and are not proportional parts of the bird, when taken upon a scale of ten, leaves no room for misunderstanding and your premium fowl is a fixed fact. Different degrees of merit may be denoted by number less than ten, in accordance with their approach to perfection.

In passing by your "old stand" a few days ago, I could not help exclaiming *sotto voce*: Why do farmers retain the old run-out poultry stock of a former age, when they can secure such birds as these now on exhibition? Beauty alone, to say nothing of size and proportion, would be sufficient inducement for any one to "swap off" the ancient breeds for highly improved, even if they had to pay a good price and "throw in the old to boot."

The only solution I can see to the question is, no matter what advancement, nor what immense strides are made by genius, there is a class of old fossils who wrap themselves in the shell of the past and say, "What was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me." Poultry is a clear gain to the farmer. Why is it that he cannot and will not see it?

It is an encouraging sign to see your valuable paper improving so rapidly, and the subscription list footing up so largely. Every one having anything to do with the raising of pet stock should be supplied with it. I find it a friend and counsellor in every time of need, from early chickenhood to prime old age, when the cock lays down his spurs to become a candidate for honors at the hands of chief cuisine.

Yours, P. WRIGHT.

NEW SOCIETY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

A new Poultry Society, styled the Central Connecticut Poultry Association, has just been formed at Bristol, Connecticut, and will hold its first Exhibition at Town Hall, Bristol, Connecticut, on December 9th and 10th, 1874. For rules and premium list address James Shepard, Recording Secretary, Bristol, Connecticut. A large amount of special premiums have already been donated, and there is every prospect of a first-class exhibition.

The following are the list of officers: President, E. B. Dunbar. Vice Presidents, S. R. Gridley, John H. Sutliff, Wallace Hart, Bristol; C. W. Walcott, Southington; W. A. Spoulding, New Britain. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Mitchell. Recording Secretary, James Shepard. Treasurer, Geo. A. Gowdy. Executive Committee, L. E. Moulthrop, Franklin E. Terry, Geo. Turner, Bristol; D. C. Peck, Burlington; Burke Minor, Thomaston and N. Covert, Farmington.

I inclose special soliciting circular; shall go to press with premium list next Monday.

Yours truly,

JAMES SHEPARD.

BRISTOL, CONN., Nov. 11, 1874.

AMERICAN FOWLS.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

As the time for issuing premium lists for the coming poultry exhibitions is at hand, permit a suggestion in reference to classification. We have two American breeds, recognized as such, I think now, to wit: American Dominique and Plymouth Rock, which ought to be so classed, instead of placing them under the head of Miscellaneous, Dorking, or any other class that may give space to them. We have Asiatic, Spanish, French, Polish, Dorkings, Hamburg, etc., but no American class, and yet we have the above breeds of conceded merit, with every prospect that American genius will add others ere long. Let us have an American class.

Yours,

V. C. GILMAN.

HIGHLAND FARM, NASHUA, N. H.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received per "Holland" the following birds in very good condition and health: 1 Black, 2 Blue, and 2 Red Cocks; 1 Black, 1 Silver, and 2 Yellow Hens, and a mated pair of shortfaced Blue Baldheads. Eleven birds in all.

Yours respectively,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

LEHIGH VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Our First Annual Exhibition will be held in this city, January 5 to 8, 1875. Our arrangements are all completed. Premium lists and entry blanks will be forwarded on application. The following named gentleman have consented to serve as judges: J. Y. Bicknell, I. Van Winkle, A. M. Halsted, John Clapp, W. E. Flower, and Jos. M. Wade.

Having been fortunate in securing good competent judges, we deem it unnecessary to give them any other instructions than the best specimens are to win. Exhibitors' names will not appear on coops until after awards are made. Specimens will be judged this year by the old standard of 1871. A prominent poultry breeder has been invited to deliver a lecture on Poultry Breeding, etc., on the evening of January 5.

We respectfully invite breeders and fanciers to send us their specimens. This being a new field many sales will be made, many persons desirous of purchasing are holding off until after the fair. We have managed to create an intense and increasing interest in poultry, etc., in this vicinity, and as visitors to the show will be numerous we want them to see what poultry culture can be brought up to. Again, we say bring or send your specimens. A special premium list will be ready about December 1st.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. HECKMAN,

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 20, 1874.

Secretary.

DOYLESTOWN SOCIETY.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The prospects for the coming show of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association are very bright. We have assurances from all parts of the country of entries that will fill our new hall. In view of the approaching Centennial, the fanciers of this State will no doubt be large purchasers of fine fowls. It will be well for Eastern breeders to bear this in mind. The people here are fully awake

to the poultry interests, and we hope to see such an increase to your subscription list as will soon again convert it to a weekly. It is the best poultry paper extant.

Respectfully, T. H. WALTON.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Nov. 18, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Please say in the next issue of the *Journal*, to my many friends and correspondents, that I am laid up with a sprained shoulder and therefore am obliged to neglect my correspondents for a time. My arm aches with even this little exertion.

Yours truly,

RYE, N. Y., November 10, 1874.

A. M. HALSTED.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under this heading we will cheerfully endeavor to answer any question concerning small pets or other matters interesting to our young folks.]

FRANK Weston writes: "My young guinea pigs are covered with sores caused by the old male pigs biting them. Is there a cure?" We see that the guinea pigs at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens are in the same condition. For a remedy we would advise an ounce of oak wood administered behind the ears of the offender, without it was a valuable animal; then we should separate the young from the old.

Fish admirer says: "I had a globe containing thirty minnows and every morning I find one or more dead ones floating on the surface, until now I have but twenty; what shall I do?" Reduce your number to ten, or even five. Overcrowding is the cause.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE DISEASES OF PETS.

SORE FEET.

THIS most troublesome disease principally attacks parrots, and to these do I confine my suggestions. Generally the first cause that gives rise to diseased feet is letting the cage get very dirty, and then not effectually cleaning it; or for want of proper bathing the feet become hard and horny. On perceiving the condition of the bird remove it immediately and place it in a cage of smaller dimensions, so that the parrot cannot climb about; fill the bottom of this cage with warm (not hot) water, and set it near a fire, not close enough to burn the bird, but near enough to keep the water from getting cold. Remove the water in about fifteen minutes, and place a dry planed board for the parrot to stand on. Rub glycerine on the bird's feet. One operation will generally effect a cure, and if one does not "try, try again." By sore feet I do not mean a species of gout or rheumatism, to which parrots are sometimes subject; treat these as a cold, as they are generally caused by this.

PARROT FANCIER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WILL CANARIES LIVE IF LIBERATED?

MR. HOWARD I. IRELAND.

DEAR SIR: I often see it stated in books on the subject of Natural History, etc., that canaries when liberated will linger among the trees for a short time then perish of hun-

ger; and, that, by confinement for so many generations, the natural instinct is stifled, so that on being set at liberty, they cannot procure the food necessary for the prolongation of life. Now, I want to relate what I have seen concerning canary birds at liberty, which I think will knock this theory all in the head. In the spring of 1874, a canary, owned by a lady of this neighborhood, escaped from its cage, and flew about the house and yard for some time, eluding all efforts to effect its capture. At length it joined a flock of American goldfinches, that were building in a wood near by, and has ever since associated with them. I could never discover whether it mated with one of them or not, but I am inclined to think it did. I have seen it repeatedly, and know I am not deceived, and at the present time it is still at large.

S. H. T.

TUCKAHOE, CAPE MAY CO., August 4th, 1874.

[The writer must be laboring under a mistake, as we cannot remember ever seeing it stated in any Natural History that canaries starve to death on being liberated. However, can any of our readers give us information on the subject?—ED].

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO MAKE GERMAN PASTE.

THIS composition may be made in the following manner, of much better quality than that which is sold in the shops: Take four fresh eggs, boiled very hard, a quarter of a pound of white peas meal, and about a tablespoonful of good salad oil (if the least rancid it will not do). The eggs must be grated very fine and mixed with the meal and olive oil, and the whole then be pressed through a tin cullender, to form it into grains like small shot; it should next be put into a frying-pan, set over a gentle fire, and gradually stirred with a broad knife, until it be partially roasted and dried, the test will be its yellowish-brown color. All insect-eating birds may be kept upon this food throughout the year, except when they appear drooping and unwell, or at moulting time, when a few meal worms may be given to them twice or thrice a day.—*Boys' Treasury*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WOUNDED SPARROW.

THE New Brunswick, N. J., *Times*, of the 2d instant, relates the following: "The myriads of sparrows that nestle in the ivy, which clings to and almost entirely covers the walls of Christ Church, occasionally display a surprising amount of intelligence in their little acts of kindness to each other. This was beautifully illustrated yesterday morning about ten o'clock. From a tree located about opposite to Northrop's in Church Street a sick or crippled sparrow fell to the ground and fluttered about the sidewalk in vain efforts to regain a place of safety. Several of its little companions gathered around it and seemed greatly concerned for it, and by their incessant chirping attracted a swarm of the little-winged converts from the church walls. Efforts were then made by several of the number to lift the helpless bird by catching its wings in their beaks, but there seemed to be a difficulty in getting started together, and the effort was futile, and then the chattering increased perceptibly, as if there was a general scolding going on. Presently several of the birds flew away, one shortly returning with a twig about four inches long and an eighth of an inch thick. This was dropped before the sick one, and at each end was picked up by a sparrow and held up so that the sick bird was enabled to catch the centre of the twig in its beak, and with the aid

of the other two it flew over the fence into the churchyard, and from tombstone to tombstone until the church was reached, when they disappeared in the ivy, followed all along by the swarm of their companions, chirping as if in great joy. The whole affair lasted about five minutes, and was viewed by several spectators."

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ills.—Card. Light Brahma fowls and Berkshire pigs.

WM. H. FRY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Card, illustrated. Partridge, Buff and White Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Red Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys and Aylesbury Ducks.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.—Card. Breeders of Partridge and White Cochins, and White Leghorns.

JACOB GRAVES & CO., Boston, Mass.—Card. Agent for Poultry Appliances and Journals, including the *Fanciers'*.

CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Burlington, N. J.—Card. Partridge and White Cochins, and Leghorn chickens.

GEO. W. PLEASANTS, Wright City, Mo.—Card. Pure bred fowls, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Angora Rabbits.

ANDREW J. TUCK, Nashua, N. H.—Card. Exhibition and premium stock of Golden Penciled, Golden Spangled, White and Silver Hamburgs; also, Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominiques, Houdans, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkeys, Black Breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle and White Gurgian Games, and eggs for hatching in season.

FLOWER & THOMPSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.—Illustrated Card. Breeders of Lop Eared, Angora, Himalayan and common Rabbits.

NEWTON ADAMS, Utica, N. Y.—Illustrated Card. Breeder of Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

C. G. SANFORD, Providence, R. I.—Illustrated Card. Light and Dark Brahmas.

G. E. PEER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Illustrated Card. Leading varieties of fancy Pigeons.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Keystone Poultry Association. Titusville, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. John D. McFarland, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec. Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Meadville Poultry and Columbian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Monmouth County Poultry Association. Freehold, N. J. J. T. Roselle, Secretary.

Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary. Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec. Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Poultry Association. Madison. E. S. McBride, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

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About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two fine cockerels, one Brown Leghorn, and one Plymouth Rock pullet, for pullets of the same kind. What other offers? Address A. D. MORTON, Union City, Mich.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A superior article of current wine, made in 1870, price \$2.00 per gallon, for Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma pullets, Dark Brahma, or Brown Leghorn cockerel. Address H. H. TSHUDY, Lititz, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Four Aylesbury Drakes, for Light Brahma, or White Cochins cockerels, or pullets of any breed. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Several Rouen Drakes and Partridge Cochins cockerels, for fancy fowls, pigeons, or other desirable property. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens' Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L and D. Brahmas, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange? JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas (P. Williams' strain), Golden-Spangled Hamburgs (Ongley's strain), Brown Leghorn, and Silver-Spangled Hamburg cockerels, for Berkshire pigs, Lop-eared or Himalayan rabbits, or Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class. C. C. WHEATON, Zoar, Franklin Co., Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of good Black Leghorns, or three good B. R. Game Bantam pullets, for a pair of first-class Brown Leghorn pullets, with white earlobes. S. A. PHILBROOK, Brookfield, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.—A silver watch and chain, American make, value \$50.00, to exchange for merchandize of any description. Also, fancy fowls for merchandize. E. W. SQUIRE, Johnstown, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff, Partridge or White Cochins; Dark Brahmas, and White Leghorns, for cloth suitable for a good business suit. Any one having the desired article will please send sample, or write to C. M. BOYNTON, Box 610, Concord, N. H.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—For four trios of White Leghorns, the same number of Light Brahmas. Must be good birds, as Leghorns are No. 1. Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs (mated for breeding), for Black Cochins, American Dominiques, or Sebright Bantams. None but good stock given or taken. H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios Houdans, one Dark Brahma cock (Lind's strain), all one and a half years old; one White Leghorn cockerel (early hatch), and three pair Muscovy ducks, for Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Golden Sebright Bantams, Blue, Black, and Yellow Fantail, and White Owl pigeons. What offers? OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Dark Brahmas, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give one cockerel and three hens, Houdans, one pair White Polands, and one pair White Leghorns, for the above. Birds to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins fowls, and one cockerel, for any first-class pigeons that may be offered. J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Brown Leghorns, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give one trio of White Sultans, and one pair Buff Cochins. Will pay express charges both ways. Birds to be sent me on approval. None but good birds need apply. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address ROBT. B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give four trios of Dark Brahmas for the above. Fowls to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Buff Cochins, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give three trios of Partridge Cochins for the above. Fowls to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

I WOULD EXCHANGE some very fine Black Hamburg White or Brown Leghorn cockerels, all white ear-lobes, for Silver-Gray Dorking or Houdan cockerels. What other offers? GEO. F. PARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

PIGEONS WANTED AND FOR EXCHANGE.—Solid Red and Dun Fantails, Sky Blue Jacobins, Yellow Carriers; also, Black Tail, and Solid Black Turbit hens. None but first-class birds wanted. Have a pair of imported Yellow Dragons, and one young, very fine, would like to exchange the above to close out. GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure Italian Queen Bees, for Plymouth Rock pullet, Partridge Cochins, or Light Brahma cock, pair Dark Brahmas (Todd's), S. S. or G. S. Hamburgs, Sultans, LaFleche, Crevecoeurs, S. S. Bantams, any variety of Polands, Rouen or Cayuga Ducks. Must be first-class fowls. T. N. HOLLETT, Pennsville, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Very choice Black Red Games, willow legs, imported stock, for pullets or hens of Partridge Cochins, Dark or Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, or G. S. Bantams. Must also be good. Address A. M. CAREY, Selins Grove, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons. W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One pair first-class Black Starlings, and one Blue Fantail cock (twenty-eight feathers, and head and tail meet), for one pair Black, Red, or Yellow Barbs, or Baldhead Tumblers. One Black Tumbler cock (Short Face), for one Black Tumbler hen (Short Face). Birds must be first-class. Address PETER LEPP, P. O. Box 833, East Saginaw, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE.—TEGETMEIER'S PIGEON BOOK, for Short-Faced Tumblers, Snells, Spots, or Magpies, or one good, solid Blue Pouter hen. PETER LEPP, East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A very fine Derby stag (May Hatch), for a pair of White Game Bantam pullets. None but pure stock given or taken. What other offers? Address WILLIAM F. BARLOW, Gurney Court, Newport, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine lot of Plymouth Rock chicks (from Drake's stock, that took first and second specials at the Rhode Island fair, in March last), for pigeons, particularly Pouters. No inferior birds wanted. J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of Derby Game chicks, for Turbits that are first-class. J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Silver and Blue Pouters, Black Priests, and White Fantails, for Yellow and Red Magpies, Nuns, Moorcaps, and Snells. Address to C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A pair of Partridge Cochins chicks, for a pair of White Pouters, Red, Yellow, or Black Carriers, or Runts, any color if large; or G. S. or S. S. Bantams, White Leghorns, or other stock. W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

EXCHANGE.—One pair of Irish Muffs, dead game, for the same of Red Pile, Derbys, Heathwoods, Tassels, or Clairbornes; must be dead game, and good sound birds. J. A. MOULTON, Laconia, N. H.

I WILL EXCHANGE Greenbacks for one pair good White Crested Black Polands. E. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Whistling Quails for a pair of Fancy Pigeons of any variety. Address JAMES D. CHAMPLIN, JR., Wakefield, South Kingtown, R. I.

I WILL EXCHANGE my black Pointer Dog, "Tete," 8 months old, for a Setter Dog of the same age, or thereabouts, to be well-bred as he is, or for a trio of Black Leghorns. T. F. SMITH, 140 S. Market St., Boston.

TO EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, one trio of Black Cochins, one trio Dark Brahmas, and a few pairs of English and counterfeit Games, for American Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. What offers? Address A. H. SHREINER, Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure bred Mastiff male pup, three to six months old, Silver Hunting-case Lever Watch, or anything negotiable, in exchange for Duke of York Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and American Dominiques; first-class specimens, large in size, splendid form and plumage. What offers? Address D. A. UPHAM, Wilosville, Conn.

IN EXCHANGE.—For a good Light Brahma cockerel, a good small Silver Duckwing Game Bantam pullet. What other offers? Address R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box, 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn Cockerels (Smith strain), or Buff Cochins Chicks, for Light or Dark Brahma, or Partridge Cochins, hens or pullets. Give strain and qualities. W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Light Brahma cockerel (Wade's stock), five White Leghorn cockerels, fifteen pairs Rouen Ducks (Bicknell's stock), for White Leghorn or Plymouth Rock hens (1873 hatch), Silver-Laced Bantams, Cayuga Ducks, or Watch Dog. All first-class stock; same expected. Address F. S. AINSWORTH, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Partridge Cochins, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Game Fowls crossed for pit, for Brown Leghorns. Persons having Brown Leghorns for exchange will do well by writing to F. S. BLOODGOOD, Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—1 pair White Cochins, direct from Bicknell's yards, 2 years old; 3 pairs Partridge Cochins chicks, Van Winkle's strain; 1 pair White Polish, or same cock and two hens, not quite as large topknots, all direct from E. G. Studley's yards, Claverack; 1 pair Light Brahmas, from C. E. L. Hayward; 2 pairs Black Hamburgs, for Plymouth Rocks, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Black A Bantams, G. S. Bantams, S. S. Bantams, or Fancy Pigeons. What other offers? Wanted, in exchange, 1 pair good Dominique Bantams, and 3 or 4 Plymouth Rock cockerels not up to standard, to cross with common fowls for market. E. B. SOUTHWICK, Box 29, New Baltimore, Green Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of Hong Kong geese, that are right every way, for either Pouters, Barbs, or Turbits. J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers? J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakerstown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawn Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochins pullets; must be good. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochins, White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock. Address KEPHART BROS., Berrien Springs, Mich.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains. T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Polands, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochins pullets. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of Dark Brahma chicks, hatched in May, first-class, for whole wheat. Make me an offer. W. M. WARD, P. M., Peabody, Mass.

WANTED, in exchange for pure-bred poultry, a well-broke Setter Dog. Address
T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

WANTED, in exchange for pure-bred poultry (all the leading varieties), and High-Flying Tumbler Pigeons, first-class Pouters, Homing Antwerps, and White Fans. Address
T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.



CHOICE SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS,

Such as Canaries, Goldfinch, Mocking-Birds, Cardinals, Parrots, Paroquets, and all the leading Song Birds. Also, Fancy Figeons, and Pet Stock, Cages, Seeds, etc.

SONG BIRDS MY SPECIALTY.

Address, with stamp,
GEO. C. PEASE,
No. 200 North Fifth Street,
Reading, Pa.

Exhibitions.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE,
JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums.
FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors. FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
AT LENAPE HALL, DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 8, 9, 10, & 11, 1874.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premium and Special Lists.

For Entry Blanks and Premium Lists, address

T. H. WALTON, Cor. Sec'y, P. O. Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

Excursion Tickets sold at all principal stations on North Penn Railroad and its connections, to persons attending the Fair.

T. P. HARVEY, Rec. Sec'y. A. M. DICKIE, Pres't.

THE ITHACA POULTRY and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.,
January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks.

G. W. WOOD, Pres't. C. V. FOWLES, Sec'y,
P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE MEADVILLE

POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN ASSOCIATION

Will give their

FIRST EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 22d to 25th.

Entries close December 19th, 1874.

We hope to have a good representation from other societies, and have already made arrangements for a first-class show. We have rented the finest hall in Meadville for the occasion, and no pains will be spared on the part of the members to make the visit of any of our friends pleasant who may favor us at that time. Competent persons are appointed to attend to the wants of the fowls, and the awards will be made by judges who stand second to none in the country.

Yours respectfully, A. McLAREN, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.

Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,
Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY
FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS,

Taunton, Mass.

IRISH RED GAME FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME.
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

WHITE AFRICAN OWLS.—White and Black Barbs, Antwerps, &c., selected by myself in England. Birds of each of the above fit for the highest competition. I have also, a full assortment of all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

SULTANS.—The hen that took 1st and special at R. I. Exhibition and one trio of chicks from the same stock, first-class, well-muffed and crested. Price for the lot, \$35.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—Lop-eared Rabbits, Guinea-Pigs, Shot Gun, Pocket-Revolver, Quinby's Bee Book, and "Fancier Journal" for one year. Will give good Bolton Grays, P. & W. Cochins, Game hens, and B. B. R. Game Bantams.
G. A. WIDMER, 72 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y.

OIL CITY POULTRY YARDS, Oil City,

VENANGO CO., PENNA.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FANCY POULTRY

Light and Dark Brahmas; Partridge, Buff, Black, and White Cochins; Golden, Silver, Black, and White Polands; White, Brown, and Black Leghorns; Houdans; White Sultans; and American Dominiques; Golden, and Silver Sebrights, and African Bantams.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION, WITHOUT STAMP.
CATALOGUE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ALL LETTERS ANSWERED BY RETURN MAIL.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

LOCK BOX, 1558.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Thirty Dark Bradma chicks and fowls, from a Williams' cock and Collyer hens, well-marked. Price for the lot, \$60.00, or \$3.00 each, single.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comb Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Brown Leghorn cock, 19 months old, Kinney's strain; one Brown Leghorn cock, 18 months old, Gray's strain. Cockerels and pullets of the above strains for sale. Also, three Dark Brahma cockerels, P. Williams' strain, and good; will buy a good Brown Leghorn cock of any other strain.
WM. S. HOLLAND, Box 94, Peace Dale, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turbits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balds, Beards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

GAME FOWLS FOR SALE.—Bred expressly for the pit, every fowl warranted DEAD GAME, consisting of the following: B. B. Reds, Derbies, Brown Reds, Duckwings, Blue Reds, Grays, and Piles. Also, a fine strain of SHAKESBAGS, weight of Stags at 6 months old, 6½ lbs., will make from 7½ to 8½ lb. cocks. Address
S. L. CUMMINGS, Rowley Essex Co., Mass.

P. McPHERSON,

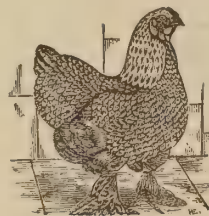
N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochins, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

SPRING CHICKS FOR SALE, consisting of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas—Buff and Partridge Cochins—Houdans—Brown Leghorns—Black-Breasted Red Games—Rouen ducks. My Light Brahmas, Houdans, and Black Leghorns took first premium at Illinois State Fair; and Buffs at St. Louis Fair, Missouri.
S. C. WHELOCK, & BRO.,
Moline Poultry Yards, Moline, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Having more fowls and pigeons left than I can comfortably keep over the winter, I will dispose of the following at a sacrifice: One cock and four hens, Light Brahmas, \$22.00; one cock and three hens, Dark Brahmas, \$18.00; one cock and three hens, Partridge Cochins, \$18.00. All pedigree birds. Also, twenty-five Partridge Cochins, twenty White Cochins, and fifty Light Brahmas. Chicks (early hatch), at \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. One pair Blue Fans, \$8.00; do. \$5.00; one pair Yellow Jacobins, \$5.00; one pair Red, \$5.00; one pair Blue Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Blue Helms, \$3.00; one pair inside Tumblers, \$5.00; one pair Mottled Trumpeters, \$5.00; one pair Nuns, \$3.00; one pair Archangles, \$5.00; one pair Turbits, \$3.00; one pair Black Carriers, \$15.00 (cost 25; and one pair of Runts, \$7.00. I am positive the above stock will give satisfaction, if not, money will be refunded.
Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

CHOICE BLACK-RED GAMES.—For want of room to breed this variety, I will sell my entire stock (old and young) at much under value. I can also furnish first-class specimens of Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and Houdans, at most reasonable prices. Have a lot of very fine April hatch Light Brahma cockerels, fit to breed or exhibit. Prices low. Address
A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.



DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.
Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
Quincy, Ills.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—About 20 Chicks (Drake's Stock), first-class. Price, \$3 to \$5 each. Also, special premium cock, at R. I. Show, \$8.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, AND WHITE LEGHORNS.

A few trios of CHOICE Chicks, at \$10 per trio. Can spare four good P. Cochin hens, at \$5 each. Specimen feathers sent if requested.
WE SEND OUT NO POOR BIRDS.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.

A. H. WEST,

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes bay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

Bantams. { ONE PAIR GOLDEN DUCKWINGS!
TWO TRIOS BLACK RED GAMES!
TWO TRIOS RED FILE GAMES!
All very nice stock, and warranted to please. Full particulars cheerfully given. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$20 { I will send to any address three trios of good, healthy CHICKS!
HIGH-CLASS STOCK! PURE BRED!
FIFTEEN VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM!!
Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$6 { I will send a fine pair of WHITE LEGHORNS, or HOUDANS, BRED FROM PRIZE STOCK!
W. L.'s and Smith's strain, and A-No. 1.

AND WITH EVERY PAIR OF ABOVE SENT OUT
Before December 1st, 1874,

I WILL SEND THE "FANCIERS' JOURNAL"
FOR A YEAR, FREE!

IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, SECURE IT FOR A FRIEND.
Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—About 100 Chicks, as good as can be had, at from \$5 to \$10 each. Every bird warranted.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

CLOSING OUT.—As we shall only breed during 1875, L. Brahmas P. Cochins, Houdans, and White Leghorns, therefore, we offer all our premium and breeding stock for sale; comprising some of the above kinds, and Buff and White Cochins, Dark Brahmas, B. B. R. Games, Gold and S. S. Hamburgs, Gold and S. S. Polands, Gray Dorkings, La Fleche, Black African Bantams, Young Bronze Turkeys, Pea-Fowls, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bremen Geese. Order early before the flocks are picked. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry and Price List.
For particulars address
WILLS & PETER,
P. O. Box 616, Bloomington, Ills.

CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

A few for sale of the 10 leading varieties.

Address A. McLAREN, Lock Box 1586, Meadville, Pa.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address, H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmas—Lady Gwydyr, Mrs. Hurt's, and Teebay strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle), Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of

DARK BRAHMAS; LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain).

HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),

BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),

GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. *Prices very low.* A good chance to stock your yards. Address G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards,

Brooklandville, Md.

I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¾ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to

JOHN YEWDALL,
2416 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp, M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

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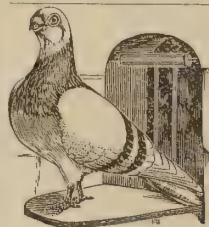
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Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
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CHICKS FOR SALE FROM SIX YARDS.

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FOR SALE, ANGORA RABBITS.—Can now furnish a few pairs of White, Black and White, and pure Fawn, both light and dark, all bred from stock imported Sept., 1873, and which took premiums at leading English Exhibitions before shipment.
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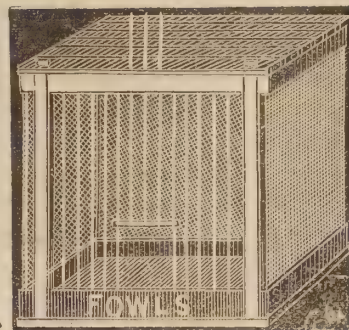
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FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address
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GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.
Respectfully,
LOUIS RUHE.

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OF THE

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WILL BE HELD IN THE

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The object (to enlarge my library) is worthy.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FANCIERS' PIGEON & POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 1, 1874.

President, Paul M. Baker. *Vice-President*, John Tomlinson. *Secretary*, Curtis C. Gudknecht. *Assistant Secretary*, Edward Fling. *Treasurer*, Wm. Scattergood.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The designation and style of this organization shall be "The Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association."

ART. II.—The object of this Association is the improvement and thorough dissemination of knowledge concerning the breeding of pigeons, poultry, birds, and small animals, to be effected by the gathering of reliable and practical information; the holding of fairs and distribution of awards; the publication of transactions, and such other means as the members may deem expedient.

ART. III.—The members of this Association shall consist of such persons as are approved by the Association, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$12 per annum, payable monthly. Any member three months in arrears shall forfeit his membership.

ART. IV.—The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, the latter to consist of all the officers above designated and five additional members. All officers of this Association to be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting, and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election. Vacancies occurring during the interim shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

ART. V.—The first annual meeting of this Association shall be held at Philadelphia, Pa., time to be designated by the Association.

ART. VI.—This Constitution, as well as the By-Laws of this Association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, at a regular meeting of the Association, they can only be repealed or amended by a like vote.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The President shall preside at all meetings of this Association. He will appoint all special committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association; shall call extra meetings at the request of five or more members of the Executive Committee. He shall also preside at the opening and closing of fairs, and on all occasions where the Association is officially represented. In case of the absence of the President, or of his inability to act, the Vice-President shall act as presiding officer.

ART. II.—The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association, and have custody of the same. He shall read at the meetings of the Association all important letters received, and the answers thereto, as copied in a book provided for that purpose. The Secretary shall annually prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association; or in case of the absence of the Secretary, or of his inability to act, the Assistant Secretary shall act in his place.

ART. III.—The Secretary, or Assistant, shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall keep the minutes of such meetings, and have charge of all the books and papers appertaining to his office. He will also keep a correct list of all the members of the Association, the date of their election, and their place of residence. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association, which he will only use under the direction of the Executive Committee, or by a direct vote of the Association. He will also notify all members of their election, as well as promptly notify members who are in arrears for dues. He shall collect all moneys for members' initiation fees or dues, or any other moneys of

the Association, except that received at the annual fair; all of which he shall keep a correct account of, and pay over to the Treasurer, taking the receipt of the latter for the same. He shall have his books, papers, and accounts always open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or any one of its members.

ART. IV.—The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to the Association, from which he shall pay all bills when they have been audited by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer will keep a book in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him, such book to be at all times open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or either of its members. The Treasurer shall make general reports of the financial condition of the Association at the regular meetings of the Association.

ART. V, Section 1.—The officers of the Association will also be officers of the Executive Committee, which will hold meetings at the call of five or more of its members six of whom are a quorum. They will have complete control and supervision of the affairs of the Association, and will be its official organ at all times and on all occasions.

Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee shall designate the localities for holding the annual fairs; and will provide suitable accommodations for, give publicity to, and consummate the same. It shall prepare the premium lists, appoint all judges, receive, supervise, and promulgate their reports and decisions.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Committee will cause to be designed and executed suitable medals and diplomas, and procure such other awards as they may deem desirable and expedient. It will have entire control of the annual fairs, in all their various details.

Sec. 4.—The Executive Committee will make reports at each stated meeting of the Association.

ART. VI.—The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. Reading Minutes of last meeting.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Committees.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Discussions, etc.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED BY THE FANCIERS' PIGEON AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

GALLINACEOUS DIVISION.

CLASS I—ASIATICS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$3 00
2d "	. . . . .	1 00
3d "	. . . . .	Diploma

Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins same premium as Light Brahmas.

CLASS II—DORKINGS.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	Highly commended

White Dorkings and American Dominiques same premiums as Gray Dorkings.

CLASS III—GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended

Silver-Spangled, Golden-Pencilled, Silver-Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs same premiums as Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.

CLASS IV—POLISH FOWLS.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended

White Polish, Silver-Spangled Polish, Golden-Spangled Polish same premiums as White-Crested Black Polish.

CLASS V—FRENCH FOWLS.

CREVECŒURS.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
Houdan and La Fleche same premium as Crevecœurs.		

CLASS VI—BLACK SPANISH.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, and Dominique Leghorn same premiums as Black Spanish.		

CLASS VII—GAMES.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
Brown-breasted Reds, Yellow Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pile, White Pile, Irish Gray, Black, White Georgian, Dominique, and Early Derby Game.		

CLASS VIII—BANTAMS.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES.

Best trio,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
Piles, Duckwing, Silver and Golden-laced Sebrights, Black African, White (clean-legged), White (feather-legged), Japanese; also, Cochins and Dominique Bantams, same premium as Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.		

CLASS IX—TURKEYS.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
White, Gray, and Black Turkeys, same premium as Bronze Turkeys.		

CLASS X—GUINEA FOWLS.

PEARL GUINEAS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$1 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
White Guineas same premium as Pearl.		

CLASS XI—PEA FOWL.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma

CLASS XII—PHEASANTS.

CHINESE GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
Silver Pheasants and English Pheasants same premium as Golden Chinese.		

AQUATIC DIVISION.

CLASS XIII—GEESE.

TOULOUSE GEESE.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
Bremen, White China, Brown China, African Geese, same premium as Toulouse.		

CLASS XIV—DUCKS.

ROUEN DUCKS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
Aylesbury, Cayuga, Topknot, Musk or Muscovy, Black Labrador, and Mongrel, same premium as Rouen.		

COLUMBARIAN DIVISION.

CLASS XV—POUTERS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$3 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	Highly commended
Carriers, Owls, Short-Faced Tumblers, and Barbs same premium as Pouters.		

CLASS XVI—SWALLOWS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$2 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
Turbits, Jacobins; Yellow and Red Ball Tumblers, Big-Eyed Tumblers; Yellow, Red, Blue, and Black Fantails; Yellow and Red Trumpeters; Yellow and Red Quakers; Yellow Magpies, Yellow Nuns, and Priests, same premiums as Swallows.		

CLASS XVII—BEARDS.

Best pair,	. . . . .	\$1 00
2d "	. . . . .	Diploma
3d "	. . . . .	H. commended
All colors, Black, and Blue Ball Tumblers; Snells, all colors; Moore Caps, all colors; Nuns, Red and Black; Magpies, Red and Black; Trumpeters, Black, White, and Mottled; Suabians, Runts, Sterling Quakers, White Fantails, Dutchess, any color; Tumblers, all colors.		



FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

Nos. 49 & 50.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A VISIT TO SETH GREEN'S EXHIBITION OF FISHES.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

Tuesday, the 22d of September, last, our Albany County Fair opened auspiciously. It could not be otherwise, as the distinguished pisciculturist, Seth Green of Caledonia, N. Y., was present, with twenty-four aquaria of game and food-fishes captured or hatched in American waters. One aquarium contained California salmon (*Salmo quinnat*), which fish is of late being introduced in the East. These little fellows were but a few inches in length. They were very pretty and caused the imagination of more than one ardent angler to picture a happy future when these beauties, full grown, and filled with life and vigor, could be taken on the fly at our very doors, and eaten fresh on our table at home; thereby obviating the present expensive necessity of leasing a river in some of the neighboring provinces.

There were several aquaria of speckled or brook trout (*Salmo fontinalis*), the fish ranging all the way from an ounce to a pound each.

Some of the smaller ones were from three to four years old. Unless one knows positively the age of a trout, by having raised him from the egg, it is impossible to determine by his size how old he is, as that depends upon quality and quantities of food, quantity and character of waters, location, etc.

There are streams and lakes where these fish exist in great abundance, and are seldom if ever known to exceed a half pound each, and there are other localities where they are rarely found so small.

In the great northern wilderness of New York (Adirondacks), a speckled trout as large as three pounds is not frequently taken. The writer has made many trips to this wild and picturesque region, using his best endeavors to discover the spot where the large fish have their habitat, but it is only this present season that he has been successful in reaching the *ultima thule* of his desires, in killing, on the fly and six ounce cedar rod, a speckled beauty of four and a quarter pounds. In the language of my piscatorial friend, George Dawson, of the *Albany Journal*, "The most skillful angler may fish an entire season without striking one; as anglers may cast in the waters of the Adirondacks for scores of years without meeting with so large a fish." Nevertheless, in the Rangeley lakes, of Maine, the same species are captured in considerable numbers every year, weighing four, five, six, and even in exceptional cases seven and eight pounds. My friend, Mr. Caldwell, of New York city, has taken one of eight and a half pounds, and I am credibly informed that another gentleman of the same city has one preserved that weighed ten pounds. In the Neepigon river, emptying into the northern part of Lake Superior, speckled trout of from four to six pounds are common. Of all the fishes exhibited by Mr. Green that which created the liveliest

interest was the Michigan Grayling (*Thymalis tricolor*); this fish is of the same genera as the European Grayling, but is not the same species. Until within a few days they were, by many, believed to be identical, but the investigation of that very valuable paper, the *Forest and Stream*, has quite demonstrated a different conclusion. All the rapid rivers of Northern Michigan teem with these beautiful fish; they range in weight from a few ounces to a pound a piece, and are sometimes captured weighing a pound and a quarter. They rise freely to a "well dissembled fly" and afford the angler fine sport; they do not, however, fight as long or as hard as the trout, but after making two or three determined rushes give up the contest.

They are most delicious food, and our best wishes are with Mr. Green and others in their attempts to propagate them outside their native lands. In one aquarium Mr. Green had small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and in another, large-mouthed or Oswego bass (*Micropterus nigricans*). The bass can be more generally distributed throughout the country than any other American fish, with the exception of the pike, pickerel (*Esox seticulatus*). As a food-fish it is greatly the superior of the latter; it is thoroughly a game fish, rising to the artificial fly when trolled fifty to seventy-five feet behind a boat. It can be taken with the spoon, spinning rig, live bait, worm, larvæ of various insects (notably that of the dragon-fly), and, late in the season, with the belly of the yellow perch. It is hardy, grows rapidly, and is able to maintain itself against all enemies.

In another aquarium were gold fish, silver fish, gar fish, pike (pickerel), dog fish, dace, chubs, suckers, eels, etc., etc.

Is it not strange that in as progressive a country as ours the matter of fish culture should have so long been held in abeyance? But on all sides we now discern indications of increasing interest in the great question, and it is quite evident that the time is approaching when the prediction of Mr. Green, that an acre of water would be worth more to the farmer than an acre of land, will be verified. All should unite to push forward the good work.

W. W. HILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 8, 1874.

ARE not the Plymouth Rocks, fowl pilgrims? That's a stunner, give it up.

A POULTRY fancier, seeing a storm approaching, ordered his newly hired man to "get the coach in." A few minutes afterwards the man returned, very red in the face, and perspiring freely. "Faith and sure, sir, it's a sorry job that ye give me; I was after cotechin him several times, but the burrid is not aisy caught at all. I run 'im under the corn-house, and I think, sir, he will stay until after the storm." "Stupid dunce, I meant get the carriage in." "Oh, ho! but ye said get the coachin, and I thought it was the burrid with square trowsers on ye wanted."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FOWLS FOR PROFIT AND FANCY.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I notice in my last *Journal* that information is wanted by a New Hampshire correspondent, who signs himself *Novice*, as to which are the best varieties of fowls to keep, with a view of crossing, for the purpose of producing poultry and eggs for market. Were I to advise in the matter, I should have no hesitancy in recommending as a cross pure Light Brahma hens, bred to a Plymouth Rock cock. These two varieties are excellent layers, especially in cold weather, producing more value of eggs in a year, and more poultry in a given time, with less care and feed (being great foragers), than any other varieties within my knowledge; and for the fancier are unequalled, fine specimens always commanding high prices.

I have bred within the last thirty years nearly every variety of fowls known to the fancier—breeding them pure, and crossing them for the purpose of producing the best possible results for all purposes requisite for a profitable fowl for eggs and poultry combined in one variety.

The Plymouth Rocks of the present day were obtained by crossing four different breeds, and were named and first introduced to the public by myself, at the New England Poultry Show, held in Worcester, Massachusetts, March, 1869. This variety stands first on my list (being truly the farmer's fowl); are excellent layers, summer and winter; prolific breeders; grow rapidly; mature early, pullets laying at five months old; and for early marketing, at two months old there is no variety that can show favorably beside them.

Next come the best of all of the Asiatics—Light Brahmas, which, when bred pure, are one of our very best breeds for all purposes. And last, but not least by any means, is the Rose Comb Dominique, a beautiful and profitable fowl, well bred, and pay well for their keep. I have discarded all varieties for the three above-named, believing them to be the three best varieties for real merit for the farmer and fancier, and would advise all interested to give them a trial.

D. A. UPHAM.

WILSONVILLE, CONN., Nov. 21, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CONNECTICUT NOTES.

THE splendid success and solid growth of the State Society has awakened a very general interest in poultry and pet stock throughout the State. The effort made last year to interest the State papers in the Association met with a

handsome return, so that the poultry interest is now discussed with the same zeal, by our editors, generally, that is devoted to any other leading State topics. All this is bearing rich fruit, and resulting in much good—one of its outgrowths being the formation of a very strong society, in Bristol, about twenty miles from Hartford.

This society is made up of prominent gentlemen of that town and vicinity, and has already issued a very fine premium list for its first exhibition, which takes place in Bristol, December 9th and 10th. We hear of movements in other parts of the State for the formation of other local societies. The State Society is lending a helping hand to these new associations, and doing all it can to encourage and help them along.

Just now the State Society-rooms, in Hartford, which are open the year round, present very busy scenes. Active preparations are in progress for the sixth annual exhibition, which takes place in that city, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of December. The premium lists are printed and are being sent out all over the country. Over five thousand will be sent by mail to exhibitors and others interested in poultry shows.

The Society this year offers a handsome silver medal for first premium; a bronze medal for second; and a finely executed diploma for third. In addition to this is a special premium list of one hundred and seventy-five donations, amounting to over sixteen hundred dollars, among which are the following: A gold medal, costing fifty dollars, offered by *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for the best display of Light Brahmas; a splendid bible, costing twenty dollars, presented by Dustin, Gilman & Co., for the best pair White Leghorn chicks; fifty dollars for the finest display of pigeons; and thirty dollars for the second best; a twenty-dollar bible, by Case, Lockwood & Co., for best display of Houdans, etc. The premiums are all first-class, made up mostly of presentation silver pieces and greenbacks, and I think, friend Wade, you will say it is one of the best now issued in the United States. Already, the indications point to one of the largest exhibitions ever held in New England. The leading breeders of Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, have already put in an appearance, and the probabilities are that there will be exhibitors present from many States in the Union. The floral display in the hall will be very elegant, the Society having offered fine premiums to induce the leading florists to do their best.

During the past week the poultry yards of Hartford, and club room of the Society, have been visited by prominent breeders; among them may be mentioned Mr. Sweet, of Buffalo, and Mark Pitman, of Boston—the latter being so fond of a practical joke, that he could not now let his trip to Hartford go by without indulging in one. One evening he came into the room, very early, before any of the members had arrived, the first comer supposed to be a member from the country who is present only once in a while, when the following conversation occurred:

Mr. P. Good evening, sir.

M. F. T. C. Good evening, sir.

Mr. P. Am glad some one has come in; are you interested in this Poultry Society?

M. F. T. C. Yes, sir. Why do you ask?

Mr. P. Well I've been sitting here till I'm nearly tired out. I've got an attachment on all this fine furniture, and have got to keep it under my eyes until it's disposed of. Now, my dear sir, I haven't had anything to eat since morn-

ing. I want to swear you in as deputy sheriff, and have you retain me till I can get my supper.

M. F. T. C—W-e-l-l, I d-o-n't know a-b-o-u-t that—our Society has always paid its bills, and I s-u-p-p-o-s-e it will do what is right. I'll go and find some of our rich officers, and have it settled right away.

[Exit member from the country, very much disturbed, in search of the White Polish man. In the meantime friend Pitman stretches himself out on the table, and laughs himself nearly blind.]

The joke soon got round, and it does not pay to say "attachment" to that member from the country.

Do not fail to come up and take a look at the exhibition. Tell your poultry breeders to send to Dr. Geo L. Parmelee for a premium list.

FANCIER.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 27, 1874.

SEX IN EGGS.

"OUR readers will remember that some time since we published in the *Village Record* (from *Fanciers' Journal*) the various ways of detecting sex in eggs, illustrating Wm. J. Pyle's plan, with diagrams. Some people who have acted on these suggestions have been successful while others have failed. A New Jersey correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* writing on the subject says: I am not aware of the extent of Prof. Agassiz's knowledge with regard to sex in eggs, but after thirty years' experience with hens, it has been, and is now, my practice to select eggs for sitting. I have never succeeded in raising a full brood, or having all the eggs hatch, but a number of experiments have proved to me satisfactorily that sexes in the eggs may be determined by the three following rules, which I always observe: 1. If an egg is full and has no vacuum in the large end, I never use it for sitting, as it will not hatch. 2. If I want to raise chickens for market I select all the eggs that have the vacuum on or near the end; these are what we call roosters. 3. If I want hens for breeding, I take eggs where the vacuum is on the side or clear from the end, and I seldom fail to get the kind of chickens I want; but, I admit there are some that have the vacuum so placed that it is difficult to decide which sex it is."—*Village Record*.

When the egg is not so full as to show the vacuum or air-chamber, it will not hatch. When you cannot find the air bubble at or near the big end, let the eyes drop about three-eighths of an inch from the top, and you can see through the shell; and, by moving it to and fro slowly, you can see the contents move on the inside like water; such will not have the usual vacuum. It would be well for all who purchase high-priced eggs to examine them before sitting, and if they have the appearance of being non-fertile to return them. A practice of this sort would soon bring said shippers to a previous examination and fewer subsequent complaints of dishonest dealings.

WM. J. PYLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FIRST MIDDLESEX POULTRY SHOW.

THE Exhibition of Poultry, at Lowell, Massachusetts, on November 17, 18, and 19, was a very good one. This being the first show of the new Association in that county, it was not so largely attended as might have been hoped for; though, in a pecuniary view, it was a success.

Many of the contributions were first class, however. A decided interest was evinced on the part of a goodly portion of the citizens, in this exhibiton, but the novelty in the "City of Spindles" was not fully appreciated. In the Light Brahma and Leghorn classes, there were shown some very choice cages, the former from Philander Williams, Messrs.

Burnham, Weymouth, Eastman, and others. There were also some superior Buff and other Cochins. Chas. H. Edmond's, of Melrose, showed four cages (on exhibition only) of his new "Pea-comb Partridge Cochins," which were greatly admired for their large size and fine points. There were numerous Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, and a fair display of Pigeons and Song Birds. A detailed account of the premiums awarded is promised for next number of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

Altogether this Exhibition was decidedly satisfactory to both contributors and visitors. At its close, on Thursday, one person, who has advertised the "only white ear-lobe Leghorns in the world," came in, and ostentatiously criticized the decision of the Judges, Messrs. P. Williams and G. P. Burnham, upon the Leghorn class. The reason for this, was ascertained to be that this breeder was not awarded first premium for his Brown Leghorns, which chanced to be entered there.

An appeal to the Executive Committee resulted in an expression of entire satisfaction by the President of the Society, as to the Judges' fairness and justice in the awards, but the offended "only white ear-lobe" partly announced his intention to "report this case to the poultry papers;" and it is presumed that we shall hear from this irate Brown Leghorn fancier, who is also a "pedigree" breeder, to some extent. No "pedigreed fowls" of any kind were seen at this show, however.

It was too early in the season to exhibit moulting old birds, to advantage. Another year, in January or February, no doubt a far more extensive show can be got up at Lowell, and this first attempt has proved a very creditable one, as every one present agreed.

MIDDLESEX.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?*

ONE Day last Spring a Silver Gray hen came on our Littlefield. She was Verry Poor and hungry as a Wolf, but Merry as the Best, and as Smart as a Martin. Herr Wattles were Long, and she had Brown Colored Hock feathers. She soon laid an egg in the Shedd in a Berry basket on a Bracket. Johny our Littleman came with a Grist from the Clift Mills, and said if she wanted to Curry Favor, she must Doer utmost, and Show herself of Fairservice, and her eggs must Hatch. She ran around Luce Atwill, and found the Bacon in the smoke House, so he had to Cooper up so she could go there no More. He had a Chase to catch her, but she came to a Halt under a Bush and he Tucker. He put her in a Coope, and she went Snuffen around like a Nightingale, but soon was as Kind as a Lamb in a Lane, when he again let her Loose. Johnny said she could Seymour stuff to Peck at than a Drake or a Goslin in a new Pond. He gave her some boiled Rice on a Stone on the Banks of the Brook, and offered to divide his Todd with her, but she could not Barritt. She continued Hale and seemed to Grow and get Fuller and Keep in Good Hart. Johny said he was Benton saving her eggs Eyre she ceased laying. He prepared a nest, near a Heap of Brush, Knott far from the Barnes, and said he Wood Wheeler some ashes from the Cole, and Hall some White gravel to Keep her Strong and Hardy. He wanted Early chicks as he Hurd they were in Favor and brought a Noble Price. Johnny is quite a Hero among Fowles, and watches them as a Shepard does his flock. He Means to save all eggs Butts down.

* From names taken from Rev. Mr. Neitz's new Directory.

Kinney tell which way is *Bestor* not? At *Knight* with a *Leighton* the *Table* he will *Hunt* or *Serch* through a *Pyle* of eggs for that *Black* air bubble. He is a *Bonney* John when he goes to *Town*, and is *Shore* to get *Rich* or a little *Riley*, and goes *Twining* along the *Streator* is sure to *Tilton* some *Ward* police *Mann*. Budd he some *Howe* *Kern* *Dodge* to the very *Brink* of a *Row* and get off without *Knox*. In his dealings he is *Quicker* than a *Coon*, and *Kraft-y* as a *Fox*. He says this *Spinning* *Brahma* controversy is like *Bussing*, easier *Dunn* than understood; thinks it's time the *Warr* *Ware* ended; that *Blood* will tell who is *Wright*. Bless the editor who has to *Wade* through and *Reed* such a *Riddle*. However *Short*, *Gay* or *Cutting* he would not *Shirk* to *Burnham* up, every one he could *Lighton*. He thinks it time to stop these *Dobbs* and no longer *Foster* this *Meagher* nonsense, which will in *Flooding* the land *Neather* be *Weller*, result in any good to the fancier or *Farmer*. No *Friend* or *Freeman* would *Raub* the fancy who values his *Pease*. Johnny is getting ready for the shows and if his *P. Cochin* *Gains* as fast as usual he *May* be a *Trimmer* and first prize *Winner*. He will *Fling* out the small *Fries*, and *Dainty* *Commons*, and the *Worst* leave for the *Hawks*. If that little hen he first put in his *Henry*, should *Dyer* get killed, he would put her in a *Coffin* and on the *Morrow* have some well posted *Churchman* preach a dignified sermon, and *Woodbury* her in his *Field*, for was not she the *Starr* that *Brake* through the *Cloud*, that made him *Centre* his affections on, and become a *Fowler*? Now that *Bird* is the *Flower* of his family of pets. In sun, *Shade*, *Snow*, or rain *Storm*, he shows no *Lull*, nor does his attention *Flagg*. He is a *Chapin* thousand to *Bless* his *Pearl*—his first love in chickendom. May he ever *Seitz* thus, and *Sweet* be life's *Battles* through every *Stage*, and *Grant* free *Rhoads* even to the other side of *Jordan*. This concludes my *Simple* story. I omitted *Peter* because he denied his master three times before the cock crew.

G. O. B.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

TO TRAP FOXES.

A NEIGHBOR of mine, an old trapper, says that the best way to catch foxes is to set a steel trap in a woodchuck hole, having the trap nicely covered with gravel, leaves, etc., to make the place look natural. Put the bait inside of the hole, so that the fox will have to pass over the trap to get it. Several foxes have been caught in this way the past autumn.

I write this because I wish every one to know how to catch foxes, which are the worst enemy of the poultry raiser in these parts at least.

C. E. L. HAYWARD.

PETERBORO, N. H.

THE CENTENNIAL.

DESPITE the sectional jealousy which has made itself apparent in the carrying out of the noble plan for properly celebrating the nation's first Centennial Anniversary—yet such is the liberality of those patriotic hearts who recall the nation's birth-day with pride and affection, that we may have full confidence that the matter will be carried to a successful and triumphant conclusion. And among the vast numbers of inventions, manufactures, and productions, indicative of the nation's growth and advance, shall there be no record of our progress and attainments in our favorite pursuit—a pursuit which is growing in importance as a domestic economy and should be a part and portion of every

home in the land? Can we not mass together upon that occasion the best results of our breeding, from every part of our vast country, the finest collection of birds ever exhibited, to compete for honors with England's prize-winners, and the choicest birds of France and other lands? The time approaches, and it is not too early to consider this matter, nor too early to mate up our fowls with a view to special cultivation for this purpose. Two more breeding seasons only intervene, and will be needed too, with all our skill, if we would not see ourselves beaten and discredited by breeders from across the ocean. Forget the long-winded, tiresome claims of some would-be prophet, to the honor of having originated this breed or that; forget and put away the disputes about this standard or that; and, oh, ye editors, unconscious and innocent, give us, your readers, something better and more improving for study and reflection. Let breeders advertise their claims to merits and patronage properly, and not ambush an advertisement under cover of some dispute over a question of no interest to any except those directly concerned.

Frown down these practices, gentlemen, and leave them behind, and stand forth united and in earnest to do good work in placing before our visitors in 1876 the grandest collection of fowls ever shown. With our host of veteran breeders and lovers of fine fowls, working for a common purpose and thoroughly united and in earnest there is no chance of failure, nor any result but a grand success, such as will be felt profitably months and years after. Rightly managed we may reverse the balance of trade with England in our favor, and export to them as they have so long and profitably done to us, grand birds at paying prices, thus giving a lasting impulse to our favorite economy.

There should be in every city and village in the country where interest in fine fowls manifests itself, some one authorized to collect and forward to the proper authority, subscriptions for this purpose; and enough should be obtained and easily too, as to warrant the bestowal of such prizes as would bring forward the very best fowls, from not only every state in the Union, but from foreign lands. Twenty-five thousand dollars is none too much to devote to this purpose, and will be such a provision as the national character of the exhibition demands. Put responsible positions only in the hands of gentlemen of national reputation. Select judges as are not only above suspicion of wrong doing, but well and thoroughly posted, and in every way surround the enterprise with energy and good faith that shall be apparent in every decision and official undertaking, and, my word for it, there will date from then an improvement in fowl fancying well worthy the national character.

PROGRESS.

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 6.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for meanness, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in any instance, of the former vice. Under meanness, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, every species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

I WAS cautious, at the outset, in preparing these brief papers for your columns, Mr. Editor, to premise that I should only write *typically*, in my notes upon the "Crotchets of the Fancy," and I fully agree with the wise author from whom I make the brief quotation standing at the head of

these intended good-natured articles, that *meanness*, in any form, is always reprehensible.

I consider offensive *personalities* "highly objectionable," as the new standard deems "vulture hocks" upon the Brahmas; and I am altogether desirous that no man shall put on his back a coat from the wardrobe I casually furnish you, unless it *fits* him! Nor then, either, unless he voluntarily chooses to select the garment.

In my last contribution, I generalized; in this number, I will particularize—only pre-stating that my remarks are intended for no *one* person especially. Thus I am now prompted to write of another prominent *class* of men, among our fraternity, with whom possibly you may have (or haply *not* have) some acquaintance. This class is composed of two varieties, to wit: The *timber-toed* and the *thin-skinned*, among poultry fanciers.

The "timber-toe" is eternally afraid that correspondents in the poultry journals will tread upon his corns; and he is as uneasy and oftentimes as truculent in reading the criticisms of posted contributors, who are talking of other people's short-comings, as he could be if his own artfully concealed deformities were *alone* the subject-matter being criticised. This results on the principle, I apprehend, that "every rogue, in the darkness, fancies a police officer in the moving leaf beside him."

I can see one of this tender-footed *genus* (in my memory, only) while I write these lines. He is naturally selfish, narrow-minded, keen-scented in his business aims, plausible to those he meets, and as a rule, outwardly, he is "all things to all men;" while, at bottom, he goes first for the greatest good of the greatest number, and that number is No. 1. He has "an axe to grind," continually; and he don't mind who turns the grindstone, provided they keep it well agoing and don't stop to spit on their hands, while his little hatchet is being sharpened.

He is not unlike the sightless ground mole, in one respect; while he burrows, thus assiduously, upon his own account, nosing this way and that, in search of the needful; he is himself so blind that he is totally unconscious that there be those among God's creatures *who have eyes*, and who use them. He is most unlike the aspiring poet too, who anxiously exclaims:

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us,"

for this would be fatal, indeed, to his "quiet little game" in life.

Generally speaking, this "timber-toe" is the huckster, or pretender, only; sometimes he is a nominally "successful breeder," or "noted fancier;" occasionally, he is found to be a poultry editor, but not often; now and then he is only a fulsome "advertiser" of the *only* pure-blooded stock in creation; once in a while he turns up in the person of a dignified hen-convention official, whose belly is far more capacious than his brain; more than once I have known him as a writer of books about chickens, and their "history;" frequently (in later times) he is a pedigree fowl-breeder only, and that (in my opinion) is what in common Yankee parlance is not inaptly compared to the last run of shad. But, wherever or however, this crotchety "timber-toe" exists, among these or other classes that might be mentioned, he is sure to expose himself; and sooner or later his whining, fault-finding, pretending, assuming, or exacting inclinations—in some form or other—are certain to thrust themselves to the sur-

face, for the amusement of the careful observer of these ugly deformities.

The "thin-skin" is another variety of this same species. This biped is of the smoother kind. He is velvet-footed, quiet, silver-tongued, cunning, and timid. He possesses the *suaviter in modo* intensely, but knows nothing of the *fortiter in re*. He is apt to think himself hit when one is scarcely cognizant of his existence. If he has a hobby he jams it into the ground and snuffles over its burial, as if it were a matter of consequence to anybody on earth besides himself. Whoever or whatever may be criticized or commented on, he fancies *he* is directly or indirectly aimed at. Constantly on the *qui vive*, in his own half-peck measure, to overreach the uninitiated, and covertly aware that his own intentions are anything but useful or praiseworthy, he is the first "pot to call the kettle black," without realizing that honest men can see through his transparent mummery, as if it all were screened but by the clearest glass!

And still these two varieties of "fanciers" are more or less successful for the nonce. Do you know any such men in the poultry fraternity? Have you never met them? Do the readers of the *Fanciers' Journal* ne'er come in contact with the "timber-toes" or "thin-skins," in 1874? Perhaps not. I trust they may be all thus fortunate. I have known them in the past. I fancy I have heard of such occasionally, even in the later days. It may be prejudice, however. Perhaps, in my way, I may have been (or am) open to some of these very charges, in degree.

I think it is Colton who has written that "the real knave will rarely quarrel with one whom he can continue to cheat." Such an operator is commonly the most forgiving of mortals, upon the principle that if he comes to an open rupture *he must defend himself*; and this does not suit the man whose vocation it is to keep his hands in his neighbors' pockets. And yet, how apt are men to "spend their lives in gazing at their own shadows until they dwindle away into the shadows thereof!"

But I will not attempt homily in these papers. If there be no timber-toes and no thin-skins among *your* correspondents and patrons, Friend Wade, I am glad of it. There is no harm in presenting the "kindly word of warning," nevertheless; and if this article shall seem over pungent, do not print it.

NEW YORK, September, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE FANCIERS AND BREEDERS.

I THOUGHT perhaps a few items from the Granite State might be of interest to your readers.

A few weeks ago I visited C. E. L. Hayward, at Peterboro, New Hampshire. He owns a farm of four hundred acres—rather rough. He makes poultry a business, and does it for profit, instead merely as a pastime, as many do. Last winter he had about eight hundred fowls, and raised about the same number this summer; but his sales have been so large that he has but fifty old hens and some three hundred chickens now.

He keeps his poultry in small houses, 9 x 13, scattered over his farm. They are cheaply made, and not very warm. Foxes, hawks, owls, and skunks trouble him badly. He has lost over three hundred dollars worth this season. He breeds Light and Dark Brahmas; Black, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns,

Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, and Pea Fowls.

Of pigeons he has quite a stock—White Fantails, Black Fantails (Wade's stock), Black Carriers, Cinnamon Tumblers, and Pouters. The Fantails are very nice ones, especially the Black, and they breed just like themselves. He has raised four pair from one this year. He keeps a large dairy, and feeds the skim milk to the hens.

I saw one of Graves' Incubators. He had just got it, and is going to try it next spring. I saw about four hundred Partridge Cochins in September, and they were good ones. Mr. Hayward says if he was to keep but two varieties, he should keep Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. I thought if he should keep about one hundred Partridge Cochins pullets he would not need an incubator.

Mr. Hayward has taken a great deal of pains in procuring good stock; I think he would do better with but four or five varieties. December 2d I took a trip to Newport; there is quite an interest in fine fowls there. I called on R. S. Dudley, he lives in the village and has but little room. He has bred Partridge Cochins and Games; says he does not keep them for money but for pleasure. He has decided to breed Heathwood Games and Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, and nothing else, so I kindly relieved him of his Cochins. His games are good ones and well cared for. The Game Bantams are not mated well, the cockerel not being very good, I believe he intends to get another. The pullet (May hatch) is about perfect, weighs but eight ounces, I never saw but one as good, that was at Mr. Hayward's. Mr. Dudley has a splendid cocker spaniel bitch, the only one that I know of in this part of the State. J. G. McKEEN.

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H., December 3, 1874.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"OLD WATCH."

THE following facts were related to the writer, and vouched for, by an aged minister: Many years ago, when he was a boy, he with his parents visited his uncle, a brother to his mother, residing within about a mile of Harrisburg, which place was then but small. This uncle was a bachelor, and kept "bachelor's hall," and happened to be without any sugar, coffee, or beef, when they came, which fact he mentioned to his visitors, "But," said he, "it don't matter, I will soon havesome." He went to the door and called, "Watch, come in here!" In answer to his call, in came a huge dog, and awaited the further commands of his master, who, after writing something on a slip of paper, and tying some money in a handkerchief, and depositing the same in a basket, said to the dog, "Watch, go to the store and fetch me some sugar and coffee, and to the butcher's for some beef; don't be gone long, hurry back," upon which the dog scampered off with the basket, returning in a short time with the articles in it.

While enjoying the hospitality of his uncle, the boy was greatly delighted and entertained by the relation of some of the exploits of "Old Watch," by his master, who was a great hunter, and in those days the game was abundant, and it paid him well to shoot panther, wolves, deer, and other large game, as he received a handsome premium for the scalp of every ferocious animal which he killed; and

could also realize something from the sale of their hides; besides this he furnished himself with an abundance of venison in the proper season.

He told his nephew that when "Old Watch" was with him he had no fear of any animal, as he was a match for any panther. "One night," said he, "I made my bed on a flat rock in the forest by carrying together a large pile of leaves, when I called my dogs to me (he had two smaller hunting dogs at the same time), and made them lie down in their accustomed places, 'Old Watch' above my head, and one of the other dogs on each side of me, and laid myself down to sleep, covering myself and the dogs with the blanket I carried with me for that purpose. After sleeping several hours I was awakened by the growling of 'Old Watch,' and I knew there was danger. So, telling my dogs to lie quiet, I sat up, and saw right in front of me in the darkness two fiery eyes; I took deliberate aim between them with my trusty rifle, and fired. Immediately they disappeared, and I soon lay me down to sleep, and slept until broad daylight. I then arose and said to my dogs, 'Come, let us see what has been shot.' The dogs soon led me to the dead body of a large panther, with a bullet hole between his eyes."

"Another time," continued he, "when out hunting, I found it was growing dark, with the appearance of being a stormy night, so I made my bed of leaves, and I and the dogs lay down as usual, being covered up with the blanket. It soon began to snow. I had slept but a short time when I was awakened by the distant howling of wolves. I lay awake listening, and found that they were approaching closer and closer. It was not long until they surrounded the place where I lay, when 'Watch' commenced to growl; but I lay quietly, and told the dogs to do the same. After howling around awhile they began to scratch the snow which had fallen upon our blanket, when suddenly I arose and fired at the nearest wolf, upon which they scattered, but soon again returned, when, in the same manner, I delivered another shot in their midst. After that they left me alone, and I slept in peace until morning. When we arose, the dogs soon scratched two wolves out of the snow, which had been shot by my trusty rifle." TURBOTVILLE.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

I am a subscriber to the Antwerp (Belgian) newspaper, called the *Pigeon Amateur or Fancier*. I am an Antwerper by birth, and a great friend of the intelligent breed of the Flying or Homing Antwerps; and as there are in this country a good many fanciers who would gladly commence the amusing sport of flying and racing these birds, in preference to the breeding of the fancy varieties of pigeons, which are subject to many disappointments and uncertainties, I have thought to send you a few extracts out of said paper.

The city of Antwerp has the reputation of having the best

flying birds in the world. With a population of about 125,000 inhabitants, counts at least one hundred clubs or societies, for the flying and racing of pigeons.

Here in the United States there are not, or never have been, any such clubs or societies in existence to my knowledge; for the reason, I suppose, that the question was never agitated in this country, and also that the pure breed of Antwerps have been very scarce here. It is true that a good many birds were imported from England under the name of Antwerps, but when their flying qualities were tested in an insignificant race of a few miles, their Antwerp name left them, and their English qualities were not sufficient to fetch them home. I have been writing a few articles for the *Bulletin*, as well as extracts out of two Belgian papers devoted solely to the pigeon fancy, in which the racing from the different clubs were explained, and in which I urged the fanciers to form such clubs to commence the flying of the birds here in this country. To my astonishment, my appeal has not been in vain. I have been receiving communications almost daily from different parts of the United States, and also from Canada, with requests to explain to them about the breeding and training of these birds, and the best way to obtain the pure Antwerp breed, also in regard to the forming of such societies here. I have with pleasure explained to my correspondents all I know by an experience of over fifteen years that I was a fancier in Antwerp.

As you are already aware we have formed a club, here in New York, under the name of the Flying Antwerp Club, of which I have been elected President; yourself, Mr. Wade, Vice-President; Mr. H. A. Brown, Cor. Secretary; and Mr. I. B. Lathrop, Rec. Secretary. Next spring we will commence flying with the old birds, and in the month of August and part of September with the birds bred in 1875. The concours which our club propose, will be interesting next season, and I am sure, when once on a good footing, it will be received with great favor, as this kind of fancy is merely for amusement, while a good deal of the fancy breeding is done purely for interest. See what the Antwerp paper, of October 24, says:

"The prize races for the year 1874 are all finished. The birds are going to enjoy their rest from the long and difficult voyages which they have performed this year. Let us consider if the year 1874 must stand back for any former years. In regard to the races and the number of pigeons which have taken part therein, we can safely say that the year 1874 has done very well; also we can state with satisfaction that the fancy in Antwerp and in the neighboring towns and villages has been increased considerably. The prizes of honor given have been numerous, and we will name a few which have been given by the following societies:

"From the city of Chateauroux, 275 miles from Antwerp, by the club called the Pilot House; from the city of Limoges, 440 miles from Antwerp, by the club St. Hubert; from the city of Vendome, 408 miles from Antwerp, by the club Pomme Grenade; from the city of Tours, 360 miles, by the same club. (These four prizes of honor were offered through the Confederated Pigeon Fanciers' Club.) From the City of Tours, prize of honor given by the city authorities of Antwerp in the club, The Pigeon Circle; from the city of Villeperdue, 365 miles, given by the club, The Prize Racer; from the city of Tours, 360 miles, by the club The United Liberals; from the city of Chartres, 255 miles, by the club The Swift Racing Bird, from the cities of Angers, 390 miles; Nevers, 330 miles; Chataudun, 390 miles,

by the club The Traveling Bird; from the city of Limoges, 440 miles, by the club The Crown; from the city of Angoulême, 486 miles, by the club Good Arrival; from the city of Blois, 330 miles, by the club The Three Kings; from the city of Auxerre, 270 miles, by the club The Black Lion; from the city of Paris, 210 miles, by the club St. Anna; from the city of Chartres, 255 miles, by the club The Star.

"All the above distances are in a straight line. The three last named races were with young birds, bred in 1874. All the above cities are in France.

"We must thank the Corporation Counsel, of Antwerp, for their splendid money gift, which it has presented to the clubs for the buying of a prize of honor, for the race from the city of Tours. We cannot forget to give our thanks for the kindness of the members of the club of the United Liberals, to whom we must be grateful for the prizes of honor from the cities of Paris and Chartres.

"As most all of the clubs here in Antwerp and the adjacent villages have sent their birds by the Confederated Pigeon Club, we must wait for the annual statement which the direction generally sends to our paper, and from which we will know the total quantity of birds sent, and the amount of expenses that these transactions have cost.

To conclude, we think that the pigeon shows which are going to take place, shortly, will give the fanciers occasion to assemble during the winter months, and to pass together many happy hours."

As soon, Mr. Editor, as I receive the paper which contains the above statement, I will send you an extract of it; and I have no doubt that the amount of birds sent for racing, from Antwerp, will be considered as fabulous.

To give the readers of your paper a faint idea how this pleasure of racing pigeons is carried on in Belgium, I will reproduce the statement of a Confederate Club of a small town. It says:

"MR. EDITOR: I think that your readers will note with interest the following communication which I have the honor to transmit to you:

"You have often urged the clubs to confederate themselves, to raise in this way the necessary means to send a messenger with the birds to take care of them during their transport; and to take away by these means the dangers of ordinary expeditions. Having followed your advice, I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the result of our sendings for the season which has just closed.

"The confederation of the Basse Sambre has made in 1874, thirteen voyages in France—from Esquelinnes to Angoulême—of which seven were this side of Paris, and six on the other side. These thirteen carriages have consisted, of 763 baskets, which contained on an average thirty birds each, or a total of 22,890 pigeons, and which have cost us for freight, conveyance, and feed, 1025 francs, 45 centimes (\$205.09); or, on an average, four and a half centimes (about two cents) for each bird.

"It seems to me, in regard to this result, that this price is accessible to the most moderate purses; and that the fanciers who care anything for their winged travelers, cannot but take part in a confederation.

"The President of the confederation of the Basse Sambre,
F. VANDEN BRANDE."

The paper of October 11th says:—

"NEW YORK, UNITED STATES of America.

"The colombophilic sport propagates itself. A certain

number of fanciers in that city have formed a society to occupy themselves with all that pertains to the raising and breeding of Antwerp traveling birds.

"The directors write us of having received our paper, and in answer to their communication we hasten to inform them that they can rely on us for all references they should like to get for the execution of their project."

Trusting, Mr. Wade, that you will give the above a place in your interesting *Journal*, I remain, sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1874.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW.

FROM "FANCIER'S GAZETTE."

At the last great show, in 1873, we heard several express doubts whether they should "ever look upon the like again;" but 1874 has surpassed it in turn, and a total of close upon 4400 pens raised several very serious questions. There is no doubt the show is getting too large for almost all parties—the wishes of the Committee included—and we see nothing for it, as one exhibitor observed, but a notice that next year "all entries over 5000 will be rejected." Mere jokes, however, do not meet the case, which is in some respects one calling for very careful consideration. There is no blinking the fact that some of the classes have now attained a magnitude in which judging is almost a farce; and although a simple arithmetical computation will show that the statement made in some of the daily papers (we said these honest reporters would make some droll mistakes) that the 4400 pens ranged three miles in length could only be true in the sense of "up one side and down the other;" to see the whole show is a task beyond almost any pair of eyes—or for the matter of that, feet either, as a dilapidated pair of boots we wot of bear witness. Mr. Billet's resources must have been taxed to the outside, and a stretch at that, to accommodate all comers; and the catalogue this year was arranged, what we have never had before—in *double columns*. This, by the way, is *not* an improvement, but a great annoyance and inconvenience to all fanciers who might wish to make notes. Many and loud were the grumblings we heard on this head, and we hope the Committee will never repeat such an inconvenient plan again for the sake of the few pages saved.

The arrangements on the whole were good, and we noticed that the floors of the pens were furnished with a particularly nice sample of beach shingle, very sharp and clean, over which was thrown some cut grass. The light was mostly good, but there is an awkward dark strip under the transepts, which always comes to the share of *dark* birds somehow. This is, however, better than breaking off the numbers, as is done at some shows; and we may remark here, once for all, that both numbers and pens were most admirably arranged, each breed having its fair proportionate space, a matter reflecting great credit on the Southampton firm, who undertook the work.

The attendance was very large, and a curious "sign of the times" is the fact that about three hundred more catalogues were sold on the Tuesday than on the same day last year. Having, however, mentioned one or two matters which strike us in another column, we may here leave general remarks, and proceed to the classes, premising that, Mr. Hewitt being absent, Mr. Dixon judged the Dorkings, Hamburgs, Ducks, Geese, and Turkeys; Captain Heaton

the Cochins; Mr. Teebay the Brahmas and Spanish; Colonel Stuart Wortley the French fowls; Mr. J. Smith, as usual, the Game and Game Bantams; and, we believe, Mr. Tegetmeier the other varieties, but in the large mass we may be out a class or two.

DORKINGS.

First in the class for old Gray cocks came Mr. Burnell's bird—not the first time he has come under our note-pencil for the same mark he gets now—so he may stand on his own merits here; second, also a well known Rose-combed bird, of dark plumage; third, a very dark bird, and sound in feet. Pen 13 (very highly commended), hardly large enough, but very sound and smart all over, with legs and feet particularly good. 5, highly commended (Lord Turnour), we think might have stood higher, but for an evident tender spot under one foot. The cup hen was a fine dark bird in beautiful plumage, and promising better still, as her comb showed her scarcely recovered from moult; second, fine body and color, but a bad tumor on one foot; third, a dark Rose-comb, not very extra in size. The highly commended 38 (Arkwright) was a fine bird, spoilt by dark legs; indeed, we rarely remember a class where so many otherwise, at least, fair birds were thrown out, either by dark legs and feet, or bad cases of bumble-foot. The cup cockerel was fine color and comb, but not extra large, and middle toes crooked, and rather swollen. We almost preferred second, which had a pair of capital feet, but are not sure his tail is straight. Third, approaching Silver Gray in color, moderate size, good legs and feet. Fourth, fine in body, color, and comb, but again very crooked middle toes, which look ugly in any fowl. Fifth, rather dark in legs, and we thought, a little loose in one hock joint, but not much to speak of. Of the highly commended pens, we preferred pen 54, very good; and 76 (Bartrum), rather crooked in comb, but a giant in frame and good feet. The cup pullet was fine in body, but not handsome plumage, being very coarsely streaked over rough-looking ground color. Second, a fineish average bird, already showing bumble-foot. Third, evidently a good bird, but very much out of condition—in fact, quite rough. Fourth, medium color on body, with again the dark feet not so prevalent. Fifth, again a tumor on one foot, but a massive bird. Of the highly commended birds we remark 105, nice body, but nearly black legs; 113, capital pullet; and 123, a grand body but a bad corn.

Old Silver Gray cocks were a poor class, and after a cockerel which was penned in it by error, and awarded a prize, was removed, only two good birds were left. Hens were better, but scarcely in bloom, the first prize hardly having her comb up from moult. The cup cockerel is the grand bird we have before had occasion to remark upon. Second, a fine body, and in his place, but a dark shade on his upper wing-coverts gave us rather the impression of being a sport from the colored variety. The equal second was small, but very nice color, all but a sandy tinge in the saddle. Third prize again looked to us like a "sport," being darkly striped on the saddle, and too dark in hackle for our fancy. Pen 149, highly commended, seemed to have had scurfy legs, though nearly cured. Pullets struck us as a moderate lot, and pretty even in quality; Mr. Cresswell's second was larger but not so good color as his third.

We do not think the best pen of Cuckoos was placed first, and would have preferred either third prize or pen 188; the cup hen being very small, while both the others were large;

and cocks quite equal. In Whites, the cup cock was a small bird, but the most correct and compact in shape, with a nice hen. Mr. Cresswell's third prize cock was larger, but yellower, and not such a good figure, being not out in feather, but hen very good. Second was a very fair pen, and all the combs better than we used to see. We liked much the cock in highly commended pen 206, but he was in pen-feather. The Dorkings, £5 5s. class, were not so good as we expected, but the first prize had a nice gray hen.

COCHINS.

The cup Buff cock was very deep in color, verging on cinnamon, fine massive shape, and, though there were some signs of white comb which need a little care, it was a clear win by a grand bird. Second, massive and sound in color, but too much black in tail, though left in honestly. Third, not quite even color in wing, and whitish in tail, but shape good. 224 commended, good color, but small and bad wings. The first prize hen was very fine in all Cochin points, but a shade mealy. Second, ditto. Third, fine also in shape, size, and feather, but still more mealy, and looked to us, both in legs and comb, a pullet. We may be thought too particular in color, but we have seen hens the same even tint all over. In cockerels our remarks at Oxford were fully borne out, the judging there being reversed, and the winner put here third; he is a good fair bird, but too deep in wing. The winner was Lady Gwydyr's second prize Oxford, whose chief fault is the faint trace of white on wing-bar, we there noticed, but in shape and style no bird touched him. Second, fine color and feather, but not so massively made, and too much streamer in his tail. Fourth, having the same fault, with a trace of white in his secondary quills. The highly commended birds were nearly all very good, the prevailing faults being too much tail, and a rather clumsy make. In pullets also our Oxford notes were confirmed by the second being here put first, which she well deserved; but we were sorry to see with age and her second show her comb is going a little loose. Her grand points are cushion, "cut out," and color. Second, a larger bird, but a little rough. Third, nice in comb, and large, but mealy, and too black in tail. Fourth, good in fluff, but rather needing cushion, neat, and a little necklace honestly left in. Of the highly commended birds we note 288 (Harrison), fine, but wanting evenness in color; 300 (Ryland), needing age; 314 (Lady Gwydyr), would be grand but for one displaced wing; 322, a very fine bird, but for mealiness of color, and a little coarseness about the head. The other mentions had, however, more or less real merit.

In Partridge cocks, the winner was very square, massive, and fine color, grandly feathered, but we do not like the look of his hocks. Second, streaky in hackle, and hardly up enough behind. Third, a weighty-hocked bird, not quite moulted, and therefore clumsy; this was a poor class. In hens, first and second were Mr. Tudman's. Third, not nearly so good in marking, and had not got her tail. The first-prize cockerel was almost squirrel-tailed, and scarcely in feather, but a good-bodied bird. Second, Mr. Tudman's. Third, small, but very neat, sound in color, and if he grows will be a very nice one. Pen 347 (Taylor) was a pretty bird, we think should have been mentioned. In the pullet class, the very first bird (Taylor) was disqualified for being over the entered age. The winning pullet, Mr. Tudman's.


(To be continued.)

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

THE original origin of the Brahmas, like "Topsy," is a dark affair; the more we read about it, the more we—don't know.

Wait awhile—eggs are to be sold by weight before long. Then great will be the *strains* for large eggs. The *balance* of the egg account will be *heavier* than usual.

 The opening of the Zoological Garden of this city was mentioned by Dr. J. L. LaConte before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as one of four events of importance to science which occurred last year. Professor La Conte regards our Zoological Garden "the first of any extent undertaken in this country"—as an important institution for encouraging the study of the natural sciences and awakening an interest therein.

A GENTLEMAN of Chatham, N. J., while snipe-shooting on those excellent meadows there, last September, shot a snipe, or knocked it down at least. After all was ready he told the dog to "Go, find *dead bird*," which the dog did in excellent style, and retrieved it without hurting it in the least. In taking it from the dog's mouth it was seen to be uninjured, except a slight scratch on the head, which had evidently only stunned it, for soon it was lively enough to have flown away again if it could only have got at liberty. He took the bird, put grass all around it, and taking his napkin off his lunch, wrapped the bird up in it very carefully, so that it could not get hurt in his pocket. He continued hunting, but only getting three brace, he returned home, rejoicing over the capture of a live English snipe. Arriving at home, he took the snipe out of his pocket and put it on the floor; it immediately commenced hopping around, and feeling everything with its long bill, and, seemingly, took great pleasure in standing in front of the fire on one leg, with its bill under its wing. It never showed any signs of fear, and may well be called a tame bird. It would allow the dogs to point it, and took great delight in being petted. Holding a worm in your fingers, so that the bird could see it, he would come running up to get it and then hopping away to a pan filled with water, would there wash the worm and then swallow it. After taking a little drink he was all ready for another. He washed himself every morning, but wanted fresh, clean water every time, as he would never wash in the same twice. His chief amusement was boring, which he did in a large milk-pan filled with mud, grass, and worms. He would eat more than twice its own weight of worms each day; I myself and his owner watched it for three hours, and in that time it consumed seventy-one worms. We afterwards got seventy worms and found them to weigh five ounces, and the snipe weighed three ounces.

It was a very lively and wakeful bird, although it would go to sleep in your hand. But with all the eating the bird did, it kept continually getting thin, and after nearly two months' captivity it died. It must have died of starvation, for it was so thin you could see through it. It must eat something else besides worms. It was the handsomest bird ever put in a cage.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

OUR TWO SOCIETIES.

FANCIERS will not lose sight of the fact that there are now two societies in this city, both of which will hold exhibitions during the month of December coming.

The *Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association* is not a split of the old society but is formed of entirely new material, and is in perfect harmony with the old one. It is composed almost entirely of pigeon fanciers, who go about their business in a very practical manner. They hold monthly meetings, at every one of which each member pays one dollar; by this means they have accumulated quite a fund, so that they are fully justified in stating that all their premiums and other expenses will be promptly met at the close of the show.

The old *Pennsylvania State Society* will hold its regular annual exhibition on December 28th, closing January 2d. Through bad management this Society has lost prestige during the past two or three years, but this bad management has brought into office men who are determined to bring the Society back to its original high standing. They have much work before them, as it is now understood that they will have the management of the poultry department in the Centennial. They have considerable funds in hand to pay the premiums of last year as well as those of the coming show. This Society has also suffered by having large special premiums offered which were never paid, thereby bringing the Society into bad repute when they were not to blame. The veteran William Wister is still at the head of this Society.

WILLIAM S. KEMP, of Dayton, Ohio, writes us as follows: "Our Southern Ohio Fair, held here in September and October, was a grand success in every department but the poultry department, in which there was a poor exhibition because small inducements were offered. The Association offered \$5000 for one horse race, and only \$175 in the whole department of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits. We are going to try to have the County do better next year."

SALE OF FINE FOWLS.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH has sold to W. A. Braenerd, of New Orleans, his celebrated White Leghorn cock "Seafoam." Also to M. Eyre, of Napa, Cal., one of his finest cockerels, "Pet, Jr.," and six of his breeding hens. "Pet, Jr." is out of Smith's famous cock "Pet" (113), and was awarded 2d premium at the late Exhibition of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association. This will give Mr. Eyre, one of the very best breeding pens of White Leghorns in the United States.

IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

By an oversight, we omitted to place the exhibition of this Association, on our list when sent; we are sorry for this, for the Association is worthy of all the prominence we can give it. It is ably managed by some of the best fanciers in the West.

Our list of shows is very complete, and as we place none on the list but what are furnished by the secretaries, they can be fully relied upon as being correct. The show season is now upon us, and it will be well for fanciers to keep a sharp lookout, and exhibit wherever possible, and not regret as is usually the case when too late.

A GOOD MOVE.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Poultry Association.

Resolved, That to enable successful competitors to receive all premiums due them, and thereby avoiding any cause for dissatisfaction, and to enable the Iowa State Poultry Association to stand with a clean record and above reproach, we earnestly request that all special premiums offered by the friends and members of the Association be sent to the Secretary, at Dubuque, in time to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition. Articles which from their nature cannot be delivered, such as papers and magazines, etc., a receipted bill for the time it is to be sent should be forwarded.

H. C. DARRAH,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.

THIS English weekly is a very good paper, and we are glad to have it on our exchange list; its editor is a man of sound judgment. Our reason for believing this to be the case is that in the last number that has reached us we find three articles copied from our September number, and he has previously copied other articles from our paper. Yes, we admire his judgment, but wonder why it is that he always forgets to put on the credit. We have copied several articles from the *Review* and gave proper credit in every instance, and we will be obliged to the editor of that paper if he will give us due credit in the future.—*National Poultry Journal*.

It seems to us that our friend Carpenter is getting very particular about his original matter. Why it is quite common for our subscribers to remark that the *Review* was almost a reprint of the *Fanciers' Journal*, items and all (usually without credit), but we do not get mad about it. Oh, no, friend Carpenter, if "its editor is a man of sound judgment" (?) he will find out his mistake in due time. We notice also that our contemporary of the *Gazette* is after him in a mild way, under the heading of "Articles Hashed-up Cold," to which the editor of the *Review* tries to answer (as it seems to us) in anything but a fair, manly spirit. In the course of his argument, alluding to copying the word "Fancier" from the *Gazette*, he says: "We wished for a comprehensive title, and 'The Fancier' was suggested, it may have been derived from the same source as our contemporary's," evidently alluding to the *Fanciers' Journal*. For the benefit of the editor of the *Review* it might be well to repeat that we are indebted to Lewis Wright for the name of the *Fanciers' Journal*, which was given to us at a time when he did not think of starting a paper, therefore the insinuation in the *Review* is not true. The editor of the *Review* closes with the following remark: "Thus it is that we make these remarks, and we do

so offering them to a generous public who are ever ready to stand by 'right' in whatever form or shape." Had our contemporary added the letter "W" to the word "right" we could have endorsed the closing remark, for no man is more respected by the true fanciers of this country than L. Wright.

LARGE PREMIUMS.

THE Western Penna. Poultry Society at their last meeting decided to use the new standard at their coming show, except the middle-toe feathering on Light Brahmas. The Light Brahma breeders of this State look for the middle-toe feathering on all first-class birds. Mr. A. A. Miller, Corresponding Secretary of the above Society, writes us, in regard to the large premiums to be offered at their coming show, as follows: "Our premium list will be the best of any in the country, with possible exception of the Western New York Society. The first premium on all the Asiatics is \$10; the second, \$3; the third, \$2. On Games, Hamburgs, and all fowls or chicks, except Bantams, the first premium is \$5; the second, \$3; the third, \$2. There is, besides, a number of specials, ranging from \$50 down to \$5; most of them are \$10. The \$50 special is for the best pair of Light Brahma fowls or chicks. There are \$300 in specials on dogs; also, a silver medal, value \$10. Many of the specials on dogs are \$20 each."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I have no desire to excite any further controversies in regard to the standard, for the good time is fast coming when all these difficulties will be arranged, and a revised standard issued, free from imperfections.

I have, however, an inquiry to make, which I would like to have some light upon.

The standard, in every description of Asiatics, pronounces vulture hocks objectional, or a disqualification.

Now if they are something to be avoided, why not pronounce full sentence against them. Under general shape of Cochins, we find them mentioned as objectionable, but not a disqualification; but when we come to the disqualifications of each variety of the Cochins, we find them not only classed as such, but as particularly objectionable.

In the description of Houdans, we find that they should be free from colored feathers (other than black and white) which, however, though highly objectionable, are not a disqualification. Yet under their disqualifications, we find red feathers have lost their permit, and must be rejected.

Pray what conclusions should a person arrive at, from the descriptions given as to what the true requirements are in breeding choice fowls?

If vulture hocks serve any purpose in giving heavier leg feathering, or any other useful object, let us give them a permit to exist without so much standing against their character, otherwise decide plainly against them and not have so much susceptible of different interpretations.

If in any way you can give what was intended by giving such descriptions, you will greatly oblige,

A. KEPHART.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.

[We think our correspondent will have no reason to complain when the standard is again revised, as the last July convention made a provision for the Publishing Committee to appoint an editor, to put the work of the revising committees in proper shape before going to press. If our correspondent will turn to one of Peter Simple's articles, he will there find how the phrase that "vulture hocks are objectionable but not a disqualification" came to be admitted into the old standard.—ED.]

MICHIGAN STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: After much delay in making arrangements, I have the pleasure to announce that our Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry Association, will be held in this city, January 14th to 21st, 1875.

We have arranged with the proprietor of the Young Men's Hall, to hold a Union Fair, which will embrace, besides our own department, an Exhibition of the State Pomological Society, the Wayne Co. Horticultural Society, and the Fish Culturists. Also a show of sporting and other fancy dogs, and probably of a number of wild animals from French's Menagerie, which is wintering here. Room will also be provided for a display of manufacturers, etc.; a refreshment room will also be connected with the Hall, which adjoins the Biddle House.

The proprietor directly assumes all chances of failure, thus doubly assuring our success, and we propose to hold a fair eclipsing anything of the kind yet seen in this city.

Please insert a notice to this effect in your December and January issues, as our time for advertising is short.

Our Premium List will be out in a few days, and will be sent to all applicants.

Respectfully,

E. C. SKINNER,

Secretary.

DETROIT, November 24, 1874.

MISSOURI VALLEY POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a complimentary ticket to our first annual show, not really expecting to see you, though nothing would afford me greater pleasure; but, to show you that we have not forgotten you and the work you are doing for the poultry and pet stock interests of the United States. You will see by our premium list, which I have mailed to you, that we have worked up a fair-sized list of specials, and it has been increased by the addition of some fifty dollars more. We expect a good show, and I assure you that the *Fanciers' Journal* shall be informed as soon as possible as to the result. I am, sir,

Yours truly,

LON. HARDMAN,

Cor. Sec. Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

IMPORTATION.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Leghorn, Italy (per ship Western Ocean), 24 Brown and White Leghorns, many of them being *very extra* specimens. They arrived November 21st. Yours very truly, W. E. BONNEY.

NEW SOCIETY.

A meeting was held in Athol Massachusetts, November 23d, 1874, for the purpose of forming a poultry club. It resulted in the formation of a society called The Athol Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The following officers were chosen:

President—O. Mixter Phillipston.
Vice-Presidents—C. B. Morse, J. F. Humphrey, G. W. Cleveland, P. Conner, and E. J. Shaw.
Secretary—R. W. Waterman, Athol.
Treasurer—E. F. Lewis.

YATES COUNTY POULTRY CLUB.

Show to be held at Penn Yan, N. Y., January 19, 20, and 21, 1875.

President—H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan.
Vice-President—Dr. G. M. Barber, Benton.
Secretary—Dr. S. Lott, Bellona.
Treasurer—H. A. Hicks, Penn Yan.
Executive Committee—S. C. Cleveland, Penn Yan; D. S. York, Bellona; T. B. Miller, Penn Yan.

DR. S. LOTT, Secretary.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

TO TRAIN SQUIRRELS.

EDITOR OF THE SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

DEAR SIR: Can you tell me a few tricks to teach a ground squirrel, or "ground hackey?" I have two that are perfectly tame; they love to be handled. If you will give me some hints about training them you will greatly oblige

PLAINFIELD, N. J., October 23, 1874.

L. D. W. M.

The squirrels must be young or else all attempts to train them will be fruitless. Judging from your description of their tameness that they are young, as old squirrels, and old ground squirrels especially, seldom become tractable, we will proceed to give directions for teaching them a few simple tricks:

First, accustom them to your whistle, and teach them to come immediately to you whenever you call or whistle for them. This can be done by reducing the quantity of their food, not so as to starve them, but only so as to sharpen their appetites. After they have been dieted for a few days you will notice how much spryer and brighter they have grown. Hold a nut kernel or a grain of corn in your hand and give a sharp, distinct whistle, at the same time showing them the food. With a leap they will come to get the food; give it to the one who first reaches you. Repeat this lesson until they become familiar with the meaning of the whistle. Generally reward the quickest with a grain of corn or a chestnut. We will now suppose that you have the squirrels perfectly subjected to your will; that they will come when you whistle, and obey your commands with dispatch. The remaining parts of their education should be taught to each separately. Place one upon a table, and gently force him into a reclining position. If he attempts to rise again gently force him back into his former state, crying "Down!" as you do so. He will soon learn the meaning of "Down!" and on the utterance of the word will instantly sink upon his belly. By a similar method he should be taught to sit erect upon his haunches.

The rope trick is quite amusing when well done. To teach a squirrel this, fasten a rope to a ceiling so that the end of the rope will reach the floor. String a few chestnuts, show them to the squirrel, and then tie them to the rope (near the top). Now place bushy at the foot of the rope; in a trice he will be up after the chestnuts. Repeat the lesson,

saying, "Mount!" as you place him at the foot of the rope. He will soon associate the command, "Mount!" with the rope climbing, and on seeing the rope and hearing the word will rapidly ascend. Reward him with a chestnut whenever he performs the feat to suit you.

Another pleasing trick is jumping from a table to your shoulder. Place the squirrel on a table, and cry, "Down!" Put a nut on your shoulder, and give the signal for him to come to you. If he jumps on the floor and attempts to reach the nut by crawling up on your leg replace him, and cry "Down!" Make a bridge from the table to your shoulder with your arm, and whistle for him to come to you. This time he will ascend to your shoulder by the way of your arm. Repeat the lesson, and increase the distance from the table, till he will jump to your shoulders from a table even if the distance is so far as across a small room.

Now, he must be taught to jump upon the table. This can be done in the same manner as he was taught, on hearing a peculiar whistle to come to you. Without further hints you ought to be able to devise any number of amusing tricks to teach your squirrels. Bear in mind two rules, never overfeed your pets, or allow them to be handled by strangers.

MR. EDITOR:

My little folks, during the past year, have been presented with four Maltese cats. The first two came to hand when pretty well grown. Our house was much overrun with rats. The cats were with us about two weeks before they made any attack, but once started they did not seem to rest until every rat was exterminated. Soon after, however, they took sick, lay around stupid, and their bowels were much constipated. Frequently they appeared sick at the stomach, and frothed profusely at the mouth, and continued thus till they died.

Will not some one answer soon, and tell me what the disease is; also, some information as to the probable cause, and what would be the proper method of treatment.

Is it a form of madness, or distemper—or may it have been caused by poison? S.

[We hope some one will answer the above at an early day.—ED.]

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

Keystone Poultry Association. Titusville, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. John D. McFarland, Secretary.

Premium List received.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.

Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

Premium List received.

Iowa State Poultry Association. Dubuque, Iowa, December 15 to 18, 1874, inclusive. C. J. Ward, Secretary.

Premium List received.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Monmouth County Poultry Association. Freehold, N. J. J. T. Roselle, Secretary.

Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.

Yates County Poultry Club. Penn Yan, N. Y., January 19, 20, and 21, 1875. Dr. S. Lott, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Michigan State Poultry Association. Detroit, January 14 to 21, 1875, inclusive. E. C. Skinner, Secretary.

Buckeye Union Poultry Association. Springfield, O., January 19 to 23, 1875, inclusive. Wm. Marot, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phoenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Poultry Association. Madison. E. S. McBride, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING **for exchange only**, WILL BE ALLOWED AT **15 CENTS** FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—For Black, Red, or Yellow Nuns the following pigeons: one pair Pouters, value \$5; one pair Jacobins, value \$3; one Jacobin, \$1; four pairs Tumblers, valued at \$3 per pair.
GEO. L. PARMELE, Box 46, Hartford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—I have two trios very choice Partridge Cochins entirely unrelated, which I am desirous of exchanging for Light Brahma hens or pullets of Williams', Buzzell's, or Comey's strains. Address
JOHN BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns for White Cochins and Black B. R. Game Bantam pullets or hens. All first-class; same expected.
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black B. R. Game Bantams, Games bred for the pit, Black Bantams, and White Fantail Pigeons—for Partridge Cochins pullets or fancy pigeons. What other offers? Address
ORLANDO SEELY, Box 129, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair White Leghorns for one Black Red Game cock, two years old, weight not less than 6½ pounds, Tartar breed preferred; must be a dead game and warranted as such. Leghorns are No. 1. Address
CHARLES O. MEIXELL, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Houdan cockerel (March hatch) for one Houdan pullet. Must be first-class bird as mine is the same. Or one White Leghorn pullet, Smith's stock, early hatched. Address
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—One male Mocking bird, one male Blue Fantail, one Black Fantail hen, one male Red Carrier, and White Leghorn pullets—for Golden Sebright Bantams (P. Williams' stock), choice fancy pigeons, Black Spanish or Guinea fowls.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of fine B. B. Red Game Bantam chicks, early hatched, for other fowls or pigeons.
JAMES H. GODDARD, Newport, R. I.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?—Trio pure White Cochins pullets, and a pair of either Owls, Nuns, or Jacobin pigeons—for Dark Brahma cockerel, very fine, or pairs or trios of W. F. B. Spanish, Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Javas, Ginger Red Games, or single Stars.
V. M. FIOR, Grange Yards, Duffield, W. Va.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair S. S. Hamburgs, and one pair Light Brahma, for a trio of Brown Leghorns, early chickens wanted.
ROBERT GRAY, Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—A lady's gold watch, value \$60, and a piano, worth \$200—for White Leghorns, Houdan pullets, or other breeds. What offers? Address
Lock Box 613, West Chester, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or White Cochins, for a nice Breech loading shot gun, or Berkshire Pigs.
E. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for Dark Brahmas, from the strains of Van Winkle, Bicknell, and Sweet, one superior Light Brahma cock and a few choice hens or pullets; Broken Bone, Wade's Fountains, male Mocking Bird, Skye Terrier, and Watch Dog. What other offers?
T. D. HAMMOND, Chautauqua Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Rouen Ducks for Aylesburys, Silver Pouters, red bars on wings; and Starling Quakers for Archangels, Magpies, Trumpeters, Owls, Runts, or Swallows; Shepherd pups for other property.
BENJ. HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins for Plymouth Rocks; also, three Partridge Cochins and two Dark Brahma hens for Plymouth Rocks. Address
G. DILLENBERGER & SON,
69 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass, would like to exchange a Himalayan DOE, five months old, for buck of the same breed. Will exchange a Brown Red Bantam cock, which won first premium as cockerel at the Buffalo and Utica Poultry Shows, last winter, for a first-class Irish Gray Game Bantam cock. Any one having a fine Irish Gray Bantam cock, can have a good exchange.

GREYHOUND FOR PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A beautiful mouse-colored English Greyhound (bitch), about three years old, very tall and graceful-looking, for Plymouth Rocks, S. and Yellow Duckwing Game hens, or Silver Duckwing Game Bantam hens, or Dark Brahma cock or cockerel with steel-gray hens or pullets. Address
G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR!—Wheat for fowls. I will trade good, healthy chicks for good, clean wheat. Write for particulars. I will deliver fowls, all charges paid.
Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—One very fine Buff Cochins cock, clear in hackle, good weight, and very rich in color; would like to exchange for one pair Jacobin pigeons. Also, one good, colored Fantail cock to exchange for one trumpeter hen. Address
E. C. SMITH, cor. 3d and Boaz Sts.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown Leghorns for Rabbit Dog of any breed, or trained Ferrets.
P. H. HORNE, Stoneham, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid Scotch Collie bitch, "Flirt," that I selected for a breeder; Value, \$15; 7½ months old, PURE BRED, and one male Guinea Pig, value, \$1, for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, bound, and sent postpaid, or any other good work on poultry or dogs.
Address
J. G. McKEEN, South Acworth, N. H.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Will exchange one pair solid Red Turbits, one pair White Trumpeters, slightly splashed on head and neck, three pairs Archangels, one pair Blue Pouters, seven pairs White Fantails, one pair of which are crested, for other pigeons.
W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

WHO SAYS TRADE?—Three White Dorkings, one pair Heathwood's Pile and Spangled Game, White and Brown Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, and a great many other varieties for which I want Pigs, Duckwing Game pullets, White Cochins, etc., or anything that is exchangeable. Next!
C. M. GRAY, Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A Silver Hunting-case Lever Watch for one trio American Dominiques; cock not related to hens.
Address N. T. COBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, Phila.

WANTED.—Silver and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams, Brown Leghorns, and Light Brahma pullets, Silver-penciled Hamburgs, Black African Bantams; will give for any the above birds some very fine Rouen ducks, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Crevecoeurs and Bremen Geese.
SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, Long Island.

YES, I DON'T CARE IF I DO!—Will trade good White Leghorn cockerels for good pullets or hens, of most any variety. Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks preferred. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens, Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L. and D. Brahmas, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange?
JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas (P. Williams' strain), Golden-Spangled Hamburgs (Ongley's strain), Brown Leghorn, and Silver-Spangled Hamburg cockerels, for Berkshire pigs, Lop-eared or Himalayan rabbits, or Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class.
C. C. WHEATON, Zoar, Franklin Co., Mass.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address
ROBT. B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PIGEONS WANTED AND FOR EXCHANGE.—Solid Red and Dun Fantails, Sky Blue Jacobins, Yellow Carriers; also, Black Tail, and Solid Black Turbit hens. None but first-class birds wanted. Have a pair of imported Yellow Dragons, and one young, very fine, would like to exchange the above to close out.
GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Very choice Black Red Games, willow legs, imported stock, for pullets or hens of Partridge Cochins, Dark or Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, or G. S. Bantams. Must also be good.
Address A. M. CAREY, Selins Grove, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons.
W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

I WILL EXCHANGE Greenbacks for one pair good White Crested Black Polands.
E. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE my black Pointer Dog, "Tete," 8 months old, for a Setter Dog of the same age, or thereabouts, to be well-bred as he is, or for a trio of Black Leghorns.
T. F. SMITH, 140 S. Market St., Boston.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

Exhibitions.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

REYNOLD'S BUILDING, JOHN STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

January 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, 1875. \$2500 to be awarded in premiums.

The first exhibition of this Association having proved a decided success, no pains will be spared to make the second even more attractive to exhibitors and the public.

Premium list and rules may be had on application to

C. H. TOWNSEND, *Rec. Sec'y*, Utica, N. Y.

THE FANCIERS' PIGEON AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold their First Annual Exhibition at Assembly Buildings, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Thursday, December 17th, and closing on Wednesday, December 23d, inclusive. The books are now open to receive entries and will close on Wednesday, December 16th, at 10 o'clock p.m. No birds received after 10 o'clock on Thursday, December 17th. Entry fees on all classes, 50 cts.
C. C. GUDKNECHT, Secretary,
No. 133 West Norris Street, Philadelphia.

THE ITHACA POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks.

G. W. WOOD, *Pres't*.

C. V. FOWLES, *Sec'y*,

P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY will hold its fourth Annual Exhibition at City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

From January 13th to 20th, inclusive.

For Premium Lists and further information, address

A. A. MILLER, *Cor. Sec'y*,

R. F. SHANNON, *Rec. Sec.* Lock Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE,

JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums.

FRED'K FOX, *Sec'y*.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors.

FRED'K FOX, *Sec'y*.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

AT LENAPE HALL, DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 8, 9, 10, & 11, 1874.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premium and Special Lists.

For Entry Blanks and Premium Lists, address

T. H. WALTON, *Cor. Sec'y*, P. O. Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

Excursion Tickets sold at all principal stations on North Penn Railroad and its connections, to persons attending the Fair.

T. P. HARVEY, *Rec. Sec'y*.

A. M. DICKIE, *Pres't*.

THE MEADVILLE

POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN ASSOCIATION

Will give their

FIRST EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 22d to 25th.

Entries close December 19th, 1874.

We hope to have a good representation from other societies, and have already made arrangements for a first-class show. We have rented the finest hall in Meadville for the occasion, and no pains will be spared on the part of the members to make the visit of any of our friends pleasant who may favor us at that time. Competent persons are appointed to attend to the wants of the fowls, and the awards will be made by judges who stand second to none in the country.

Yours respectfully,

A. McLAREN, *Sec'y*.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary,

JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 p. m. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 a. m., Tuesday.

Address

J. STRUTHERS WALTER, *Cor. Sec.*,

Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS.—To any one sending five new subscribers to the editor of this paper, I will give one pair of my superior White Calcutta Fantails. Valued at \$10.00.

J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

ROSE COMB DOMINIKES.

FOR SALE.—Two cocks, four pullets, and three hens (18 months old), Rose Comb Dominiques, cocks and pullets of S. W. Studley's strain; or, will exchange for Light Brahmas. Address

E. R. FRAZIER, Pittsburgh, N. Y.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,

With Solid White Ear Lobes, and up to standard, at \$8 each.

WARRANTED ALL RIGHT.

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

CHOICE FOWLS CHEAP.

Having a large stock I will sell Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, and Rouen Ducks at \$3.50 per pair. These fowls are from the very best of stock, and are sold much under their real value. Many other kinds for sale; also, one pair Black African Bantams.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

GAME FOWLS FOR SALE.—Bred for the pit at \$5 per pair. Also, one pair B. B. Red Games, bay eyes and willow legs, cock bred by J. Y. Bicknell and hen of A. D. Warren's stock, price \$12.

C. A. STEELE, Box 17, North Adams, Mass.

FINE FOWLS CHEAP.—Two trios Houdans (Studley's strain), \$10 per trio; one Partridge Cochins cock (Van Winkle's strain), \$4; one Partridge Cochins cockerel, very fine, but tail very slightly awry, solid black breast, early hatch, large, and will make a fine breeder, \$3; one pair Brown Leghorns (Halsted's strain), \$6; one pair Black Hamburgs, cockerel's neck a little sore from being pecked by hen when young, \$4; one trio Black Hamburgs (one cock and two hens) two years old, \$5; one pair Black Hamburgs, \$8; two pairs White Cochins chicks, hatched June 20, \$5 per pair; two pairs Partridge Cochins chicks, same age, \$5 per pair; two Buff Cochins hens, two years old, slightly penciled on neck, this moult, \$3 for the pair; one pair Light Brahmas, \$5; one trio W. C. W. Polish, \$10; one fine Rouen Duck, purchased of W. Clift, \$3. Common fowls, pullets, and one year olds, 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen; \$30 for fifty; \$55 per hundred. Cash to accompany the order.

E. B. SOUTHWICK, Hudson River Poultry Yards,
Box 29, New Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y.

FLYING ANTWERPS.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL (FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM),

IMPORTER OF THE PURE BREED OF ANTWERP FLYING BIRDS,

Every bird warranted to be imported from Antwerp direct.

No. 4 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.



A. McLAREN,

BREEDER OF GAMES,

Lock Box 1586,

MEADVILLE, PA.

BREMEN GEES.

One trio, extra fine, price \$25; one goose, hatched June 19, weighs 18 lbs., the others, hatched in July, but equally as fine and fit for the highest competition. Address JOSEPH MEARS, Branchtown, Phila.

BUFFS! BUFFS! BUFFS!

I SHALL NOT EXHIBIT THIS SEASON BUT WILL SELL MY
BEST EXHIBITION BIRDS.

BUFFS BRED BY ME WON

FIRST PREMIUM AT DETROIT,

FIRST PREMIUM AT BUFFALO,

FIRST PREMIUM AT PHILADELPHIA,

LAST WINTER,

Showing against the best imported and home-bred birds in this country.

D. JONES, Russian Valley Poultry Yards,

Tecumseh, Mich.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I have decided to breed only Light Brahmas, and therefore offer for sale my entire stock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of three cocks, twenty-five hens, and twenty-five cockerels and pullets. These fowls are warranted pure in blood, from Van Winkle's and other noted strains, and will be sold low—very low, if in one lot. Also one Buff Cochins cockerel, Todd's strain.

T. D. HAMMOND, Chaut Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Having sold all my American Dominiques to Mr. E. T. M. Simmons of Oil City, to persons wanting first-class prize-bred Rose-comb Dominiques, I cheerfully recommend them to the above address. Hereafter my specialties will be

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS, and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

It shall be my aim to breed them pure and as near standard as possible.

C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

BUCKS COUNTY BLUES,

WHITE TOP-KNOT BLACK POLANDS,

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS,

Address

"POLAND," 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGHES,

GOLDEN AND SILVER-LACED SEBRIGHTS,

FANCY PIGEONS.

I have a few fowls and chicks to dispose of, bred from the best imported stock.

Several SUPERIOR S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS,

Fit to win at any exhibition.

GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Riverside Poultry Yards, Canada,

Wright & Butterfield, Proprietors.

IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of first-class fowls. We bred and exhibited the 1st and 2d prize birds in the Asiatics and Black Breasted Red Games at the three great shows: GUELPH, TORONTO, and LONDON, this Fall. A few first-class birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Or address

WM. WRIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS.

Having decided to breed Buff Cochins next season, I have purchased of G. S. Williams, his entire interest in his well-known flock of Buffs, said interest being Mr. Williams' selection of but a portion of the entire flock. Mr. Williams has bred this strain for five years, and has spared no trouble nor expense in bringing them to their present high standard. He says, "I never had so fine a lot of Buffs before." They are expressly noted for their clear rich color, freedom from vulture hocks, and black in neck hackle; as prize-winners, they have been very successful. I have, also, four birds imported from the best yards in England, and all from prize birds, which are very fine. This gives me one of the largest and best flocks of this variety to be found. Having more than I desire to breed, I will sell a portion at reasonable rates. There is not one poor bird in the lot. Write for what is wanted. Eggs in season.

Address

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY
FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS,

Taunton, Mass.

IRISH RED GAME FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME.
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

WHITE AFRICAN OWLS.—White and Black Barbs, Antwerps, &c., selected by myself in England. Birds of each of the above fit for the highest competition. I have also, a full assortment of all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Address

JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

SULTANS.—The hen that took 1st and special at R. I. Exhibition and one trio of chicks from the same stock, first-class, well-muffed and crested. Price for the lot, \$35.

Address

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Thirty Dark Bradma chicks and fowls, from a Williams' cock and Collyer hens, well-marked. Price for the lot, \$60.00, or \$3.00 each, single.

Address

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Brown Leghorn cock, 19 months old, Kinney's strain; one Brown Leghorn cock, 18 months old, Gray's strain. Cockerels and pullets of the above strains for sale. Also, three Dark Brahma cockerels, P. Williams' strain, and good; will buy a good Brown Leghorn cock of any other strain.

WM. S. HOLLAND, Box 94, Peace Dale, R. I.

OIL CITY POULTRY YARDS.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PRIZE POULTRY AND EGGS.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

PARTRIDGE, BUFF, BLACK, AND WHITE
COCHINS.

WHITE, BROWN, AND BLACK LEGHORNS.
AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION, *WITHOUT STAMP*.
CATALOGUE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ALL LETTERS ANSWERED BY RETURN MAIL.
COMMUNICATIONS ON *POSTAL CARDS* NOT RECOGNIZED.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

OIL CITY, VENANGO CO., PA.

LOCK BOX, 1358.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comb Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.

H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and Show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turbits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balbs, Beards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—In exchange for cash, a good small Silver Duckwing Bantam pullet.

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

P. McPHERSON,

N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochins, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE.—Having more fowls and pigeons left than I can comfortably keep over the winter, I will dispose of the following at a sacrifice: One cock and four hens, Light Brahmas, \$22.00; one cock and three hens, Dark Brahmas, \$18.00; one cock and three hens, Partridge Cochins, \$18.00. All pedigree birds. Also, twenty-five Partridge Cochins, twenty White Cochins, and fifty Light Brahmas. Chicks (early hatch), at \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. One pair Blue Fans, \$8.00; do. \$5.00; one pair Yellow Jacobins, \$5.00; one pair Red, \$5.00; one pair Blue Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Blue Helms, \$3.00; one pair inside Tumblers, \$5.00; one pair Mottled Trumpeters, \$5.00; one pair Nuns, \$3.00; one pair Archangles, \$5.00; one pair Turbits, \$3.00; one pair Black Carriers, \$15.00 (cost 25; and one pair of Runts, \$7.00. I am positive the above stock will give satisfaction, if not, money will be refunded.

Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

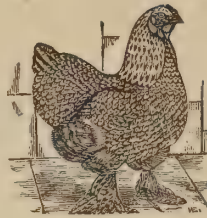
CHOICE BLACK-RED GAMES.—For want of room to breed this variety, I will sell my entire stock (old and young) at much under value. I can also furnish first-class specimens of Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and Houdans, at most reasonable prices. Have a lot of very fine April hatch Light Brahma cockerels, fit to breed or exhibit. Prices low. Address A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

SPRING CHICKS FOR SALE, consisting of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas—Buff and Partridge Cochins—Houdans—Brown Leghorns—Black-Breasted Red Games—and Rouen ducks. My Light Brahmas, Houdans, and Black Leghorns took first premium at Illinois State Fair; and Buffs at St. Louis Fair, Missouri.

S. C. WHELOCK, & BRO.,

Moline Poultry Yards, Moline, Illinois.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.



DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.

Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,

Quincy, Ills.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—About 20 Chicks (Drake's Stock), first-class. Price, \$3 to \$5 each. Also, special premium cock, at R. I. Show, \$8. Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.

A. H. WEST,

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes bay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.

C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

RARE AND CHOICE PIGEONS.—High class birds, both imported and homebred, and of many varieties, now for sale. Will be sent on approval. Address

W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Bantams.

{ ONE PAIR GOLDEN DUCKWINGS!
TWO TRIOS BLACK RED GAMES!
TWO TRIOS RED PILE GAMES!
All very nice stock, and warranted to please. Full
particulars cheerfully given. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$6 {

I will send a fine pair of
WHITE LEGHORNS, or HOUDANS, BRED FROM
PRIZE STOCK!

Write at once for particulars.

AND WITH EVERY PAIR OF ABOVE SENT OUT

Before January 1st, 1875.

I WILL SEND THE "FANCIERS' JOURNAL"

FOR 1875, FREE!

IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, SECURE IT FOR A FRIEND.

Address

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—About 100 chicks, as good as can be
had, at from \$5 to \$10 each. Every bird warranted.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

CLOSING OUT.—As we shall only breed during 1875, L. Brahmas
P. Cochins, Houdans, and White Leghorns, therefore, we offer all our
premium and breeding stock for sale; comprising some of the above
kinds, and Buff and White Cochins, Dark Brahmas, B. B. R. Games, Gold
and S. S. Hamburgs, Gold and S. S. Polands, Gray Dorkings, La Fleche,
Black African Bantams, Young Bronze Turkeys, Pea-Fowls, Aylesbury
Ducks, and Bremen Geese. Order early before the flocks are picked.
Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry and Price List.
For particulars address
WILLS & PETER,
P. O. Box 616, Bloomington, Ills.

S. W. STUDLEY,

CATSKILL STATION, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.,

CAN SPARE

BRAHMAS, COCHINS,

HOUDAN'S, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

DOMINIQUE'S, LEGHORNS,

HAMBURG'S, POLANDS,

AND BANTAMS.

Good birds at moderate prices. Send for Price-List of fowls and eggs.

TURBIT WANTED.—A good Black-Wing hen, must be good in
all points. Address, with price,
CHARLES FREEMAN, 2112 Apple Street, Philadelphia,
Breeder of Owls, Turbits, and Swallows. The finest and best.

GEO. A. MEACHAM,

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

WHITE COCHINS,

BLACK COCHINS.

STOCK FIRST-CLASS.

T. H. WHEELER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., breeder of
SUPERIOR ASIATIC POULTRY.

I have bred this season about thirty superior Dark Brahmas, early
hatched, No. 1 in size and color. I took the 1st and 2d premiums at Con-
necticut State Fair, just closed, at Hartford, and 2d on Buff Cochins. My
Buffs are excellent in size and color, and can show in December very
fine stock. I have bred about fifty Light Brahmas from my "WHITE
PRINCE" (who is the finest formed and marked cock in New England,
and has most of the blood of the two best strains ever bred in this coun-
try), mated with the best pullets I could select, and shall show in Decem-
ber his stock, that will be good enough to show at any exhibition in the
United States. I shall sell a few at \$5.00 each, and birds of extra merit
\$10.00 each.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Three trios, May hatch, at \$6, \$7, and
\$8 per trio; good birds. A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few for sale, at \$2.50
to \$5 each, or will trade for good fancy pigeons.
A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

THE BEST BIRDS WIN.

Eleven 1st, six 2d, 4 specials, and the sweepstakes—22 premiums, on my
fowls at the late Minnesota State Fair. Class sweepstakes on Asiatics,
Spanish (including Leghorns), Hamburgs, and Ducks, with a strong com-
petition in many varieties. FRESH STOCK being added to my pen from
the best imported and home-bred strains in the United States. A few
fowls for sale at reasonable prices.

SEE! Owing to our unparalleled success at above show, we are
already booking orders for eggs for spring delivery, at an
average of \$3 per dozen, \$5 for two dozen, for Light and Dark Brahmas,
Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, White, and Brown Leghorns, B. B.
R. Game Bantams, etc., and offer eggs, also, as premiums on subscriptions
to the "Northwestern Poultry Journal."

SALABLE MERCHANDIZE, PURE BRED FOWLS, etc., taken in
exchange. Address

T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FANCY POULTRY.—Brown Leghorns, Kinney & Bonny's strain.
Duckwing Games, raised by.....Isaac Van Winkle.
B. B. Red Games (Derbys), imported by....." "
Red Pile Games, raised by....." "
Black Games, raised by....." "

A first-class cock and hen Partridge Cochins, with four pullets and one
cockerel, May and June birds.

All first-class poultry bought, exchanged, or sold on commission, by
WM. CLARENDON, 60½ Warren St., New York.

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ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

BENJAMIN MANN & BROTHER,

BREEDERS OF

Brahmas, Cochins, Game Bantams,

AND

GOLD AND SILVER SEBRIGHTS.



PIGEONS

OF ALMOST EVERY VARIETY

Can be obtained by addressing

A. GOEBEL,

Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I will sell at reasonable prices, my entire breeding stock of DARK
BRAHMAS, and WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, as I wish to devote my
yards and time to the breeding of Buff Cochins (a fine trio of which I have
just received from the yard of Henry Tomlinson, through the editor of
this paper), Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas.

Address

THOS. L. MCKEEN, Easton, Pa.

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,

Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from supe-
rior stock.

A few pair of Barb's to close them out.
Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,

Cambridge, Mass.

COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each,
boxed and delivered to Express.

T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.

CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

A few for sale of the 10 leading varieties.

Address

A. McLAREN, Lock Box 1586, Meadville, Pa.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.



The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other
noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for
sale at reasonable prices. Address, H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth
Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, impor-
ted by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp.

M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of
DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),
HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),
BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),
GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURG, etc.

Write for what is wanted. *Prices very low.* A good chance to stock your yards. Address **G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards,**
 Brooklandville, Md.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
 Send for Price List. Low prices.
C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.



C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Poland; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

C. G. SANFORD,

No. 458 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.,

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

MY Dark Brahma cocks and cockerels have solid black breasts, and are from P. Williams' Black Prince, mated with steel-gray hens, weighing from 7 to 9 lbs., from Collyer's best stock. Both fowls and chicks were awarded premiums at show of R. I. P. and C. Society, March, 1874, at Howard Hall, Providence. **CHICKS FOR SALE** after September 1st. Prices moderate. Send for circular.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S**BUFF COCHINS,**

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,**FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,**

At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlsheaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hoen-
 inglow, Blackpool, Chepstow, Dewsbury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to win at any great English Show. Price £12, 12 s., per trio (about \$68).

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

50 CHOICE HOUDAN HENS FOR SALE, at \$2.50 each. Also, young Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and Partridge Cochins chickens, and three Brown Leghorn Cockerels, at \$2.00 each; all pure and excellent stock, well-boxed and delivered to Express office.

Address **J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.**

FERGUSON & HOWARD,

DEALERS IN FINE BRED POULTRY,

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Eggs for sale in season.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty.
W. C. MOORE, private residence, 1322 Fairmount Ave., Phila.

PIGEONS.

Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

Address **W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.**
P. S.—Also, Fowls—Leghorns and Buff Cochins, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. All first-class stock.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price-list and circular, free. Address
E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices,
 Address **JAMES B. TREW, Tonawanda, N. Y.**

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS.

DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,
GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURG, S,
AYLESBURY DUCKS, AND
BRONZE TURKEYS.

Address

A. A. MILLER,

Oakdale Station, near Pittsburg, Alleghany Co., Pa.

BLACK BALDHEADS,

From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale.

Address

H. A. BROWN,

Care of P.O. Box 180, New York.

**EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.**

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
 Dark Brahmas (Squire and others)..... 3 00
 Dominiques (Bicknell)..... 3 00

Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.

Address **C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.**

HOMING ANTWERPS.

My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cotes by Mr. Bailly, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antwerps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair. **JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.**

UNIQUE POULTRY YARDS,

DELHI MILLS, MICHIGAN.

PEDIGREED DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

CHICKS FOR SALE FROM SIX YARDS.

J. C. HIGGINS.

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RAW CRUSHED BONE, for Poultry. A Specialty.

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PREPARED BONE MEAL, for young Chicks. A Splendid Article.

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PREPARED BONE MEAL, for Cattle, Horses, and Swine.

\$1 per package of 20 lbs. Sent to any part of the country by Express. No C. O. D. Cash to accompany order. Address

G. T. HOLLINGWORTH,
 Utica, New York.

**CHOICE****SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS,**

Such as Canaries, Goldfinch, Mock-
 ing-Birds, Cardinals, Parrots, Paro-
 quets, and all the leading Song Birds.
 Also, Fancy Pigeons, and Pet Stock,
 Cages, Seeds, etc.

SONG BIRDS MY SPECIALTY.

Address, with stamp,

GEO. C. PEASE,

No. 200 North Fifth Street,
 Reading, Pa.

FERRETS, DOGS, RABBITS, GUINEA-PIGS AND WHITE MICE.—I am now the oldest dealer in dogs in this city, and am better prepared to fill orders promptly than any other party in the business. Write for prices.

JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

ANGORA RABBITS.

FOR SALE, ANGORA RABBITS.—Can now furnish a few pairs of White, Black and White, and pure Fawn, both light and dark, all bred from stock imported Sept., 1873, and which took premiums at leading English Exhibitions before shipment.

C. H. STONE, 615 Dunham Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address
J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



DOGS WANTED.

Two male Cocker Spaniel pups. State age, color, stock, and price.

Address

A. N. RAUB,
Lock Haven, Pa.

EBEN P. DAY, HAZLETON, LUZERNE CO., PA., breeder and dealer in fancy Poultry and Pigeons, Ornamental and Song Birds, Bird Cages, Florist's Articles, Aquaria, Gold Fish, &c., &c. Lop Eared, Himalayan, and Angora Rabbits. Guinea Pigs, Dogs, and Ferrets, and Pet stock of every description. Address E. P. DAY.



CANARIES.

Mr. Louis Ruhe, importer of Birds and Rare Animals, 98 Chatham St., New York, begs to inform his customers and the trade in general that his first this season's importation of

GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.

Respectfully,

LOUIS RUHE.

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OF ANY CUTS APPEARING IN THIS JOURNAL

FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Address

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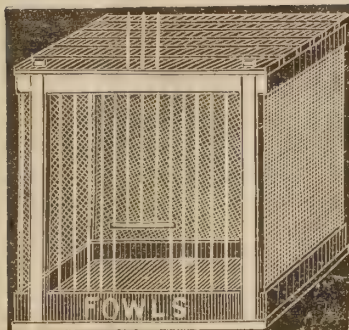
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 24, 1874.

Nos. 51 & 52.



A. H. WEST'S HOUSE, GROUNDS, AND POULTRY HOUSES.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.



(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS. No. 1.

WE this week present our readers with a fine cut, giving a view of A. H. West's house, grounds, and poultry houses, situated in Canada, on the Detroit River, near Detroit; a correspondent, who recently visited Mr. West, says of Detroit, "that it is situated on the Detroit River (or Strait), which is one of the finest streams on this Continent, and bears upon its bosom all the commerce of the Lakes, the magnitude of which may be appreciated when we learn that a vessel passes a given point every five minutes, day and night, during the season of navigation." Glimpses of

its attractiveness, which met my eyes when approaching the city from the east, induced me to stop over for a time and obtain a closer view of its loveliness. After rambling about the beautiful streets, until somewhat weary, I returned to the Russell House and asked the clerk if they had any poultry men in the city; I found I had opened an encyclopedia of information, for he rattled off the names of Skinner, Wolfenden, Hatch, and Wright, and remarked, "and there is West, whose place of business is the other side of the avenue, a few steps from here."

Proceeding at once to Mr. West's and introducing myself, I was cordially received, and in his company called upon several of the poultry men in the city; after which was driven by him to his residence, upon the Canada side of the river, four miles below the city. A ride of less than twenty minutes (behind a spanking good team) brought us to *Petit Coite*, the French for "little shore," the name of the place, and to one of the most pleasant and complete establishments it has ever been my fortune to visit. The house, you will see, is the Italian villa style of architecture, and is situated about three hundred feet from the river; in the centre of a beautifully kept and shaded lawn. At the rear of the house, are the poultry houses, in which we felt the most interest, and which are deserving a more extended description than we are now able to give; they are very tasteful structures, two stories in height. Entering, we find ourselves first in the office of the poulterer, richly carpeted

and hung around with pictures of poultry, game, etc., all appropriate to the place.

Here we were introduced to Mr. G. W. Fox, the poulterer, whose reputation is familiar to many of your readers. Adjoining the office, in the rear, is the feed-room, well lighted and furnished, with the most approved modern appliances. From this room we pass into the poultry house proper, which is divided into nine compartments, each about twelve feet square. The partitions are of neatly wrought lattice work. The floors are covered with the white river sand, thoroughly raked and clean. The whole interior surface of partitions and ceilings is kept neatly whitewashed. The perches are clean, and sprinkled with plaster of Paris, while a wind-mill pumps water from the river, some six hundred feet away, which constantly flows through the rooms, thus giving the fowls clean, fresh drinking water so necessary for their health.

The divisions in the second floor are same as below, and the rooms are used for a hospital and preparing fowls for exhibition. Each compartment has a yard run of twelve by thirty feet.

Mr. West is enthusiastic in his devotion to this fancy, in which he first engaged some twenty-five years ago, with his uncle, Dr. Conklin, of Ohio. He has not given it much attention until within the last five years, at which time he commenced again, by importing from England, and purchasing some of the best birds he could find in this country; and having bred with great care, has now some of the finest fowls I have seen in any place, especially in Buff and Partridge Cochins. One Buff pullet that I handled, I am confident will score not less than ninety-nine points. I saw a trio of Black Cochins that Mr. West intends to show at Buffalo. The fanciers of these splendid birds will have to lookout for they are magnificent birds. Mr. West has learned what experience will teach all fanciers, that justice cannot be done to many varieties in one establishment, and will devote his exclusive attention to Cochins in the future. A visit to the house, a wholesome lunch, and a pleasant chat with Mrs. West and daughters (who are thoroughly interested in Mr. West's fancy), a pleasant ride on the steamer, Dove, back to Detroit, completes a visit, the description of which we only desire may be as enjoyable to our readers as the reality was to ourselves. We have some notes on our "Thumb nail," of Mr. West's pigeon loft, upon which we may write at some time in the future.

ON THE ROAD.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS. NO. 2.

So little has appeared in the poultry journals from this portion of the State, that few are aware of the interest manifested in the breeding of fine poultry in this region.

A short time ago we, in company with a friend, visited the yards of A. A. Miller, of Oakdale, Alleghany County, Pa. Mr. Miller is the largest, and one of the most reliable, breeders in this part of the State. Last winter he carried off the majority of premiums on Dark Brahmas at the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Exhibition, and he received a full share of the prizes on the other varieties which he exhibited.

Last autumn Mr. D. J. Rogers, of Mansfield, Pa., who thoroughly understands what a good Dark Brahma ought to be, selected some of the very finest chickens bred last year in the H. H. G. Sharpless yards; also procured from the same source several old hens for himself and Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller not only bred a large number of fine chicks from his portion of these fowls, but recently he purchased

Mr. Rogers' surplus chicks, together with most of his old breeding birds. These, together with some excellent specimens raised from his former fowls (Cooper's and Van Winkle's strains), give him stock to select from for winter and spring trade, which cannot readily be excelled anywhere.

His Darks number about 300, very many of them fit for high-class competition, or for excellent breeders. He has also a good supply of Buffs, young and old; and concerning these it is sufficient to say that almost all the birds of this variety from which he bred last summer were purchased from Mr. J. M. Wade, editor of *Fanciers' Journal*; they are first-class. Last fall Mr. M. sold all his Light Brahmas to C. B. Elben, the well-known breeder of Pittsburgh, Pa., but he has now some good chicks bred by F. R. Wotring, from Williams and Buzzell stock. He has also a fair sprinkling of Houdans, Toulouse Geese, and Rouen Ducks.

He has a very fine lot each of Aylesbury Ducks and Bronze Turkeys, of which any breeder might be proud. Last year he sent out a large number of very fine Turkeys, several of the finest of which were shipped to California, where they arrived in good condition, and gave entire satisfaction.

At a farm-house on his place his Silver Spangled and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs are tended for him. These are quite fine, the Golden Pencilled especially are of rare excellence.

Next season he proposes to turn his attention principally to Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys. He has a fine location, and with his proposed improvements in yards, etc., he will have excellent facilities for breeding. With his great love for fine fowls, and his integrity as a dealer, he will no doubt attain the success which he deserves.

WEST PENNA.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS. NO. 3.

HAVING a little spare time, I hitched up my team and drove over to Melrose, which is about 9 miles from Peabody, arriving there in about one hour and a half. After hunting around awhile, and inquiring once or twice, we found the place where Mr. Burnham lived. Hitching our horse and going to the door, I pulled the door-bell; a lady answered. I asked if Mr. Burnham lived there; she told me he did, but was not at home. I then inquired where he kept his poultry; she told me at Mr. Weymouth's farm, and directed me there. On our way we met Mr. Burnham, took him into our carriage, and drove to Mr. Weymouth's farm, where we all landed safe and sound. Mr. Burnham told us, on our way to the farm, that he thought they had some very nice Brahmas, but was sorry I did not let him know that we were coming, as he should have assorted some out, and then they would have looked a good deal better. My reply was that we wanted to see them before they had been culled, and I think we did.

They first showed us the way to the yard where the Light Brahma pullets were kept, and I must say I was disappointed when I walked into that barn cellar, and saw there about one hundred Light Brahma pullets. I looked them over very closely, and I can truly say that they were the *best* lot of Light Brahma pullets I ever saw together (I think I know what a good Brahma is, Light or Dark). Mr. Weymouth caught some of them and placed them on the scales, and they pulled down from 8 to 10 pounds each. I think this pretty good for pullets, and worth telling your good readers.

They are not only heavy, but beautifully feathered and marked.

We were next shown to the yard where there was twenty-five or thirty cockerels kept. Mr. Burnham asked me what I thought of them. I very freely told him (as I am too apt to do) what I thought of them, that they were very good ones, but not as good in proportion as his pullets were; they were large and well-feathered.

I made up my mind that I wanted some of those pullets to go with my Light Brahma cockerels and bought four of them. I did not pick for the largest, but more for marking in regard to breeding. On arriving home I weighed them, total 35½ pounds.

Let me know who can beat this at this date, and have them well-formed and marked. I have no doubt that if I had picked for weight, I could have picked out four that would weigh 40 pounds. I am yours truly,

W. M. WARD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SOMETHING ABOUT "CABS."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Your last issue was spicy. Lewis Wright sends you a copy of my "private letter," addressed to him last June. Much good may its publication do him. I can afford to see it in print, if he can! Then Mr. Wright goes off into the history of my connection with the once popular vehicle known as *the cab*—something of which I would explain, by your leave.

Thirty-five years ago, while in Philadelphia and New York, I saw the just introduced two-wheeled cabs—then being used there as a public conveyance. On returning to Roxbury, I ordered three or four of these carriages built, which I placed on the route to Boston, for the public convenience, thus introducing the cab into Massachusetts.

The first one that ever entered Boston, bore the builder and his wife inside, and I drove this vehicle into town myself—a performance I saw no impropriety in, as the owner and originator here of this (for a long time) popular mode of conveyance for passengers. I had no occasion to personally repeat this feat, and "for this time only" did I occupy the driver's seat. If there was, or is, anything for W. S. King or Lewis Wright to ridicule in this act, I cannot see it. Perhaps they can! I was proud of my "original cab line to Boston," and did a thriving business with them thereafter; until, like Mr. King, I became "a respectable official under the United States Government;" in which latter capacity I remained more years than King did months, I remember.

You have good reasons for wishing to terminate the dispute between Wright and Burnham about the "Brahma origin;" yet I trust you will give me space for this explanation about *cabs*.

The President of the Pacific Railroad, with a sledge-hammer, personally drove the last spike into the sleeper, at the finish of that undertaking; and I did (for once) drive the first cab into Boston that entered that city. Is there anything in either of these acts to militate against a man as "a gentleman by nature, education, and fortune?"

What has my having once driven a *vehicle* into Boston to do with our controversy about the "origin of the Brahmas" I would like to know?

Yours truly,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW.

(Continued from page 721.)

Second, we must say we did not like at all, being very streaky-breasted. Third, very nicely marked indeed, perhaps a shade too yellow in ground.

None of the old White cocks were in good feather after moult. First was rather too bare on legs, and but for *his* legs being far too close together, Mr. Woodgate's pen, 403, would have pleased us best, but, as we have said, none were in show trim. Mr. Beachey won cup in hens with a grand bird, only a little coarse and loose in comb. We are glad to hear that the whole stock of this gentleman, now retiring, passes after this show into the hands of a new fancier, Captain Talbot. If it be true, as we believe, that this latter gentleman washed his birds himself for this show, he may be congratulated, and it is to be supposed he has "taken it bad!" the "hen fever," we mean. Second was the best bird in color, but not so fluffy. Third, a fine hen, but with scaly feet. The winning cockerel had one bad wing, and is hocked, but a magnificent one; the best developed White we have long seen. Second, good, but very dirty. Third stood rather close in hocks for our taste, and was rather scaly, with a slight sandy shade. Mr. Woodgate's late winner was in dead moult, his pen being full of feathers. The first-prize pullet was very nice shape and feather, but creamy color, and a large, loose, and a rather crooked comb. Second, far younger, but splendid color and comb; she too appeared moulting, but will make up grandly, and we far preferred her to the winner. Third was hocked and badly washed, but a fair Cochin. Of the rest we note 428 (Percival) as short of feather, but good; 431 (Burnell) good; 432 (Wilson) good, but very dirty; and 433 (Williamson) very good.

The old class of Black Cochins was nothing at all extra. We were most struck by pen 454, which showed an example of the strange distorted curled toes lately described in our columns by Mr. Hinton. None of the birds were at all in good feather. In young it was different; the winner in cockerels had very fine legs, well-feathered, but his comb was bad, and seemed to have lost the spikes in front. Second, rather less feather, but better head, and far better color. Third, we did not like, being yellow-legged, and decidedly knock-kneed. The cup pullet was a really neat Cochin, her comb loose and too large, but shape and legs very fine, and color nearly as good as a Black Hamburg. Second, the largest bird, and well-shaped and feathered, but not in bloom by the side of the other. Third, nice comb and color but wanting cushion. The mentioned and other birds made up a really nice class.

In the £5 5s. class, first contained a very fair pullet, with a really fine cockerel. Second and third we did not care for, the second (Whites) especially, the pullet being small, and the cockerel hollow-chested. We preferred fourth, and pens 504 (Burnell), 506 (Mrs. Bently), and 509 (Shrimpton), struck us as best of the rest.

BRAHMAS.

These birds are the most wonderful classes in our present shows. We have spoken elsewhere of the serious difficulties in judging such classes as now present themselves, and it is not fair to find fault with a judge if he does not in all cases agree with opinions formed by the breeders after several days study. The judging this year was, we think, better than last, though not in all cases what we could wish.

We did not like the cup cock in all respects; in particular, he carried his flights *too* tucked up, which we dislike next door to being not tucked in at all, and was rough and hollow-chested. Second was in fine order and bloom, and, in our opinion, more worthy the honor, though a shade yellow, and coarse in comb. Third, good body, coarse comb, and too large in tail. Fourth a fine hocked bird. 561 (Lady Gwydyr—commended) we should have put in the four somewhere; 540 (Leno), was a fine bird, not moulted; and 542 (Hamilton), not quite moulted also, was worth almost more than highly commended. Hens were a marvelous advance on last year's classes and though we do not think quite the best were in all cases selected, there was little fault to find, all the prize-birds being really good ones. The cup was beautifully pencilled on breast, with too much tail. Second, fine in shape, pencilling, and bloom; we liked her much. Third was one we should have put rather lower, being good on breast, but hocked, brown on sides, and wings not sound. Fourth, faded in color, and slightly down behind, but very large and lumpy. Fifth, good breast, but sides rather muddy and comb coarse. Of the many very fine highly commended and other birds, we preferred 571, small, but darkly marked; 577 (Stuart), a grand hocked hen; 580 (Ansdell), fine, but a little dull; 584 (Stuart), immense, but failing in leg feather; 593, very nicely pencilled; 603 and 607, good breasts; 609, hocked, but well marked. In the Cockerel class, a *twenty-guinea* cup was offered for competition—and we must say frankly that we think such a prize an evil rather than a benefit. The committee may say they had the money offered them; but they were by no means bound to accept it, and would in our opinion, have acted more wisely in declining to make such a difference between this and other classes. Mr. Lingwood has reasons to be proud of this class, as we believe that, except the fifth and eighth prize birds, shown by Miss Pennant, all the others came from his yard. Cup was a very large specimen a little yellow in saddle. The others had, of course, a very strong family likeness; but we thought one wing in second was scarcely sound, third a little awkward in carriage, and that in sixth the hocks came too close. In seventh the saddle was narrow, but profile very handsome. Fifth was one of Miss Pennant's Oxford birds, but not the one we remarked was the best, which was at home ill, as we were told. Eighth also stylish, but scarce marking enough. The cup bird at Oxford (653) was here unnoticed, so far bearing out our remarks, though we would certainly have highly commended him. We note 632 (Richardson) as stylish; 640 (Ensor) nicely striped; 651 (Pickles) handsome, but hocked; 660 (Hamilton) beautiful bird, not matured; and 685 (Lingwood), a young, but exceedingly pretty bird. Several of these showed more "style" than the winners, several of which, we think, look heavy and dull by the side of birds a year or two back. Pen 646 (Miss Pennant) was disqualified as being plucked in the hocks, and one or two other birds looked to us very suspicious in this respect, but an extra-officious attendant refused to allow us any examination, and not having time to refer to one of the secretaries, (who, we are bound to say, offered us every facility we asked of them) we were unable to determine the point. We also heard that another bird was disqualified by the judge as over age; but if, as we feel almost sure, it is the same as was shown at Hereford by Mrs. Hamilton, it was certainly a cockerel then, whatever it is now; and while

(To be continued.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DOYLESTOWN SHOW.

THE exhibition of poultry, pigeons, etc., held in Doylestown, Pa., December 8th to 11th, was in all respects a good one. There were some faults in the arrangement of the coops, the classes not being all so closely arranged together as was desirable. This confusion seemed to be unavoidable, owing to the rush of entries at the last moment. There were in all about seven hundred entries, but how the numbers were distributed among the different divisions and classes I do not know at this writing. Pigeons numbered the most entries. In the poultry department, I believe the Asiatics held the first place in point of numbers; after them, the Spanish, including the Leghorns; next, in point of numbers, were the Games; and following these the Hamburgs, and so on to the end of the list.

Light Brahmas were shown in considerable numbers; many of them were strictly first-class birds, and would hold their own in the best shows in the country. In Dark Brahmas, too, the show was fine, several specimens being first-class in every particular. The contest for the sweepstakes or championship premium was between the first pens of the Light and Dark Brahmas, and was decided, after careful figuring, in favor of the Lights. Breeders of these birds anywhere in the country will find in competing at Doylestown "foemen worthy of their steel."

After the Brahmas, the Partridge Cochins were next in number in the Asiatic class. Old birds, not being in feather, were not shown largely; but of chicks the display was creditable, some specimens figuring well up. The winners of first were grandchildren of old Lady Jane, who won at Buffalo.

Besides these in the Cochin class, but not so numerous represented, were fine specimens of Blacks, Buffs, and Whites. There was a contest between the exhibitors of Buff chicks, for first place; both coops were fine, the younger birds finally carried off the prize.

The Dorking class, including Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques, was well represented in all but the Dorkings. The Plymouth Rock is a new fowl yet outside of New England; but, to judge from the attention they drew from visitors, they will be popular. This class was pretty well represented, some specimens in it being very fine. The Dominique class was not so fully represented as it deserves; more attention should be given to this useful and handsome fowl.

The Spanish class, especially in the Leghorns, was very well represented. Of these the Whites held the first place in point of numbers and excellence; next, the Browns; after these, the Blacks; and lastly, the Dominiques. In judging the Whites this year the verdict of last year was reversed; then the squirrel tails carried off the honors, now they take a back seat. In Browns there was no contest; although there were good birds shown, the placing of the awards was not a difficult matter. The first pair, however, were exceedingly fine chicks, the best yet shown in these parts.

Breeders hereabout will likely discontinue the Black and Dominique Leghorns; they cannot get them up to the standard, and they possess no advantages over the White and Brown.

Of W. F. Black Spanish there was some very fine specimens, but they were not numerous represented.

In the French classes there was not much competition,

but the specimens exhibited were good. Parties desiring stock of the Houdan sort should scan the premium list when published.

In Games the show was good, but not first-class. Breeders competing at Doylestown have room for improvement in this class. In Game and other Bantams, however, the show was decidedly well up. The Bantam fanciers were in ecstasies over this part of the show. Not being a fancier of these diminutive fellows, I cannot get my enthusiasm up to boiling point over them. If I were, though, and wanted stock, I should "go for" that *Mann* who lives at Haddonfield.

Perhaps the closest contest for first honors was in Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Doylestown has been noted for these, and the contest was between two resident fanciers. There were differences of opinion among the best judges respecting the placing of the winning card on these two coops. Men of equal ability would have reversed the cards after the committee had accepted the decision of the judges. Both coops were as fine as could well be, figuring well up into the 90's. All the varieties of the Hamburg class were well and fully represented, most of the honors remaining near home.

In the miscellaneous class the showing was fair. In this class the most attractive feature was the Silkies. From their woolly and oddity of appearance they attracted a great deal of attention. In this class all the miscellaneous specimens found a place; and, among others, those attracting most attention, were a pair of Bucks County fowls, and a pair of cross-bred birds from a Plymouth Rock cock and a Light Brahma hen. The cock gave the markings in the plumage and legs, while the hen gave the pea comb and general shape. They were splendid birds for economical purposes.

There were several coops of Guinea fowls, of the different colors, all of which were well up in condition and markings. The "most lame and impotent" part of the show was in turkeys. Of these there were but three or four shown. Why this should have been the case right here in a country abounding in fine turkeys, I cannot tell.

In the aquatic division the show was good—the ducks taking the lead. The Pekins were shown here for the first time, several coops of these competing for the prizes. It looks to me as if these were going to do for the ducks what the old and now despised Shanghai did for the fowls of our country, viz.: to revolutionize the fancy and awaken a new interest in it. The Pekin was decidedly the best variety in the duck line that has been seen in this vicinity. There was a strong show of Rouen ducks, some of them being very fine. Aylesburys made a good show, but the best bred birds were out of condition and under size. Several coops of Muscovys were exhibited—some white and some colored. Besides these there were Grades, Polled, Mottles, and Commons. The Mottle was to my eye the prettiest duck of them all.

In geese there was a moderate show, but most of the different kinds were represented. The "aged goose," seventy-one years old, sent to Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, New York, attracted much attention. One would not suspect her antiquity from her appearance, although her age seems to be well authenticated. She looks as if she might easily live to be one hundred years old.

The display of rabbits was large, and said to have been very good; but you must get some one who knows more about them than I do to report on them. I only know there was a fine display in this department; but in the no-

menclature and "points" of the animals I am entirely at sea. Among the other minor pets, we must not forget to enumerate the Guinea pigs, ferrets, white mice, owls, hawks, ring doves, etc. The young, and many of the older visitors, will not soon forget the squirrels, some of which, by their antics and playfulness, constantly attracted large crowds.

What must be characterized as the *strong* feature in the Doylestown show, is the pigeon department. Here there was endless variety, and the highest excellence. Competition ran high on several varieties of high-class birds. Many were shown that cannot be duplicated in the United States.

Mr. Parker, of Baltimore, put a pair of Barbs in competition with a pair sent by Mr. Van Winkle, of New Jersey. The latter had been winners in several shows in England. After a most careful comparison of the two pairs, Mr. Parker's birds won, by a hairbreadth's difference in the width of head in the hen. Competition was exceedingly close in many cases. Mr. Beigle, of New York, sent three pairs of Carriers that were very fine. Mr. Long, and Mr. Burpee, both of Philadelphia, showed fine collections of birds. The same may be said of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Frankenfield, and other local fanciers in the vicinity of Doylestown, who did not let the city folks carry away all the premiums.

Here, as in the poultry, there was some dissatisfaction about the judging. For some of this the judge was not responsible, as he could not get the birds out of the cages for the purpose of close comparison. The judge seemed to be very careful and painstaking in his work, and I believe acted conscientiously throughout, and deserves the thanks of every fancier whose birds passed through his hands. It would require too much space to go into any further detail at present, and with one more paragraph I will close.

The *weak* point of the show was the lack of visitors, whether from hard times or a lack of interest on the part of the community your correspondent does not know, but the attendance was not what the management had a right to expect. The show as a whole was pronounced by competent persons to be the fourth in point of excellence in the United States, coming after Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, in this order. One noticeable feature was the absence of scrub stock, the general average was high. In pigeons, the show has not been equaled in this country for quantity and high-class quality. Premium list next time.

[Our reporter was not a pigeon fancier, or he would have called attention to two pairs of exceedingly fine pigmy Pouters, Blues and Silvers, exhibited by Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, New Jersey. Such birds are very rare in this country, and we doubt if there are many better on the other side.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MIDDLESEX POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR:

On page 715, Nos. 49 and 50, "Middlesex" says, "the reason for a certain person's criticisms on the decisions of the judges on Leghorns was, because he did not receive first premium, etc." Not a bit of it, Mr. "Middlesex."

The reason was because the Middlesex Poultry Association advertised to have the exhibition judged by the American Standard, and had given first premiums on White and Brown Leghorns to *disqualified birds*.

I was talking with friends and breeders, and did not know who the judges were when I made the remarks. I was

only mentioning and proving *facts* as I passed along, and never was more astonished than I was when I heard that Philander Williams had passed such a judgment, and did not intend to notice the *facts publicly* until I saw him; but, on being introduced to Geo. P. Burnham as the principal and only judge on Leghorns, present, and having him tell me "he did not care a — for the standard, and if the Society had furnished him one he would not have used it," and a few other remarks of the same class, better calculated for a "*gentleman by birth, by education, and by fortune*" to have uttered elsewhere, than in the hall occupied by the Middlesex Poultry Association, and before officers and members of said Association, I thought I would make a note of it for the benefit of other associations.

The first premium White Leghorn cockerel was *straw color* from his ear-lobe down—every feather on his hackle, back, wing, and saddle, and squirrel-tailed.

One of the hens in the first premium coop of Brown Leghorn fowls had a pure white quill in one wing that showed without handling. The cockerel in the coop of second premium Brown Leghorn chicks had one tail covert nearly all white; several half white; his sickles partially white; and nearly every quill in his wings half white. All three in this coop had *scurvy legs bad*.

I might mention other things, but fearing the *high-bred* Mr. "Middlesex" might not like it, I refrain.

F. J. KINNEY.

KEYSTONE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The following is the official list of Association and special premiums awarded at the first annual exhibition of the Keystone Poultry Association of Western Pennsylvania, Titusville, Pa., December 8th to 11th, 1874.

Where premiums are not awarded, the fowls were either unworthy, or were not on exhibition.

ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, 1st, W. C. Warner, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons, Oil City, Pa.

Dark Brahmas.—Fowls, 2d, Charles New, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, McFarland & Robinson, Titusville, Pa.; 2d, George R. Oliver, Titusville, Pa.

Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, 1st, McFarland & Robinson; 2d, C. R. Cosolowsky, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons; 2d, McFarland & Robinson.

Buff Cochins.—Chicks, 1st, A. McLaren, Meadville, Pa.; 2d, E. T. M. Simmons.

Black Cochins.—Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons.

Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, W. C. Rockwell, Hydetown, Pa.

Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—Chicks, 1st, W. C. Rockwell; 2d, A. Merrill, Meadville, Pa. Judge, Frank Ford, Ravenna, Ohio.

White Leghorns.—Chicks, 1st, McFarland & Robinson; 2d, E. T. M. Simmons.

Black Spanish.—No fowls exhibited. Chicks, 1st, George R. Oliver.

Houdans.—Fowls, 2d, J. S. Ramsey, Fagundas, Pa.

Golden-Spangled Polish.—Fowls, 2d, W. C. Rockwell.

Black-Breasted Red Games.—Fowls, 2d, W. C. Rockwell. Chicks, 1st, A. McLaren; 2d, C. O. Bundy, Titusville, Pa.

Earl Derby Games.—Fowls, 1st A. McLaren.

Ginger Red Games.—Chicks, A. McLaren.

Yellow Duckwing Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.

Silver Duckwing Games.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren.

Pile Games.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren. Chicks, 1st, A. H. Palmer, Titusville, Pa.; 2d, James Terwilliger, Titusville, Pa.

Irish Gray Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.

Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren.

Silver Duckwing Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.

White Bantams.—Fowls, 1st, Z. Waid, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, Z. Waid.

Turkeys.—1st, best pair, Brown & Bundy, Titusville, Pa.

Imperial Pekin Ducks.—1st and 2d, A. Merrill.

Muscovy Ducks.—1st, R. T. Hardenburg, Titusville, Pa.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

McFarland & Robinson, best trio Dark Brahma chicks, gold-lined silver cup, \$10.; best Dark Brahma cockerel, \$2.50; best Partridge Cochins cockerel, \$5.00; best trio White Leghorn chicks, \$5.00; best White Leghorn cockerel, gold-lined silver cup, \$7.50; best White Leghorn pullet, \$2.50; largest and best thoroughbred hen, any variety, \$5.00; largest cock, any variety, \$5.00; cock or cockerel scaling the highest number of points, \$5.00.

A. McLaren, best pair Black-Breasted Red Game chicks, \$2.50; best Black-Breasted Red Game cockerel, \$5.00; best pair Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, \$5.00; largest display of fowls and chicks, \$5.00.

E. T. M. Simmons, best trio Light Brahma chicks, \$5.00; best trio Partridge Cochins chicks, \$5.00; best pair birds, any variety, \$5.00.

Brown & Bundy, best specimen dressed poultry, \$5.00; best pair dressed chickens, \$2.00.

Geo. R. Oliver, best Black Spanish cockerel, \$3.00.

C. O. Bundy, best Black-Breasted Red Game cock, \$2.50.

W. C. Warner, best trio Light Brahma fowls, \$5.00.

J. J. Barnsdall, best Partridge Cochins cock, \$5.00.

John McAllister, Titusville, Pa. best Brown Red Game cock, \$3.00.

Brown & Bundy, best pair turkeys, \$5.00; best turkey gobbler, raised and owned in Crawford County, in 1874, \$5.00.

L. W. Brown, Titusville, Pa., Best pair matched roosters, \$3.00.

A. Merrill, best pair fancy ducks, \$2.00.

Z. Waid, best Golden Sebright Bantam cock, \$2.00.

JOHN D. MCFARLAND, *Secretary*.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND THE "POULTRY WORLD."

FRIEND WADE:

I notice in the December number of the "*World*," an editorial commenting on the excellent article of Mr. A. D. Warren in the same issue. The first paragraph contains sentiments which every one of us can appreciate, but the concluding portion strikes me as coming with very ill grace from one who has really done more to foment ill-will and discord among the ranks of poultrymen than all the so-called "maligners," and "scurrilous enemies." Hardly an issue of the *world* (I put a little "w," as I think it most appropriate) has appeared since the Buffalo convention but has contained some scurrilous attack (as the *Poultry world* editor terms them) on the "critics," or on those who dare to think different from this pretentious potentate. I fear that this state of affairs must continue, for as *Goldsmith* says: "People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after."

I am certain that every one will cordially assent to the introductory phrase of the second paragraph, viz.: "The introduction of personal motives and venom to attacks upon the Association (or by the Association upon individuals) was entirely inexcusable." But the cream of this editorial comes next: "Everything that was done at Buffalo last winter was just and generous," etc. Now, friend W., is not that rich?

"Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency, in giving them no offense."—*Cicero*.

I leave it to your readers to judge how much of these two attributes is possessed by the writer of this grandiloquent editorial. I quote again, "There can be but very little done to improve it," etc. From what I read of the proposed action at the meeting last July, I should judge that a large force of fanciers must have spent some considerable portion of time to accomplish even that *little*.

"If a person"—and "if a few unlucky errors"—and "if"—"if"—in fact, friend W., here lies the key to the whole trouble; I am ashamed to have to write it, but it is, nevertheless true, "if" those who assumed the leadership at Buffalo had known their business, or in other words, had had that thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration, viz., the nomenclature, phraseology, points of excellence, defects, what desirable and what undesirable, which was imperatively essential they should have, we might, perhaps, have avoided much of the discussion.

But when men who have never bred a fowl fit to exhibit in their lives, who rely upon their hired help to "manage" their poultry yards, and those who do not care a rush for poultry or poultry fanciers, save for what they can make out of them, undertake to make, or *grow* a standard, we must expect just about the same modicum of success as they have in *growing* fowls. True, it may be "the product of years (two or three) of thought and experiment," but that product is valued higher by themselves than by anyone else.

"Where men are the most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken, and have their given reins to passion, without that proper deliberation and suspense which can alone secure them from the grossest absurdities."—*Hume*.

One more quotation, which applies with special force to the writer of this editorial under discussion, and I have done.

"Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."—*Bishop Watson*.

"DIXI."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LIMITATIONS IN POULTRY KEEPING.

For a hundred dollars spent in the purchase and careful keeping of a few fowls a hundred dollars may be gained each year. But if this business is suddenly increased ten times, with the expectation that the profits will be multiplied proportionately, a failure is sure to result as a rule. We have known this to be the case many a time. On the other hand, where the experimenter has been content to feel his way cautiously, and having one successful colony in operation, to plant another without overcrowding that already existing, he has succeeded, and afterward again successfully repeated the extension.

But we would caution our readers—so many think that if one hundred fowls may be kept profitably, that one thousand may be maintained—against believing in the possibility of keeping poultry, in large numbers, without an extended range of clean grass, or without the closest attention governed by the greatest skill and experience, and without every appliance known to the art of poultry-keeping, through which the fowls may be obliged to conform to the needed requirements.

The instincts of these birds are keen and strong, and the knowledge, skill, and patience to conduct the business so that these instincts are not interfered with, but are bred, as it were, in the way in which they should go. Otherwise, strife occurs, and failure is inevitable.

MARLOW, N. H., November, 30, 1874. JAMES H. MORRISON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NUMBER OF EGGS IN A HEN.

A CURIOUS point of inquiry among zoologists, has been for a long time, how many eggs there are in the ovary of a hen? To determine this, a German naturalist, a short time since, instituted some careful investigations, the result of which showed the ovary of a hen to contain about 600 embryo eggs. He also found that some 20 of these are matured the first year; about 120 during the second year; 135 during the third year; 144 during the fourth; and during the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years the number decreases by 20 annually. It consequently follows that after the fourth, or at the most the fifth, year hens are no longer profitable as layers, unless it may be in exceptional instances.

JAMES H. MORRISON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROSS BREEDING POULTRY.

In the *Fanciers' Journal* of Nov. 12th, "Novice" states his desire of embarking in the poultry business, on a small or limited scale, for market purposes. He asks the question, what variety of fowls he shall cross with his Light Brahma hens, to obtain a fowl suitable for market purposes, and at the same time I presume he wishes to procure a cross that will make good egg producers. I cannot tell why "Novice" or anyone else wants to cross Light Brahmas for market or other purposes; for, of all the fowls, in my opinion, nothing surpasses the pure blooded Brahma for a market fowl. No large fowls mature so early as they do. Any cross deteriorates from size and beauty, and adds nothing as regards the production of eggs. Any cross from a non-sitting breed produces nine times out of ten more inveterate sitters than the pure bred Brahma. The only cross I know that would prove at all satisfactory, is a cross from a Black Spanish cock; and this must be continually kept up by pure blood. We would therefore say to "Novice," keep pure bred fowls, they will prove more satisfactory to you, and in every respect do better than a mongrel stock.

It is a general custom in this section, and in most other places I presume, to introduce into the flocks any cock which happens to take the fancy (I have no reference to fanciers), no matter to what variety he may belong. The gigantic Brahma is crossed with the common barn-yard fowl; the exquisite Leghorn, the magnificent Hamburg, or the gentlemanly Spanish is indiscriminately introduced to flocks of any class, regardless of consequences, or without any fixed purpose in view, save that they thought the cock pretty, and supposed that by adding one pure, or as for that matter a half bred to their flock, they would produce just as fine fowls as the original pure breeds, and after some twelve months they find their mongrels no better than their old stock, if so good. They are ready to cry down fancy poultry, and poultry breeders also, as nuisances, and try to get back to their old variety. It serves them right for their ignorance, but at the same time they do considerable to influence others against obtaining improved varieties. I have been engaged in poultry raising for some twenty years, and have in that time had numbers of cross breeds of various kinds; in fact, I have experimented time after time to produce a cross bred fowl that would equal a pure blood bird as to general utility, but I have every time failed. The only cross I have had that proved of any excellence was between the Spanish and the old unadulterated barn-yard fowl. These

gave a bird small, but excellent layers, poor sitters, and worse mothers, better layers than the maternal stock; but for general utility far inferior to either parents. All attempts to perpetuate a variety from a cross bred fowl will prove abortive, for they soon degenerate to the old dunghill stock. A friend of mine added two fine Brahma cocks a few years ago to his flock, and in three years his fowls were smaller than when he concluded to improve his stock, and he didn't like Brahmas anymore. When you buy fancy fowls be sure to buy hens as well as roosters, and be sure to add *fresh blood* at least every *two years* or as occasion may occur, or every effort to prove successful will prove futile. I am glad Burnham and Wright have about got through their controversy.

I. RUMBOLD.

FOWLING CREEK, MD., Dec. 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

ALMOND TUMBLERS.

MR. EDITOR:

For a quarter of a century I have been a great admirer of Almond Tumblers, and since the special prize for the finest bird at the late Crystal Palace (London) Show was so gracefully won by Mr. Fulton's bird, I have been congratulated, perhaps, as often as that gentleman himself, upon the now acknowledged supremacy of the variety. All fanciers of pigeons should now "throw up the sponge" and yield the title "king of pigeons" to the smallest of the tribe, the Almond, since he has come forward with his jaunty step, harlequin coat, swelling breast, full forehead, tiny beak, pearl eye, and small feet (a point which tells of high caste as well in the human race), and proved itself worthy to be proclaimed, by the most competent judges in Great Britain, the finest specimen among the greatest variety of the most splendid birds ever exhibited at a single show.

Supposing it true he won on feather, though birds of better knobs (heads) may have been present, is not feather a grand point? And that property I think ought to rank first in Almonds, from the mere fact of its designating the variety.

The latter remark may find many opposers among head fanciers, but the way to test it would be to put it to vote by the judges, who so critically examined the class of short-faces at the Palace Show. I am aware there are points that have as prominent claims as feather to the first position, but I think the question of points should be finally settled, and would like to see them placed in the following order: *feather, carriage, head and beak, eye, and size.*

Should any fancier wish to familiarize himself with the above points (not all to be found in a single bird), I will take pleasure in showing them in my coop, where can be examined the Almond cock which last year (1873) won the cup as the best bird in a lot of over six hundred and forty-two of them, short-faces, at the show at Bradford, Yorkshire, England; an Almond hen, daughter of the first-prize hen at the last Crystal Palace Show, and many other shows, and

which has as yet never been beaten; also a pair, winners of many prizes in Scotland; and the gem of my collection, a red, whole-feather cock, winner of cups and other prizes at the principal shows held in Great Britain, he having last year taken first in a large class at Birmingham, third at the Crystal Palace, and the first at Glasgow in the best class of short-faces ever shown, vide *Journal of Horticulture*, where he again and successfully competed with the birds at the Crystal Palace Show.

MARBLE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Received *Fanciers' Journal*, Nos. 47 and 48. I see you have enlarged it some. I like it very well; although no fancier myself, have only Commons, Tumblers, and Fantails.

Please answer the following questions in the *Fanciers' Journal*, Nos. 49 and 50.

1. How to tell the difference between a *he* and a *she* pigeon?
2. I have my pigeons in a loft which is 12 x 12 feet, how many pigeons could be put in there without being too full?
3. Do the fanciers in Philadelphia have their pigeons flying around or not?
4. How can I tell whether my Tumblers are full-blooded or not?

R. E. W.

MYERSTOWN, PA., Nov. 27, 1874.

[1. It is difficult to answer this question, as we have known the smartest of fanciers to be puzzled for days together. In some cases they can be detected in a moment, when put together, as the cock will play around the hen in such a way that no one can be mistaken. The first thing an experienced fancier will do, after looking them over to see whether the bird has a masculine or feminine look, is to feel the bones near the vent; if wide apart it is in favor of being a female, but not by any means certain. It is by experience alone that this can be learned. Take a pair of birds, male and female, put them in a cage and watch them closely for awhile, and, in ordinary cases, you will soon be able to tell. 2. It will depend a good deal on the number of perches and boxes in the room; we would not advise over twelve pair, as they will soon increase and crowd the loft. 3. High-class birds, such as Carriers, Pouters, and Almonds, are hardly ever flown either in this city or any other. 4. A Tumbler may be full-blooded and yet worthless. Judge them by their performing qualities when on the wing.—Ed.]

PIGEON FLYING.

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

Knowing that it will interest many of your readers, I propose to give an account of a few short matches which came off recently in this city.

The first being between Mr. Fred. Wood and Mr. John Rostron. The birds flew from Bridgeport, Montgomery County, for \$10 a side. Mr. Wood's bird winning in 20 minutes and 45 seconds.

The second fly being a sweepstake between ten Philadelphia fanciers, took place on the 26th of November, from Chestnut Hill. Mr. Robert Moore's pigeon making the best time, 11 minutes and 30 seconds, winning the sweepstake. Mr. Wood's bird making second-best time, 12 minutes and 30 seconds, and winning the second prize of \$5. The names of the gentlemen in this sweepstake being, Messrs. Blue, Grist, Quigley, Wood, Moore, Loney, Kershaw, Dalton, and Buckley.

After the above sweepstake, Mr. Kershaw challenged the winner from the same place. Mr. Wood accepted the challenge for \$5 a side (the same day). Mr. Wood's bird winning in 17 minutes, beating Mr. Kershaw's pigeon by 3 minutes and 17 seconds.

THOMAS GRIST,

Antwerp Fancier.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LADY FLIMSEY'S POODLE, "PET."

BY A DOG FANCIER.

AMONG the most tractable of the minor canine species, the *poodle* dog is classed as eminent. This breed is, originally, French, but it is quite common both in England and America, latterly. Specimens may frequently be seen in the arms or laps of women, as they ride or walk in our public parks or promenades; while in Paris, London, Madrid, etc., they are numerous.

They are pretty creatures, with their long, curly, white, silken hair; and their bright eyes, round faces, pendant ears, and fat little bodies are attractive. Most of them are playful, until they become corpulent and lazy from over-feeding, while others are snappish and pugnacious at times, towards strangers. The subject of this sketch was a choice lady's poodle, called "Pet," whose cunning performances and lively history were singular and entertaining.

Lady Flimsey's maid, who had charge of this little animal, generally, was an English girl, who taught "Pet" various queer tricks, which the tiny brute came to performing very adroitly.

This dog would dance, sing (in his style), build houses with toy blocks, stand on his head, walk upright like a monkey, play "leap-frog" and "hunt the slipper," with the children, pretend to be wounded and fall lame, draw from a pile of colored pictures of animals any named variety, as a horse, cat, dog, sheep, donkey, cow, lion, or birds—always correctly; and play divers other tricks to admiration.

He learned the names of the different articles of his attendant's or lady's wardrobe too, and, when told to do so, he would go to the closets and bring out slippers, stockings, aprons, dresses, gloves, etc., with singular accuracy, upon hearing the names of the desired garments clearly mentioned.

"Pet" was very tenderly cared for, but he was frequently overfed by the girl, when he would of course get ill. The family doctor was immediately summoned, by day or by night, who would attend upon this delicate patient, as if it were a child; for he knew how fond Lady Flimsey was of her pet dog, and the shrewd physician always charged roundly, and was paid promptly, for *this* service.

By nature "Pet" was a clever mouser. This sort of plebeian divertimento was not encouraged in him; but at every opportunity he would shy out at the open back door, and search the walks and garden over for these house pests; for he possessed an inquiring mind, and was always on the lookout for novelties, when he was not under strict parlor surveillance. Thus his inherent curiosity was one day ludicrously gratified:—

Lady Flimsey's boy, Harry, a rollicking lad of ten years, brought home and secretly placed in the back yard, a good sized snapping-turtle he had captured in the pond where he sailed his little boat, and Pet, in his morning's wandering around the garden, met this "hard-shelled" stranger, toddling about in the grass.

The dog attacked the turtle, at once. He had never seen one before, and he proposed to get acquainted with the intruder. But he could make no impression upon this strange

creature's "coat of mail." The turtle drew in his head, contracted his paws close to his hard sides, and remained motionless.


The dog nosed him about, barked, pawed him around, and turned him over, but could make nothing of this curious object, which he had just seen in motion, and evidently knew possessed life. At last Pet saw the cavity into which the turtle had withdrawn his head.


He snapped at this, then at his feet, and then at his little stump of a tail; in the midst of which latter performance, he was most unexpectedly surprised, as well as electrified, at something that occurred, in kind—for Mr. Turtle seemed to have watched his chance and concluded, thus: "I don't know who you are, neighbor; but, if that's your little game, here's two of us to play at it!" And thrusting forth his head, he sharply seized Pet's tail (that was vigorously wriggling at the moment just over his frontal), and clapping his muscular jaws together, he had unlucky Pet decidedly "where the hair was short."

With a shrill yelp at the pain, Pet quickly turned about and then, madly howling as he went, he put away up the garden walk, with the turtle hanging upon his rear, with vise-like grip. As clearly as he could, with his shrill shriek, he screamed "Murder, murder!" to the instant alarm of the household and the honor of his mistress, especially, who had a quick ear for the voice of Pet, when he was in trouble.

In rushed the dog to the kitchen, then to the basement, up the back stairs, to the main hall—with the snapping-turtle fast to his tail—then to the front stairway, up which he tugged and banged, with his burthen, yelling and screaming in his agony and fright, to the dismay of Lady Flimsey,

(To be continued.)

 It is estimated that there are at present nine hundred thousand canary birds in the United States, of which number three hundred thousand were exported last year. In addition to these there are upwards of one hundred thousand other cage birds. To feed this army of feathered songsters one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of seed, representing a value of two million dollars, are annually required.—*Boston Herald*.

 **LEARNED JAVA BIRDS.**—The *Baltimore American* gives the following account of a troupe of trained Java sparrows and paroquets now exhibiting in the streets of that city: "When a suitable place is found, a circular table is opened and the birds are all turned loose upon it; they manifest no fear at the crowd, and do not offer to escape. The performance consists of ringing bells, trundling small wheelbarrows, dancing, swinging each other in small swings, an excellent imitation of a trapeze performance, and a number of other equally interesting tricks. The most wonderful part of the performance, however, is done by a paroquet. This bird walks to the centre of the table, and, after bowing to the crowd, seats himself in a small chair near a bell. To the clapper of the bell there is attached a small cord, and any one in the crowd is allowed to ask the bird to strike any number of times upon the bell. If asked to strike ten times, he leaves the chair, seizes the bell-rope and pulls it ten times, after which he bows and returns to his seat. This was repeated a great many times, and with one exception, the bird made no mistake. The bird will strike twenty-seven times, but after that he refuses to strike more.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

WITH this issue, the time for which some of our subscribers have (and many who have not) prepaid, expires. It is our earnest desire and fond hope to resume the weekly issue of the *Journal* for the year 1875; and we trust that its friends who are anxious for its change to, and continuance in, that form, will promptly renew and remit. We had fully considered the matter, and decided to continue semi-monthly (16 pages), with an illustrated cover; but, during the past week, we have received a great many very pressing letters from the *Journal's* best friends, with promises of hearty co-operation, if we will but resume the weekly issue. Should our subscribers renew promptly, and do all in their power to induce others to subscribe, which will prove a lively interest in the *Journal*, we shall be induced to make the desired change. Our ideas of a journal are far in advance of anything we have yet produced; and, with a proper support, we know we could gladden the hearts of every true fancier once a week.

During the present month we will send out bills to the amount of at least one thousand dollars, most of which have been long overdue, to which we hope to have a prompt response. Those not in a position to pay at present, will favor us by at least writing, and set a time when we may expect a remittance.

"THE A. P. A. AND THE STANDARD."

"WE commend to our readers' attention, the communication in another column from A. D. Warren, Esq., on this topic. It is of the right tone throughout. The desire of the writer to have amity established, will be echoed by every one who has the public poultry interest at heart.

"The Association is more powerful to-day than if it had not been denounced. Its enemies will find it strong, energetic, and harmonious, when its members turn out in full force at the next meeting. It will proceed with its work of 'perpetually improving' its *Standard*, just as it would have done if it had not been maligned. Criticisms will meet with favor just in proportion as they have root in reason, and not in spite or personal motives. Alterations that *should* be made, will be made, even though the most scurrilous enemy of the *Standard* proposes them.

"The introduction of personal motives, venom and billingsgate, to attacks upon the Association, was entirely inexcusable. Everything that was done at Buffalo, last winter, was just and generous, and, as we shall maintain while we live, the *Standard*, as promulgated by the Convention, was

essentially an excellent work. There can be but very little done to improve it, though that little sadly needs doing. If a person had been empowered to edit the work, clothed with power to alter phraseology, while preserving the sense, and if a few unlucky typographical errors had been removed from the proofs, the *Standard* would have been as near perfect as any that will be promulgated next winter, or for some years to come. Standards grow, they are not 'made.' By this we mean that they are the product of years of thought and experiment. The *Standard*, wrought into form at Buffalo, is the growth of years, and is a work to be proud of, notwithstanding its defects. We appeal to those who worked night and day on the sub-committees for a response to the question whether the criticisms that have appeared during the past summer have been, in the main, just or unjust and instigated by a captious spirit or a desire for improvement."

We clip the above editorial from the December number of the *Poultry World*, calling attention to a pacific article, by A. D. Warren, on the A. P. A. Had the editor concluded his remarks with the first paragraph, we could have fully indorsed his statement; but we propose to criticize his succeeding statements which appear to us quite contradictory. They run as follows: "The Association is more powerful to-day than if it had not been denounced." We deny that the Association has been denounced, but some of its acts have been severely criticized, and *justly* so; and we consider such critics as true friends to the Association, because they desire to see it properly perfected. Hence, we conclude, it will *not* "proceed with its work of 'perpetually improving' its standard, just as it would have done if it had not been maligned." Had not "the critics" called attention to the defects of the standard, we doubt whether there would have been an improved edition for some years to come; hence we do not regret the use of our columns for the purpose that has produced this result. "Everything that was done at Buffalo last winter was just and generous." If this be so, then its subsequent proceedings (generally considered tardy justice to an expelled member) must have been quite the opposite. "There can be but very little done to improve it, though that little sadly needs doing." In which we *all* agree. "If a person had been empowered to edit the work," etc. "If"—"If a few unlucky typographical errors." If the standard had been given to a publisher who had loved fowls more and money less. "We appeal to those who worked night and day," etc., etc. As one of the above we will be glad of the opportunity to improve upon that work. If the editor of the *World* will try to harmonize instead of trying to disintegrate the fancy, his work will be more appreciated by the fanciers at large. "United we stand, divided we fall."

THE JOURNAL.

WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement, and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this paper is devoted to *your* interests. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous support—and a very little individual effort will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

FINE STOCK SALE.

We are informed by Mr. George L. Williams that he has sold his entire stock of Buff Cochins to Mr. E. S. Starr, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. W. had no doubt one of the best yards of Buff Cochins in this country, as all visitors to the Western New York shows can testify. Mr. Starr has also added other fine stock birds to his yards, which shows that he is determined to move in the foremost ranks of fanciers.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF GAME FOWLS.

The committee appointed by the American Poultry Association, at their convention held at Buffalo, January, 1874, to report a standard of excellence to judge Game fowls, hereby give notice, that they will be present at the exhibitions of the Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, and the Western New York Poultry Associations, where they will be pleased to see any varieties of Game fowls not now recognized in the standard, and will listen to any arguments in favor or against such varieties being recognized. It will be required that at least one old pair of fowls and two pair of their progeny be shown of each variety, and the parties presenting such are requested to write out their ideas as to what the standard should be for the variety presented.

The committee would also be pleased to hear from breeders of Game fowls, in all parts of the country, on this important subject, that they may be able to make a full report to the next convention of the American Poultry Association.

For the committee, P. W. HUDSON,
Chairman.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

We desire to call the attention of fanciers to the fact, that the above Association will meet at Buffalo, February 20, 1875, when the standard will be revised. Friend Ralph wishes us to invite every fancier in the United States to be present and assist in the great work. As the distance and expense of the trip will keep many of our readers at home, who have valuable suggestions to offer, they should lose no time in putting their suggestions in writing and forwarding to E. S. Ralph, Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NEW STANDARD.

As the standard of last year is the only one in the market for sale, fanciers are invited to avail themselves of the information it contains. Each one holding a copy of the present edition can have a copy of the next edition in exchange, by forwarding the same to the Secretary.

On receipt of one dollar a copy of the standard will be mailed from this office, post-paid; or by the Secretary, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. F. Ferris, in the present number of the *Journal*, who informs us that his sales already amount to over twelve hundred dollars, leaving him nearly one thousand birds on hand to dispose of. Mr. Ferris writes us that he is determined to satisfy every customer that makes a purchase from him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I would, through your columns, request all who have the January (1874) edition of the American Standard of Excellence, that they retain the copy until the revised edition shall be published, due notice of which will be given in all the poultry papers. They will in the meantime find it convenient for reference, and much oblige me.

N.B.—All poultry papers please notice editorially.

E. S. RALPH,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1874.

Sec. Am. Poultry Assoc.

"THOSE TURKEYS."

WHAT was left of those "dear little Turkeys," I told the readers of the *Journal* about, "grew and did wondrous well." From sixty-five hatched, twenty lived. The heaviest one weighed, when killed and dressed, 15½ pounds, the smallest 5 pounds; the most of them weighed from 12 to 15 pounds, dressed. They required no extra feeding to fatten them, having been made such pets of that they never learned to forage for themselves, but hung around the house and henpen, most of their time, all summer, ready to eat when the chickens did. We shut the chickens up the first of November, and commenced feeding the turkeys upon dry corn three times a day. At first they refused to eat they were so lonesome, but soon came to it and fattened rapidly. We were very much astonished when we came to pick them, at finding them easier to pick than chickens; it was simply fun to pluck out the feather, and how handsome they were—green and gold, glistening, as they fell, like jewels. But those turkeys were so mischievous, just like a troop of children when let out of school. Oh, how we have laughed at their queer antics, which must be seen to be appreciated; and then they were so intelligent, looking up into your face with their large expressive eyes, so knowingly. Well, they are all roasted now, poor things, and can never cut up any more shines—peace to their bones.

Whether we shall raise any another year is a question still unanswered. We killed old gobbler; when dressed he weighed 22 pounds, and was as fat as butter. We thought it would be better to buy eggs, in the spring, if we conclude to keep the tender birds another year.

WEST AMESBURY, MASS.

S. B. SAWYER.

INFORMATION ABOUT DOGS WANTED.

J. M. WADE:

Will some reader of the *Journal* give us a description of the different breeds of Spaniels? Also, I want to know, if breeders are obliged to deposit with the express agent more greenbacks than the fowls are worth when we send them by Express? That is what our express agents say; what does J. Y. Bicknell say?

J. G. McK.

NEW SOCIETY.

MR. J. M. WADE:

The breeders and fanciers of Elmira and the Southern Tier met on November 18th, and organized a society to be known as the "Southern Tier Poultry and Pet Stock Society. The following were elected officers for the year:

President—Wm. Atwood, Big Flatts, New York.

Vice-Presidents—1st, J. H. Hall, Catharine, N. Y.; 2d,

F. P. Butts, Havana, N. Y.; 3d, G. L. Whiton, Elmira, N. Y.

Secretary—C. S. White, Elmira, N. Y.

Treasurer—G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.

Executive Committee—G. W. Chidsey, Elmira; H. B. Batterson, Elmira; L. E. Lang, Elmira; W. H. S. Scott, Elmira; A. F. Gibson, Elmira; A. K. Martin, Binghamton; H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan; Burr Hollis, Hornillsville; F. F. Preston, Candor; Wm. F. Miller, Geneva; D. G. Eacker, Havana.

The Society contemplate a show about February 1st, 1875. The premium list is now in the hands of the Committee, and will be ready for circulation soon. I will write you as soon as the time for the show is definitely known.

Yours truly,

C. S. WHITE.

ELMIRA, December 9, 1874.

FARMERSVILLE POULTRY SOCIETY.

Jos. M. Wade, Esq.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the Farmersville Poultry Society was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of arranging a premium list, and for the transaction of business connected with the Society. There was a good attendance, and a lively interest was manifested. The members of our Society feel greatly encouraged in our exhibition, which comes off on the 3d, 4th and 5th of February next, and promises to excel our exhibition of last year, which was of itself a decided success.

Yours respectfully,

L. P. STONE.

For premium list and entries, address

E. G. STETSON, Secretary.

FARMER VILLAGE, SENECA CO., N. Y., December 7, 1874.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY SOCIETY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Society was held in this city to day, at the office of the Treasurer, Col. Geo. W. Riddle. The following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. V. C. Gilman, Nashua.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Natt Head, Hooksett; Albert Beard, Nashua; J. O. Adams, Manchester; Lowell Eastman, Concord; C. C. Shaw, Milford; Chester Pike, Cornish; C. M. Boynton, Concord; Warren Brown, Hampton Falls; S. C. Fisher, Dover; A. T. Learnard, Derry; W. F. Daniell, Franklin.

Treasurer—Col. Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester.

Secretary—Wm. G. Garmon, Manchester.

Attorneys—Sulloway & Topliff, Manchester.

Auditors—Aaron Young, Portsmouth; H. M. Putney, Andover.

Executive Committee—Wm. T. Evans, Manchester; S. S. James, Manchester; A. W. Quint, Manchester; C. F. Tilton, Concord; O. A. Hamblett, Milford; W. H. Knowles, Nashua; D. W. King, Nashua; C. C. Russell, Nashua; G. Blanchard, Wilton; W. Hood, Concord.

Preparations are being made for the Eighth Annual Exhibition, which will be held in Concord, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875.

In addition to the Society Premiums, nearly five hundred dollars is already pledged in "specials." The entries are open to the competition of the world. The premium lists will be issued the first week in January.

Very truly yours,

W. G. GARMON,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7, 1874.

Secretary.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHITE SQUIRRELS.

H. I. IRELAND.

DEAR SIR: Squirrels forming a point of interest in your department, I have been wondering if you did not know something about white ones. In this vicinity there are several, kept as pets, that have been caught here. They are pure white, with pink eyes; in general appearance closely resembling gray squirrels, only thinner built and the fur not so heavy and bushy. I have one in my possession, which the little folks, as well as myself, find to be a very nice little pet. He is very tame and affectionate in disposition, full of fun and mischief at all times. One pair, in possession of a friend, were taken from a gray squirrel's nest, where there were three gray one and two white ones.

Never having read or heard anything about them, except in this locality, I thought perhaps it might be a matter of some interest to you or some of your readers.

Yours respectfully,

E. BASSETT.

BERLIN, WISCONSIN, November 23, 1874.

[I have heard and read of white squirrels being occasionally captured in various parts of the United States, but, until I received the above communication, always regarded them as "sports." There is a species known as the Siberian squirrel, the color of whose fur is said to be white. Whether the fur assumes the white tint, as does the fur of many Arctic animals, during the winter only, I have not been able to ascertain; this squirrel inhabits regions far north of Wisconsin. White squirrels being numerous in the vicinity of Berlin, Wisconsin, overthrows all theories for accounting for the phenomena, by asserting that white squirrels are "sports," springing from the gray squirrel. They must be a distinct variety, hitherto—so far as I have been able to ascertain—overlooked by naturalists. True, they may be the Siberian squirrels, which by some wonderful occurrence has been brought to Wisconsin.

The nest of a gray squirrel containing two white and three gray squirrels is a curious fact. However, it may be accounted for in several ways; the most probable being, that one of the parents was white, or that the mother had an amour with some gay, bachelor, white squirrel. The young of many animals unnaturally mated partake of the characteristics of one parent only. Usually this model is the father; sometimes, though not so often as in the other case, it is the mother. To make it more clear I will relate an instance illustrating this: Several years ago I had a few white mice in my possession; one night a female escaped from the cage, in which they were confined, and did not return until the next day. Some weeks after she gave birth to a litter of five mice. As soon as the hair appeared on their bodies I saw that every one of them was brown and had black eyes. As they grew older they exhibited every peculiarity of the common house mouse; I could do nothing with them, they would not permit me to handle them as I did their associates, and at last they all escaped from the cage and I have not seen one since. We can notice the same thing, though not so strikingly, among our poultry. Now, why cannot the same rule (or law) of nature apply to squirrels? The fact that three of the squirrels were gray, proves this more conclusively.—Ed.]

EDITOR SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

DEAR SIR: Will you, or some of your readers, inform me how I can trap Mink and Muskrats?

Yours respectfully,

"I."

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary. Yates County Poultry Club. Penn Yan, N. Y., January 12, 13, and 14, 1875. Dr. S. Lott, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Michigan State Poultry Association. Detroit, January 14 to 21, 1875, inclusive. E. C. Skinner, Secretary.

Buckeye Union Poultry Association. Springfield, O., January 19 to 23, 1875, inclusive. Wm. Marot, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Farmesville Poultry Society. Farmesville, N. Y., February 3, 4, and 5, 1875. E. G. Stetson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phoenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island State Poultry Society. February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. Charles E. Ballow, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec. Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING for exchange only, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio Plymouth Rocks, not related, for exhibition. Will give one cock and five hens or pullets, Houdans. Birds to be sent me on approval. Best standard birds wanted. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One fine, early-hatch Light Brahma cockerel, for exhibition. Will give one trio W. F. Black Spanish, or one trio Houdans. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Cloth, Dress Goods, Drugs, Stationery, Sewing Machines, for W. F. Black Spanish, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, etc. What other offers? W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio B. B. R. W. Game Bantams, 1874. Standard bird for exhibition. Will give two trios W. F. Black Spanish, or one trio Light Brahmas. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahma pullets, early hatch, for cockerels, Black Spanish, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, etc. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fowls, or most anything, for Singing Canaries. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio Buff Cochins, for exhibition. Will give one cock and four pullets, Houdans, and one trio W. F. Black Spanish. Birds to be sent me on approval. None but the best heavy birds wanted. W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins, fowls, for three Brown Leghorns, pullets; or one pair Red Jacobins, for two Brown Leghorns, pullets, early hatch. Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Currant wine, a superior article (four years old), for Plymouth Rock, Rose-comb American Dominique, S. S. Hamburg, B. Leghorn, or P. Cochins hens or pullets. H. H. TSHUDY, Litiz, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure-bred poultry, for a good buffalo or wolf robe. Also, Light Brahma cockerels (Fechl strain), for Buff Cochins pullets or hens. Address W. E. STITT, Columbus, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Fleetwood Scroll Saw and fixtures, for a first-class Partridge Cochins cockerel and Buff Cochins pullets. I will also exchange a fine B. Cochins cock for a B. Cochins pullet. Send offers to JOHN M. STOTENBURG, New Albany, Ind.

RED CARDINALS, or RED HIRONS in exchange for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, Tegetmeier's Pigeon Book, a pair of Black or Yellow Fantails. Satisfaction guaranteed. What offers? LON HARDMAN, Dealer in Cardinals, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.—I want to exchange my services and a lot of fancy poultry, as an off-set and privilege of land, hen houses, etc., with some one who wants to go into the poultry business on a large scale. C. O. CHAPIN, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE a D. B. cockerel, very fine, or pairs or trios of White-Faced Black Spanish, Penciled Hamburgs, Black Javas, Ginger-Red Games, or single Stags for pure White Cochins pullets, or a pair of either Owls, Nuns, or Jacobin pigeons. V. M. FIROR, Grange Yards, Duffield, West Va.

FOR EXCHANGE.—1 trio of Sumatra Games, and Wright's New Book on Poultry, \$30; 1/2 of a new Safe, \$250, No. 8; 1/2 of a new double-barreled laminated steel, central-fire, \$125 Shot Gun—for exhibition and premium birds of Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Lt. Brahmas, Bl'k Cochins, and 1 Cocker Spaniel Dog. What other offers? T. D. ADAMS, Lock box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Red Game Bantam hens for Red Pile Game Bantam hens. Birds must be small and well-marked, as mine are. Address E. BROWN, 21 West 34th St., New York City.

TO EXCHANGE.—Tumbler Pigeons for fancy fowl, especially Hamburgs. What offers? H. BOWERS, 123 Philip Street, Albany, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins chicks, one pair of Plymouth Rock chicks, for Pigeons, either Swallows, Magpies, or Archangels; also, one W. F. B. Spanish cockerel in exchange for a Black African Bantam cockerel. What offers? G. E. PEER & CO., 23 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WE STILL HAVE another Printing Press, that we will exchange for Fancy Pigeons. It is an Adams' Press, and when new cost \$35, it has been used but little; also, some type, will let the press or type go separately, or together. The Pigeons must be good. What offers? G. E. PEER & CO., 23 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio Partridge Cochins (Brackett's strain), and one trio Plymouth Rocks (Drakes') for five A 1 Brown Leghorn pullets; Also, one Light Brahma cockerel and three pullets (Williams' strain) for three White Leghorn pullets. BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE.—For choice Pigeons, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs, one cock and three hens Golden Polish, and one cock and four hens Black Russians; as Partridge Cochins are my specialty, and I want the room now occupied by Polish and Russians. W. H. BRACKETT, Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Will exchange common Rabbits for good Guinea Pigs. What offers? Address BARTLETT & HOLMAN, Box 117, Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Will exchange White and Brown Leghorns (Beard, Kinney, Smith, and Pitkin's strain) for Game Bantams, any variety except Black Reds. Persons having the above can do well by addressing G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns (Smith and Pitkin), Brown Leghorn (Beard and Kinney's strain), for numbers of Wright's illustrated book of Poultry, persons having the above to dispose of can do well by addressing G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A Grave's Incubator for a Top Buggy or Fancy Pigeons. Address M. A. FRY, Vineland, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns for White Cochins and Black B. R. Game Bantam pullets or hens. All first-class; same expected. SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins for Plymouth Rocks; also, three Partridge Cochins hens and two Dark Brahma hens for Plymouth Rocks. Address G. DILLENBERGER & SON, 69 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass. would like to exchange a Himalayan DOE, five months old, for buck of the same breed. Will exchange a Brown Red Bantam cock, which won first premium as cockerel at the Buffalo and Utica Poultry Shows, last winter, for a first-class Irish Gray Game Bantam cock. Any one having a fine Irish Gray Bantam cock, can have a good exchange.

GREYHOUND FOR PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A beautiful mouse-colored English Greyhound (bitch), about three years old, very tall and graceful-looking, for Plymouth Rocks, S. and Yellow Duckwing Game hens, or Silver Duckwing Game Bantam hens, or Dark Brahma cock or cockerel with steel-gray hens or pullets. Address
G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair S. S. Hamburgs, and one pair Light Brahma, for a trio of Brown Leghorns, early chickens wanted.
ROBERT GRAY, Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—A lady's gold watch, value \$60, and a piano, worth \$200—for White Leghorns, Houdan pullets, or other breeds. What offers? Address
Lock Box 613, West Chester, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or White Cochins, for a nice Breech loading shot gun, or Berkshire Pigs.
E. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for Dark Brahmas, from the strains of Van Winkle, Bicknell, and Sweet, one superior Light Brahma cock and a few choice hens or pullets; Broken Bone, Wade's Fountains, male Mocking Bird, Skye Terrier, and Watch Dog. What other offers?
T. D. HAMMOND, Chautauqua Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Houdan cockerel (March hatch) for one Houdan pullet. Must be first-class bird as mine is the same. Or one White Leghorn pullet, Smith's stock, early hatched. Address
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—One male Mocking bird, one male Blue Fantail, one Black Fantail hen, one male Red Carrier, and White Leghorn pullets—for Golden Sebright Bantams (P. Williams' stock), choice fancy pigeons, Black Spanish or Guinea fowls.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black B. R. Game Bantams, Games bred for the pit, Black Bantams, and White Fantail Pigeons—for Partridge Cochin pullets or fancy pigeons. What other offers? Address
ORLANDO SEELY, Box 129, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens, Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L. and D. Brahmas, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange?
JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address
ROBERT B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons.
W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

Exhibitions.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

REYNOLD'S BUILDING, JOHN STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

January 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, 1875. \$2500 to be awarded in premiums.

The first exhibition of this Association having proved a decided success, no pains will be spared to make the second even more attractive to exhibitors and the public.

Premium list and rules may be had on application to

C. H. TOWNSEND, Rec. Sec'y, Utica, N. Y.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE,
JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums.

FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors.

FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

THE ITHACA POULTRY and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks.

G. W. WOOD, Pres't.

C. V. FOWLES, Sec'y,

P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY will hold its fourth Annual Exhibition at City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

From January 13th to 20th, inclusive.

For Premium Lists and further information, address

A. A. MILLER, Cor. Sec'y,

R. F. SHANNON, Rec. Sec.

Lock Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary,

JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.

Address

J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,

Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty imported English birds, and 200 of their progeny, home-bred, for gold or greenbacks. Who wants to trade?
H. M. THOMAS, Brooklyn, Ont., Canada.



FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES. Having bought the entire stock of Mr. POLE, any gentleman wanting first-class birds should send their order at once, and get good birds at low prices. None but first-class birds sold. Send 6 cents for Illustrated Circular.
A. GOEBEL,

Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE—Having determined to make a specialty of Leghorns and Dominiques, I offer my entire stock of fowls, consisting of
HOUDANS, WHITE, GOLDEN,

AND SILVER POLANDS,

SULTANS, DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

for sale at prices to suit the times.

W. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

PINE RUN POULTRY YARDS.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, AMERICAN DOMINQUES, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

First and second premiums awarded on all of these at Doylestown, December 10th, 1874. Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per dozen.

DR. A. M. DICKIE, Doylestown, Pa.

OWLS, PIGEONS, etc.—The largest collection of African Owls in the city, Whites, Blues, Yellows, Black and White Barbs; Antwerp or Homing birds; Dun Carriers. All this stock selected by myself in England; the above fit for the highest competition. I have also a full assortment of all varieties of fancy Pigeons; Ferrets, \$16 per pair; Dogs, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs. I am now the oldest dealer in Dogs in this city; and Small Pets generally. Write for prices with stamp, to
JOHN PARKER, 502 North Eleventh St., Philada., Pa.

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE!

M. W. ELLIOTT,
POULTRY FANCIER,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS,

Offers for sale his stock of poultry, in trios, pairs, and single birds, consisting of the following varieties:

BUFF, WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS;

WHITE, AND BROWN LEGHORNS;

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Three Black Cochin pullets, one pair Dominiques, one Dark Brahma cock, black-breasted, very fine bird.

BLACK-RED GAME BANTAMS, DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS, SILVER AND GOLD-LACED SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

One pair White Rose-comb Bantams, one White Game Bantam cockerel, and a fine lot of Bronze Turkeys, very low considering the fine stock. Many of the birds are imported stock, and the remainder were bred from the finest stock of the most reliable dealers in the country. For full particulars and prices, address

M. W. ELLIOTT, Lock Box F, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One pair or trio of Silver-Spangled chickens, well-crested and bearded, from first premium stock, price \$10 per pair, or \$12 per trio. Also, one pair of White Leghorn chicks, from as good stock as there is in the country, pullet now laying, price, per pair, \$5.
Address OCIDENT, Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—50 trios Light Brahmas, first premium Duke of York stock; 25 trios Plymouth Rocks, all warranted first-class; one trio Light Brahma fowls, weight 41 lbs.
LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

A few trios for sale, fine young birds, trios, \$8; single, \$8. Boxed and expressed at above rates. Address
J. A. ROBERTS, Paoli, Chester Co., Pa.

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA., has fine Exhibition Fowls for sale of almost all breeds, very fine Water fowls, such as Swans, Snow Geese, Wild Geese, Toulouse, Bremen, Maltese Hong Kong, and White China Geese; Musk, Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury, Wood, and White Crested Ducks; also, Pea fowls, White Guineas, etc. Fine Cows, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Deer, Maltese Cats, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, White Mice, etc.

WANTED.—One pair each of Yellow, Red, and either Black or Blue Swallows; and one pair of Yellow-wing Turbits. None but first-class birds wanted.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock box 30, Providence, R. I.

FRANK FINCH, CLYDE, N. Y., can spare a few choice Light Brahma cockerels, pea-comb, for \$2 each, if taken soon; also a few hens at same price.
Address
FRANK FINCH, Experimental Farm, Clyde, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Two trios White Leghorn chicks; one Light Brahma cock; one Brown Leghorn cock. All well marked.
GEO. E. BRUORTON, 41 Court Street, Boston.

RABBITS, DUCKS, etc.

One pair of *full-grown* ANGORA RABBITS, from imported stock (full pedigree), price, \$10; BLACK HAMBURGS (Beldon strain), Colored and White MUSCOVY and AYLESBURY DUCKS, extra fine, all at \$2 each; B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS, and W. F. BLACK SPANISH, at \$6 per pair; BRONZE TURKEYS (Clifts), at \$9 per pair; DOMINIQUE and WHITE LEGHORNS at \$4 per pair; POINTER DOG, well-broke, \$10.
Address W. F. HALLOCK, Mattituck, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

FERRETS, LEGHORNS, AND PIGS.—Two trios White Leghorns, \$5 per trio. One female White Ferret, well-broke, price, \$10; one young male Ferret, \$5, both healthy and in good condition. One Berkshire Boar Pig, three months old, \$12.
WILL J. ROW, Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Have won MORE PREMIUMS than all others in Boston Music Hall, and at the last exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association were winners of

ALL THE FIRST PRIZES AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS,

against heavy competition.

From my prize-winning and other choice Partridge Cochins, and their progeny, I now offer for sale BETTER SPECIMENS than ever before.

W. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

100 DUCKS FOR SALE.—Aylesburys, Cayugas, and Rouens. They are very large and handsome. Also, several pair of Berkshire pigs.
Address H. C. VAN DERVER, White House, N. J.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few full-grown fine birds for sale, White Ear-lobes, Yellow Legs and Black Breasts. Also, well marked BUFF and PARTRIDGE Cochins pullets, now laying.
M. T. FRY, Vineland, New Jersey.

WILLIAMS' LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, 10 pounds, at seventh months, for sale.
W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa.

ONE PAIR INSIDE TUMBLERS, very fine, \$15; one pair Almond Tumblers, \$10; one pair Black Barbs, \$10; one pair Yellow Barbs, \$10; one pair Black Trumpeters, \$8, all fine birds.
Also, Leghorns, Games, etc., from pedigree stock, and Ducks from my imported stock.
J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

THREE FINE TRIOS of White Leghorn chicks (Bicknell's stock), fine in ear-lobe, per trio, \$3; also Fancy Pigeons, at low rates. Circular free.
J. J. WALKER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—14 Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$25, or will select birds for \$5 each.
H. N. WHEELER,
Mystic River, Conn.

ROSE COMB DOMINIQUE.

FOR SALE.—Two cocks, four pullets, and three hens (18 months old), Rose Comb Dominiques, cocks and pullets of S. W. Studley's strain; or, will exchange for Light Brahmas. Address
E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FLYING ANTWERPS.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL (FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM),

IMPORTER OF THE PURE BREED OF ANTWERP FLYING BIRDS,

Every bird warranted to be imported from Antwerp direct.

No. 4 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.

J. F. FERRIS, STAMFORD, CONN.,

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

IMPROVED POULTRY! HIGH-CLASS STOCK!

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I also have a few birds to sell at a VERY LOW FIGURE, TO CLOSE OUT my stock of the following varieties, viz: Houdans, Black Spanish, Black Russians, Dominiques, Games, Bantams, Rouen, Aylesbury, and Crested Cuban Ducks.

Any one desiring to purchase my breeding stock of any of the above, and all birds, old and young, also, my stock of Buff Cochins, old and young, can now do so at a GREAT BARGAIN.

The Asiatics and Leghorns will be a SPECIALTY with me the coming season, and I shall have from three to five pens of each variety, very carefully mated for breeding, from BEST PRIZE-WINNING STRAINS in the country.

Orders received for Eggs at \$3 per 15. Write for "SPECIAL" SAFE OFFER!
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS.—To any one sending five new subscribers to the editor of this paper, I will give one pair of my superior White Calcutta Fantails. Valued at \$10.00.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,

With Solid White Ear Lobes, and up to standard, at \$8 each.

WARRANTED ALL RIGHT.

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

BREMEN GESE.

One trio, extra fine, price \$25; one goose, hatched June 19, weighs 18 lbs., the others, hatched in July, but equally as fine and fit for the highest competition. Address
JOSEPH MEARS, Branchtown, Phila.

BUFFS! BUFFS! BUFFS!

I SHALL NOT EXHIBIT THIS SEASON BUT WILL SELL MY BEST EXHIBITION BIRDS.

BUFFS BRED BY ME WON

FIRST PREMIUM AT DETROIT,

FIRST PREMIUM AT BUFFALO,

FIRST PREMIUM AT PHILADELPHIA,

LAST WINTER,

Showing against the best imported and home-bred birds in this country.

D. JONES, Russian Valley Poultry Yards,

Tecumseh, Mich.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I have decided to breed only Light Brahmas, and therefore offer for sale my entire stock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of three cocks, twenty-five hens, and twenty-five cockerels and pullets. These fowls are warranted pure in blood, from Van Winkle's and other noted strains, and will be sold low—very low, if in one lot. Also one Buff Cochins cockerel, Todd's strain.

T. D. HAMMOND, Chaut Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

WANTED.

BUCKS COUNTY BLUES,

WHITE TOP-KNOT BLACK POLANDS,

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS,

Address

"POLAND," 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

*Riverside Poultry Yards,
Canada,*

Wright & Butterfield, Proprietors.

IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of first-class fowls. We bred and exhibited the 1st and 2d prize birds in the Asiatics and Black Breasted Red Games at the three great shows: GUELPH, TORONTO, and LONDON, this Fall. A few first-class birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Or address

WM. WRIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN AND SILVER-LACED SEBRIGHTS,

FANCY PIGEONS.

I have a few fowls and chicks to dispose of, bred from the best imported stock.

Several SUPERIOR S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS,

Fit to win at any exhibition.

GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Having sold all my American Dominiques to Mr. E. T. M. Simmons of Oil City, to persons wanting first-class pure-bred Rose-comb Dominiques, I cheerfully recommend them to the above address. Hereafter my specialties will be

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS, and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

It shall be my aim to breed them pure and as near standard as possible. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for this Space Next Week.

BUFF COCHINS.**BUFF COCHINS.**

Having decided to breed Buff Cochins next season, I have purchased of G. S. Williams, his entire interest in his well-known flock of Buffs, said interest being Mr. Williams' selection of but a portion of the entire flock. Mr. Williams has bred this strain for five years, and has spared no trouble nor expense in bringing them to their present high standard. He says, "I never had so fine a lot of Buffs before." They are expressly noted for their clear rich color, freedom from vulture hocks, and black in neck hackle; as prize-winners, they have been very successful. I have, also, four birds imported from the best yards in England, and all from prize birds, which are very fine. This gives me one of the largest and best flocks of this variety to be found. Having more than I desire to breed, I will sell a portion at reasonable rates. There is not one poor bird in the lot. Write for what is wanted. Eggs in season.

Address

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

IRISH RED GANE FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME.
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY
FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS,

Taunton, Mass.

**A. McLAREN,**

BREEDER OF GAMES,

Lock Box 1586,

MEADVILLE, PA.

**RIVER VIEW FARM,
SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.**

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

**SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED
TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.**

A. H. WEST,

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comb Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.

H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and Show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turbits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balds, Beards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

P. McPHERSON,

N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochins, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

CHOICE BLACK-RED GAMES.—For want of room to breed this variety, I will sell my entire stock (old and young) at much under value. I can also furnish first-class specimens of Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and Houdans, at most reasonable prices. Have a lot of very fine April hatch Light Brahma cockerels, fit to breed or exhibit. Prices low. Address

A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

SPRING CHICKS FOR SALE, consisting of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas—Buff and Partridge Cochins—Houdans—Brown Leghorns—Black-Breasted Red Games—and Rouen ducks.

My Light Brahmas, Houdans, and Black Leghorns took first premium at Illinois State Fair; and Buffs at St. Louis Fair, Missouri.

S. C. WHEELLOCK, & BRO.,

Moline Poultry Yards, Moline, Illinois.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.**DARK BRAHMAS,**

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.

Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,

Quincy, Ills.

CLOSING OUT.—As we shall only breed during 1875, L. Brahmas P. Cochins, Houdans, and White Leghorns, therefore, we offer all our premium and breeding stock for sale; comprising some of the above kinds, and Buff and White Cochins, Dark Brahmas, B. B. R. Games, Gold and S. S. Hamburgs, Gold and S. S. Polands, Gray Dorkings, La Fleche, Black African Bantams, Young Bronze Turkeys, Pea-Fowls, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bremen Geese. Order early before the flocks are picked.

Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry and Price List.

For particulars address

WILLS & PETER,

P. O. Box 616, Bloomington, Ills.

S. W. STUDLEY,

CATSKILL STATION, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.,

CAN SPARE

BRAHMAS, COCHINS,

HOUDAN'S, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

DOMINIQUE'S, LEGHORNS,

HAMBURG'S, POLANDS,

AND BANTAMS.

Good birds at moderate prices. Send for Price-List of fowls and eggs.

GEO. A. MEACHAM,

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

WHITE COCHINS,

BLACK COCHINS.

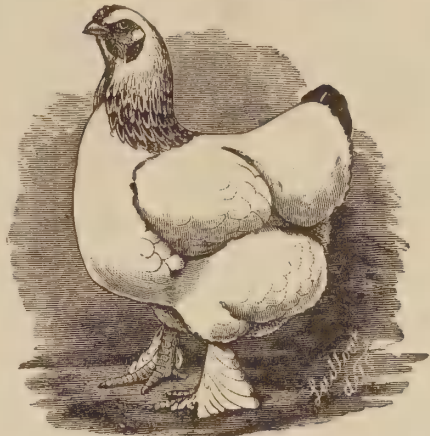
Stock First-Class.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes bay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.

C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

RARE AND CHOICE PIGEONS.—High class birds, both imported and homebred, and of many varieties, now for sale. Will be sent on approval. Address

W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address, H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

T. H. WHEELER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., breeder of SUPERIOR ASIATIC POULTRY.

I have bred this season about thirty superior Dark Brahmas, early hatched, No. 1 in size and color. I took the 1st and 2d premiums at Connecticut State Fair, just closed, at Hartford, and 2d on Buff Cochins. My Buffs are excellent in size and color, and can show in December very fine stock. I have bred about fifty Light Brahmas from my "WHITE PRINCE" (who is the finest formed and marked cock in New England, and has most of the blood of the two best strains ever bred in this country), mated with the best pullets I could select, and shall show in December his stock, that will be good enough to show at any exhibition in the United States. I shall sell a few at \$5.00 each, and birds of extra merit \$10.00 each.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Three trios, May hatch, at \$6, \$7, and \$8 per trio; good birds. A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few for sale, at \$2.50 to \$5 each, or will trade for good fancy pigeons.

A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

THE BEST BIRDS WIN.

Eleven 1st, six 2d, 4 specials, and the sweepstakes—22 premiums, on my fowls at the late Minnesota State Fair. Class sweepstakes on Asiatics, Spanish (including Leghorns), Hamburgs, and Ducks, with a strong competition in many varieties. FRESH STOCK being added to my pen from the best imported and home-bred strains in the United States. A few fowls for sale at reasonable prices.

SEE! Owing to our unparalleled success at above show, we are already booking orders for eggs for spring delivery, at an average of \$3 per dozen, \$5 for two dozen, for Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, White, and Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, etc., and offer eggs, also, as premiums on subscriptions to the "Northwestern Poultry Journal."

SALABLE MERCHANDIZE, PURE BRED FOWLS, etc., taken in exchange. Address

T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,

Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out. Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,

Cambridge, Mass.



BENJ. MANN.

CHAS. H. MANN.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

BENJAMIN MANN & BROTHER,

BREEDERS OF

Brahmas, Cochins, Game Bantams,

AND

GOLD AND SILVER SEBRIGHTS.

FANCY POULTRY.—Brown Leghorns, Kinney & Bonny's strain—
 Duckwing Games, raised by.....Isaac Van Winkle.
 B. B. Red Games (Derbys), imported by....." "
 Red Pile Games, raised by....." "
 Black Games, raised by....." "

A first-class cock and hen Partridge Cochins, with four pullets and one cockerel, May and June birds.

All first-class poultry bought, exchanged, or sold on commission, by
 WM. CLARENDON, 60½ Warren St., New York.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

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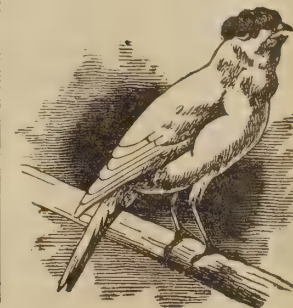
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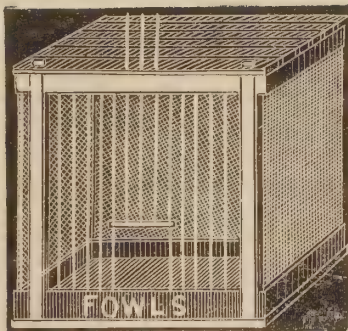
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